

Scudder's
Latin Reader



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UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

■ IN MEMORIAM ■

MARIUS J. SPINELLO

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INSTRUCTOR IN ROMANCE
LANGUAGES IN THE
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FIRST LATIN READER

INCLUDING

Principles of Syntax

AND

Exercises for Translation

BY

JARED W. SCUDDER, A.M.

LATIN MASTER IN THE ALBANY ACADEMY



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1897

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P R E F A C E . M A I N

THE first distinctive feature of this book is, as its name suggests, that the lessons contain *connected Latin passages* for the pupil to *read*. As soon as practicable, the special grammatical points to be learned in each lesson are illustrated, not in disconnected sentences, but in a continuous Latin story. The stories are drawn chiefly from Roman mythology and traditional Roman history, interspersed with an occasional passage on the life of the Romans. This plan has the following advantages : —

1. *It acts as a powerful incentive to work.*
2. *It adds directly to the pupil's knowledge of Roman mythology, traditions, and customs.*
3. *It emphasizes at the outset the fact that grammar is merely a means to the enjoyment of literature.*

The second feature of the book is that all the exercises for translating English into Latin are based on the Latin text immediately preceding them.

A third point of special importance is that, beginning with Lesson XV, a passage to be *translated at sight* is included in every lesson. In the report of the Latin Conference to the Committee on Secondary School Studies this point is particularly emphasized. After stating the views of those who shrink from adopting

translation at sight as the sole test of the pupil's attainments, the following significant sentence is added : " Yet the importance of devoting a good deal of attention to translation at sight is now universally acknowledged among the best teachers in school and college ; and the recommendation that translation at sight form a constant and increasing part of the examination for admission and of the work of preparation, is therefore regarded by the Conference as of especial moment."

Lastly, questions in Latin, referring to the text, are included in the lessons, in the hope that teachers will avail themselves of this simple but effective mode of familiarizing their scholars with the Latin itself. Nothing gives the pupil a firmer grasp on phrases, nothing fits him more quickly to understand Latin without translating it, than this very method of asking and answering questions in Latin.

In addition to these more important features of the book, attention is directed to the following points :—

1. The systematic and thorough drill on pronunciation in the first two lessons.
2. The incorporation of all necessary principles of English grammar in the body of the book.
3. The omission of the Vocative case in the paradigms, sufficient emphasis being laid upon it in the rules.
4. The use of **-is** instead of **-es** in the Accusative Plural of **-i** stems of the Third Declension. This has not only become necessary on account of its use in many of the latest school texts, but it is desirable as a means of distinguishing between the Nominative and Accusative Plural.

5. The comparative view of the declensions of nouns and adjectives in the tables on pages 204 and 211.

6. The comparative view of the four regular conjugations in the body of the book, supplemented on pages 221–231 by the presentation of the Active and Passive voices of each conjugation, side by side.

7. The questions for the pupils at the end of the lessons. These are not intended to take the place of questions by the teacher, but are merely to enable the pupil to ascertain whether he has thoroughly mastered his lesson.

The lessons appear to be much longer than they really are. It must be remembered that the labors of the pupil practically end with the translation of the English sentences into Latin, the rest of the lesson being reserved for the class-room.

The author is indebted to many friends for helpful suggestions, but particularly to Professor F. J. BARTLETT of the Albany Normal College, and to Professor C. B. GOOLD of the Albany Academy.

It is hoped that the use of this book will not only add to the beginner's enjoyment of Latin, but that it will insure rapid progress and unusual facility in reading and understanding the language.

JARED W. SCUDDER.

ALBANY, N.Y., December, 1894.



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FIRST LATIN READER.

LESSON I.

Alphabet ; Pronunciation.

1. The Latin alphabet is the same as the English, except that it has no **j** or **w**.
2. The letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

VOWELS.

3. The vowels are **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, and **y**; they are either long or short.
 - a. A long vowel is marked with a dash, thus : **ā**.
 - b. A short vowel is not marked.
4. The vowels are sounded as follows :

ā as in <i>far</i> .	a as in <i>a-rise</i> .
ē as in <i>they</i> .	e as in <i>men</i> .
ī as in <i>ma-rine</i> .	i as in <i>pin</i> .
ō as in <i>bone</i> .	o as in <i>o-bey</i> .
ū as <i>oo</i> in <i>cool</i> .	u as in <i>full</i> .

5. Pronounce the following words :

ā : nā, quā, stā.	ī : dī, mī, nī.
ē : mē, nē, tē.	ō : dō, prō, stō.
ū : nū, sū, tū.	

a. ā and a : sā-ga, sa-ga; mā-lō, ma-lō; fā-vī, fa-vī.
 ē and e : ē-mī, e-mī; ē-dī, e-dī; sē-rō, se-rō.
 ī and i : dī-cō, di-cō; sī-nī, si-nī; lī-nō, li-nō.
 ō and o : nō-tā, no-tā; sō-lō, so-lō; lō-ra, lo-rā.
 ū and u : lū-tō, lu-tō; fū-gī, fu-gī; sū-dī, su-dī.

DIPHTHONGS.

6. The diphthongs are sounded as follows:

ae as <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i> .	au as <i>ow</i> in <i>cow</i> .
oe as <i>oy</i> in <i>boy</i> .	eu as <i>eu</i> in <i>feud</i> .

7. Pronounce the following words:

ae : ae-tās, ae-ger, lae-sum, pae-ne, sae-pe.
au : au-lā, au-rī, fau-tor, lau-de, pau-lō.
oe : coe-pī, foe-dē, poe-nā, Oe-ta, oe-strus.
eu : heu, seu, neu-ter, Eu-rus, Leu-cī.

GENERAL RULES FOR QUANTITY OF VOWELS.

8. Diphthongs are long, as: **haec**, **poenae**.

a. A vowel followed by **nf**, **ns**, **gm**, **gn**, or **i** (*consonant*) is long, as: **īfrā**, **mēnsa**, **āgmen**, **īgnis**, **cūius**.

b. A vowel followed by another vowel, or by a diphthong, or by **h** is short, as: **viae**, **tuae**, **vehit**.

c. A vowel followed by **nt** or **nd** is short, as: **sunt**, **amandus**.

CONSONANTS.

9. The consonants may be classified as follows:

a. Mutes

{	Labials: p , b .
	Linguals: t , d .
	Palatals: c , k , g .

b. Liquids : **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**.

c. Spirants : **f**, **s**.

d. Semi-vowels : **v**, **i** (*consonant*).

- e. Double consonants : **x = cs** or **gs**, **z = dz**.
- f. **h** is only a breathing.

10. The consonants are sounded as follows :

- c** as in *cap* (not as in *cent*).
- g** as in *get* (not as in *gem*).
- i** (*consonant*) as *y* in *yet*.
- s** as in *sin* (not as in *mi-ser*).
- t** as in *ten* (not as in *na-tion*).
- v** as *w* in *wet*.
- z** as *dz* in *adze*.
- ch** as in *chorus*.

The other consonants are sounded as in English.

11. Pronounce the following words :

- c : ca-dus, cae-cus, Cae-sar, co-mes, cū-rā.
- g : gau-di-um, ge-nus, glō-ri-a, gra-dus, gu-la.
- i : iam, Iū-nō, iūs, iū-dex, Io-vis.
- s : sa-tis, sce-lus, sē-dēs, so-ror, sta-tus.
- t : ta-men, i-ni-ti-ō, ō-rā-ti-ō, nūn-ti-ō, sta-ti-ō.
- v : vī-cus, a-vis, va-dum, ser-vus, vol-nus.
- z : Za-ma, ga-zam, Tra-pē-zūs.
- ch : cho-rus, cha-os, char-tae, Bac-chus, Ar-chi-ās.

QUESTIONS.

12. How does the Latin alphabet differ from the English ? Name the vowels. What is the quantity of a diphthong ? When is a vowel long ? When is a vowel short ? How may the mutes be classified ? Name the liquids. Give the equivalents of the double consonants. What is the value of **h** ?

LESSON II.

Syllables; Accent.

13. A word is divided into as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs.

Exc. After **q**, **g**, and generally **s**, (also in **cuī** and **huīc**), the vowel **u**, when followed by a vowel, does not form a separate syllable, as : **an-guis, quo-que, suā-det**.

a. A consonant between two vowels is joined to the second vowel, as : **a-vī, ō-ra**.

b. When there are two or more consonants, as many of them as can begin a word should be joined to the second vowel, as : **ge-stum, ī-gnī, pi-scēs, ter-ra, ven-tus**.

Exc. The words forming a compound should be separated, as : **ad-est**.

14. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the next to the last, the *penult*; the one before the penult, the *antepenult*.

15. Divide into syllables :

animal, colōnus, dirimō, grātus, lībērtās, prīnceps,
respōnsum, subter, tranquillitās;
vīctus, prīscus, occurrō, incendium, quīnque, comitia,
dēcertātiō, cōgnōscō, contrōversia, languidus;
litterātē, īnsistō, prōsternō, elephantus, adloquor,
tulistī, condemnō, intrātus, māgnanimus.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

16. A syllable is long :

a. When it contains a long vowel, or a diphthong, as : **lāc, mēns, haec, ae-tās**;

b. When it contains a short vowel followed either by *two* consonants, or by **x**, or **z**, as: **a-sper**, **sal-tant**, **sa-xa**, **ga-za**.

17. What is the quantity of the syllables in the following words?

Rōmānī, tempestātis, epūlāe, aurum, ārae, tabellārius,
flexūs, prōverbiō, posterō, aequus ;
mātūrōrum, gentis, quisquam, stellae, suāvitās, ser-
mōnibus, captīvōs, sanguine.

ACCENT.

18. Words of two syllables are accented on the penult, as: **a'-per**, **tū'-tus**.

a. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult, *if it is long*; otherwise, on the antepenult, as: **de-cō'-rum**, **de'-co-rum**.

b. A few short words called enclitics are used only as they are added to other words. The accent falls on the syllable before the enclitic, as: **sua'que**, **estis'ne**.

19. Accent and pronounce the following:

lābēs, gīgnis, putās, mare, nūllus, puer, lupus ;
laudāre, puellīs, tellūris, serībere, monēre ;
tergorum, tergōrum, columba, tegimus ;
vestra-que, obsidibus, multitūdō, facillimus ;
profundus, mūnītiō, habet-ne, opportūnē ;
vincīmus, vincimus, perfugit, perfūgit ;
complexus, dēscendō, libenter, frūmentum.

QUESTIONS.

20. Into how many syllables is a word divided? How are the consonants placed? Name the last three syllables of a word. Rule for accent. What effect has an enclitic upon accent? When is a syllable long?

LESSON III.

Noun, Verb, Subject, Object.

21. A Noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, as: *John, Boston, table.* .

22. A Verb expresses action or being, as: *run, is.* Every sentence must contain a verb.

23. The Subject in a sentence is that which *does* the action, and is said to be in the Nominative case, as: *The dog bites.*

24. The Object is that which *receives* the action, and is said to be in the Accusative case, as: *The dog bit the boy.*

25. In English, the subject is usually put *before* the verb; the object *after* it. In the two sentences which follow, note the difference in meaning, caused by changing the position of the word **boy**.

The boy killed the wolf.

The wolf killed the boy.

a. In Latin, this difference is expressed — not by changing the order of the nouns — but by their *endings*.

26. Note carefully the **endings** of the words in the following Latin sentences:

Vitat.

(*He, she, or it*) *avoids.*

Nauta vītat.

The sailor avoids.

Nauta advenam vītat.

The sailor avoids the stranger.

Nautam advena vītat.

The stranger avoids the sailor.

a. Observe that the verb **vītat** ends in **-t**. The verb-stem **vītā-** means *avoid*. As in English, when the sub-

ject is *he*, *she*, or *it*, we add *-s* to the verb (e.g., *he avoid-s*), so the Latin adds *-t*.

b. Notice :

That **nauta** and **advena**, when used as *subjects*, end in *-a*;

That **nauta** and **advena**, when used as *objects*, end in *-am*.

27.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

NOMINATIVE.	ACCUSATIVE.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVE.
nauta,	nautam,	sailor.	<i>nautical.</i>
advena,	advenam,	stranger.	<i>adventure.</i>
porta,	portam,	gate.	<i>portal.</i>
silva,	silvam,	wood, forest.	<i>silvan.</i>
puella,	puellam,	girl.	
casa,	casam,	cottage, hut.	

VERBS.

vītat,	(he, she, it) avoids.	
intrat,	(he, she, it) enters.	<i>entrance.</i>
invītat,	(he, she, it) invites.	<i>invite.</i>

28. As the Latin has no word for *the*, *an*, or *a*, the pupil may use whichever is best suited to the noun he is translating.

29. Translate into English :

1. Nauta puellam vītat.
2. Advenam puella vītat.
3. Advena silvam intrat.
4. Nautam advena invītat.
5. Puella advenam invītat.
6. Nauta portam intrat.
7. Puella nautam vītat.
8. Casam advena intrat.
9. Puella silvam vītat.
10. Portam advena intrat.

30. *Translate into Latin:*

1. The girl enters the wood. 2. The sailor avoids the cottage. 3. The girl invites a sailor. 4. A stranger avoids the hut. 5. A sailor invites the stranger. 6. The stranger invites the girl. 7. The sailor enters a cottage. 8. The stranger avoids the gate. 9. A girl enters the gate. 10. The sailor avoids the wood.

QUESTIONS.

31. Define noun, verb, subject, object. In what case must the subject be? In what case must the object be? Divide into syllables and accent: **torpēscerent, impēnsūrus, amātus.**

LESSON IV.**Singular, Plural.**

32. There are two numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

- a. The Singular number denotes *one*, as: *girl, sailor.*
- b. The Plural number denotes *more than one*, as: *girls, sailors.*

33. Vitant.*(They) avoid.***Nautae vitant.***The sailors avoid.***Nautae advenās vitant.***The sailors avoid the strangers.***Advenae nautās vitant.***The strangers avoid the sailors.***Observe:**

- a. That the verb **vitant** ends in **-nt**, which is equivalent to *they*;

b. That **nauta** and **advena**, when used as *subjects* in the *Plural number* end in -ae;

c. That **nauta** and **advena**, when used as *objects* in the *Plural number* end in -as.

34.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

NOMINATIVE.	ACCUSATIVE.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVE.
nautae,	nautās,	sailors.	<i>nautical.</i>
advenae,	advenās,	strangers.	<i>adventure.</i>
portae,	portās,	gates.	<i>portal.</i>
silvae,	silvās,	woods, forests.	' <i>silvan.</i>
puellae,	puellās,	girls.	
casae,	casās,	cottages, huts.	

VERBS.

vītant,	(they) avoid.	
intrant,	(they) enter.	<i>entrance.</i>
invītant,	(they) invite.	<i>invite.</i>

35.

1. Puellae nautās invītant.
2. Nautae puellās invītant.
3. Advenae casās vītant.
4. Puellae nautam vītant.
5. Casam advenae intrant.
6. Nauta advenās vītat.
7. Portās advenae intrant.
8. Casās puella vītat.
9. Portam nauta intrat.
10. Puellae casās intrant.

36.

1. The strangers enter the cottages.
2. Sailors invite the strangers.
3. The sailors avoid the girl.
4. The girls invite strangers.
5. Strangers avoid the gates.
6. The girl enters the woods.
7. The

strangers avoid the sailor. 8. A girl avoids the sailors. 9. The sailors enter the gate. 10. The strangers invite the girls.

QUESTIONS.

37. Define and illustrate Singular number; Plural number. What is the Nominative case used for? The Accusative case? Divide into syllables and accent: **hospitālitās, cōgnitiō, virum-que, requisītus.**

LESSON V.

Rules ; Cases ; Inflection ; First Declension.

From the preceding lessons we deduce the following Rules:

38. Rule I. The Subject of a verb is in the Nominative.

39. Rule II. The Object of a verb is in the Accusative.

CASES.

40. Study carefully the following cases with their endings in both Singular and Plural, and what they denote:

NAMES.	SINGULAR.	DENOTING.	PLURAL.
Nominative,	-a,	Subject of verb,	-ae.
Genitive,	-ae,	of, or 's,	-ārum.
Dative,	-ae,	to, or for,	-īs.
Accusative,	-am,	Object of verb,	-ās.
Ablative,	-ā,	from, with, by,	-īs.

INFLECTION.

41. Changing the form of a word to show its relation to other words is called Inflection.

a. The Inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns is called Declension.

b. The Inflection of verbs is called Conjugation.

42. The Stem of a word is that common part from which the changes of inflection are formed. In the First Declension, the stem ends in **-a**, as: **poēta**.

43. The Base of a word is that part which is not changed in inflection, as: **poēt-**.

FIRST DECLENSION.

44. *porta, gate.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N.	<i>porta, a gate.</i>	<i>portae, gates.</i>
G.	<i>portae, of a gate, or, a gate's.</i>	<i>portārum, of gates, or, gates'.</i>
D.	<i>portae, to or for a gate.</i>	<i>portīs, to or for gates.</i>
Ae.	<i>portam, a gate.</i>	<i>portās, gates.</i>
Ab.	<i>portā, from, with, or by a gate.</i>	<i>portīs, from, with, or by gates.</i>

Like **porta**, decline **nauta, advena, silva, puella, casa**.

QUESTIONS.

45. Define Inflection, Declension, Conjugation. What is the Stem of a word? The Base? Give the names, endings, and meanings, of all the cases, Singular and Plural, of the First Declension. What is the use of changing the endings of nouns?

LESSON VI.

Gender; Genitive of Possession; Pronouns,
Adverbs.

46. In English, there are three genders, viz., Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

- a. The Masculine gender denotes males, as: *man, boy*.
- b. The Feminine gender denotes females, as: *woman, girl*.
- c. The Neuter gender denotes neither male nor female, as: *book, table*.

47. In Latin, also, there are these three genders; and males are always in the Masculine, and females in the Feminine gender. But there is this important difference — that many nouns which are Neuter in English are either Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter in Latin; their gender being determined by their *ending* rather than by their meaning; e.g., *liber, book* is Masculine; *mēnsa, table* is Feminine.

48. Gender Rule. Nouns of the First Declension are Feminine.

Exc. Nouns denoting males are Masculine, as: **nauta, sailor.**

GENITIVE OF POSSESSION.

49. Puella advenae casam vītat.

<i>The girl</i>	<i>is avoiding</i>	<i>the cottage of the stranger.</i>	
	<i>avoids</i>		or
	<i>does avoid</i>		

- a. Notice that *vītat* may be translated *avoids, is avoiding, or does avoid.*

b. Observe that *advenae* is in the Genitive, and denotes that the stranger *owned* or *possessed* the cottage. Hence it is called the **Genitive of Possession**.

50. Rule III. The Genitive is used to denote Possession.

PRONOUNS.

51. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun; thus, in the sentence: *John says that he will come*, the pronoun **he** is used instead of repeating the noun *John*.

a. An Interrogative pronoun is one that may be used in asking questions, as: *who?* *which?*

ADVERBS.

52. An Adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, as: *he fights bravely*.

53.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

NOMINATIVE.	GENITIVE.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVE.
<i>filia,</i>	<i>filiae, f.,</i>	daughter.	<i>filial.</i>
<i>agricola,</i>	<i>agricolae, m.,</i>	farmer.	<i>agriculture.</i>
<i>conviva,</i>	<i>convivae, m., or f.,</i>	guest.	<i>convivial.</i>
<i>fābula,</i>	<i>fābulae, f.,</i>	story.	<i>fable.</i>
<i>rosa,</i>	<i>rosae, f.,</i>	rose.	<i>rose.</i>
<i>Iūlia,</i>	<i>Iūliae, f.,</i>	Julia.	<i>Julia.</i>

VERBS.

laudat, (he, she, it) praises, is praising, *or*, does praise. *laud.*
laudant, (they) praise, are praising, *or*, do praise.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

quis?	who?
quid?	what?

ADVERBS.

nōn,	not.	<i>not.</i>
-------------	------	-------------

54. 1. Quis agricolae fīliam laudat? 2. Advena agricolae fīliam laudat. 3. Agricola convīvae fābulās laudat. 4. Nautae advenārum casās nōn vītant. 5. Agricolārum rosās puellae laudant. 6. Quis agricolae fīliās nōn invītat? 7. Iūlia agricolae fīliās nōn invītat. 8. Puella advenae fīliās vītat. 9. Quid agricolae laudant? 10. Agricolae puellārum rosās laudant.

55. 1. Julia is praising the girl's roses. 2. What do the strangers avoid? 3. The strangers avoid the sailor's hut. 4. The girls are praising the roses of the guests. 5. Farmers do not invite the daughters of strangers. 6. The guests of the farmer are praising the roses. 7. Guests are entering the stranger's cottage. 8. Who does not praise the stranger's daughter? 9. The sailor does not praise the stranger's daughter. 10. Julia avoids the daughters of farmers.

QUESTIONS.

56. Define and illustrate Masculine gender; Feminine; Neuter. How does the Latin differ from the English in gender? Give the gender rule for the First Declension. What is the exception to this rule? What is meant by Genitive of Possession? In what three ways may *vītat* be translated? Define and illustrate Pronouns, Interrogative Pronouns, Adverbs. Decline: *agricola, rosa, fābula*.

LESSON VII.

Dative of the Indirect Object; Questions.

57. Agricola puellae rosam dat.

The farmer { gives a rose to the girl.
 { gives the girl a rose.

a. Observe that *puellae* is in the Dative, and denotes the object *indirectly* receiving the action of the verb. Hence it is called the **Dative of the Indirect Object**.

b. Care must be taken to distinguish the *Indirect* from the *Direct* object, as the preposition *to* is often omitted in English.

58. Rule IV. The Indirect Object of a verb is put in the Dative.

QUESTIONS.

59. Nōn-ne puellae advenās vītant? Do not girls avoid strangers? (Yes.) **Num nautae aquam vītant?** Do sailors avoid the water? (No.) **Intrat-ne Iūlia casam?** Is Julia entering the cottage?

Observe:

a. That when the speaker expects the answer "Yes," the word *nōn-ne* introduces the question.

b. That when he expects the answer "No," the Interrogative Particle *num* is used.

c. That when he asks a question simply for information, the enclitic *-ne* is affixed to the most emphatic word in the sentence.

60. Note. The words *my, his, her, its, our, your, their,* are often omitted in Latin.

61.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

NOMINATIVE.	GENITIVE.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVE.
via,	viae, f.,	way, road.	way.
corōna,	corōnae, f.,	crown, wreath, garland.	crown.
rēgīna,	rēgīnae, f.,	queen.	
Flōra,	Flōrae, f.,	Flora.	Flora.

VERBS.

dat,	(he, she, it) gives, is giving, <i>or</i> , does give.
dant,	(they) give, are giving, <i>or</i> , do give.
mōnstrat,	(he, she, it) shows, is showing, <i>or</i> , does show.
	<i>de-monstrate.</i>
mōnstrant,	(they) show, are showing, <i>or</i> , do show.
nārrat,	(he, she, it) tells, is telling, <i>or</i> , does tell. <i>narrate.</i>
nārrant,	(they) tell, are telling, <i>or</i> , do tell.

62. 1. Puellae advenae viam mōnstrant. 2. Nōn-ne nautae advenīs fābulās nārrant? 3. Nautae advenīs fābulās nārrant. 4. Quid filiae agricolārum rēgīnae dant? 5. Filiae agricolārum corōnam rēgīnae dant. 6. Mōnstrat-ne Flōra advenīs viam? 7. Flōra advenīs viam nōn mōnstrat. 8. Num agricolae advenīs fābulās nārrant? 9. Agricolae advenīs fābulās nōn nārrant. 10. Agricolae filia rēgīnae viam mōnstrat.

63. 1. Is the girl giving a rose to a stranger? 2. The girl is not giving a rose to a stranger. 3. Who is showing the way to the queen's daughter? 4. The sailor is showing the way to the daughter of the queen. 5. Do not queens avoid the cottages of strangers? 6. Queens do avoid strangers' cottages. 7. What is the sailor telling the farmer? 8. The sailor is telling stories to the farmer.

QUESTIONS.

64. Mention three ways of asking Questions in Latin. Accent **nārrat-ne**. Illustrate the Dative of the Indirect Object. Why is it called the Indirect Object? What words must often be supplied in translating Latin into English? Decline *rēgina*, *via*, *corōna*.

LESSON VIII.

Ablative of Separation; Conjunctions.

65. *Advena pueram culpā liberat.*

The stranger frees the girl from blame.

In the above sentence, *culpā* is in the Ablative, and denotes that the blame is *taken away* from the girl. Hence it is called the **Ablative of Separation**.

66. Rule V. The Ablative is used to denote Separation.

CONJUNCTIONS.

67. Conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses, as: *John and James are good scholars, and often win prizes in school.*

68.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

NOMINATIVE.	GENITIVE.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVE.
culpa,	culpae, f.,	blame, fault.	<i>culpable.</i>
Belga,	Belgae, m.,	a Belgian.	<i>Belgian.</i>
vigilia,	vigiliae, f.,	sentinel, watch.	<i>vigilant.</i>
catēna,	catēnae, f.,	chain.	
diligentia,	diligentiae, f.,	diligence.	<i>diligence.</i>

VERBS.

habēbat , ¹	(he, she, it) had, owned, possessed.	<i>have.</i>
errat,	(he, she, it) strays, wanders.	<i>err.</i>
videt,	(he, she, it) sees.	<i>vision.</i>
capiunt,	(they) seize, take prisoner.	<i>captive.</i>
līberat,	(he, she, it) frees, releases.	<i>liberate.</i>
honōrat,	(he, she, it) honors, respects.	<i>honorable.</i>

ADVERBS.

ōlim,	once upon a time, formerly.	
noctū,	at night.	<i>nocturnal.</i>
māne,	early in the morning.	
meritō,	deservedly, justly.	<i>merit.</i>

CONJUNCTIONS.

et, and. **atque**, and too, and even. **sed**, but.

NOTE. For the sake of greater vividness, the verb in Latin, as in English, often represents something as taking place *now*, although in reality the time is *past*, as, **Mox videt advenam**. *Soon he saw (lit. sees) a stranger.*

RĒGĪNA BELGĀRUM.

69. Rēgīna Belgārum silvam habēbat. Ōlim convīva rēgīnae viā errat, et noctū silvam intrat. Vigiliae advenam vident et capiunt. Māne rēgīna convīvam catēnīs līberat. Sed vigiliās meritō culpā līberat, atque dīligentiam laudat.

70. 1. The guests free the sentinel from blame. 2. The queens are wandering from the road. 3. Does the stranger see the sentinel? 4. Does not the queen free the Belgians from blame?

QUESTIONS.

71. Illustrate the Ablative of Separation by an example of your own. What is a conjunction? Decline **culpa**, **Belga**, **vigilia**, **catēna**.

¹ The Plural of these verbs is formed, as in previous lessons, by adding **-nt** to the stem, as: **habēbant** (*they*) *had, owned, possessed*.

LESSON IX.

Second Declension—Nouns in -us; Vocative Case.

72. In the Second Declension, the stem ends in -o, as : **servo**.

73. Gender Rule. Nouns of the Second Declension whose Nominative Singular ends in -us, -er, or -ir, are Masculine; those ending in -um are Neuter.

74. NOUNS IN -US.

servus, *m.*, slave.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	CASE ENDINGS.	
N. ¹ servus	servī	-us	-ī
G.	servōrum	-ī	-ōrum
D.	servō	-ō	-īs
Ac.	servūm	-um	-ōs
Ab.	servō	-ō	-īs

VOCATIVE CASE.

75. *Nōnne, nauta, rēgīnam corōna dēlectat?* Does not the crown delight the queen, O sailor? *Quid, serve, puella advenae mōnstrat?* What, slave, is the girl showing the stranger?

a. Observe that, in these sentences, the sailor and the slave are *addressed*. They are said to be in the **Vocative Case**.

b. Notice also that while **nauta** has the same ending as in its Nominative Singular, **serve** has an entirely distinct case ending in -e. See the following Rule:

76. Rule VI. The Vocative is used as the Case of

¹ The cases express the same relations in *all* Declensions.

Address; it is always like the Nominative, except in the *Singular* of nouns ending in *-us* of the Second Declension, where it ends in *-e*.

77.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

NOMINATIVE.	GENITIVE.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVE.
servus,	servī, m.,	slave, servant.	servant.
equus,	equī, m.,	horse.	equine.
cibus,	cibī, m.,	food.	
amicus,	amīci, m.,	friend.	amicable.
Carolus,	Caroli, m.,	Charles.	Charles.
Albertus,	Albertī, m.,	Albert.	Albert.

VERBS.

verberat,	(he, she, it) whips, beats.	re-verberate.
dēlectat,	(he, she, it) delights, pleases.	delight.
amat,	(he, she, it) loves, likes.	amiable.
cūrat,	(he, she, it) cares for, takes care of.	care.

ADVERBS.

minimē,	no, no indeed, by no means.	minimum.
nam,	for.	
saepe,	often, frequently.	
semper,	always, ever.	sempiternal.
certē,	certainly.	certainly.
diligenter,	diligently, carefully.	diligently.

78.

CONLOQUIUM.

IULIA. Quis, Alberte, servum verberat?

ALBERTUS. Agricola servum verberat, et meritō. Nam servus equōs nōn diligenter cūrat.

I. Nōnne servus equōs amat?

A. Minimē. Servus equōs saepe verberat.

I. Amat-ne Carolus equōs agricolae?

A. Certē. Carolus equīs cibum saepe dat.
 I. Nōnne agricola amīcīs equōs mōnstrat?
 A. Amīcīs agricola equōs saepe mōnstrat.
 I. Num Carolus agricolae servum vītat?
 A. Minimē. Fābulae servī Carolum dēlectant.
 Saepe servum culpā līberat.

79. Answer the following questions in Latin:

1. Quis servum verberat? 2. Nōnne servus equōs verberat?
 3. Quis equōs amat? 4. Num servus equīs cibum dat?
 5. Nōnne Carolus equōs amīcīs mōnstrat?
 6. Quis servum culpā līberat?

QUESTIONS.

80. In what does the stem of the Second Declension end? Give the Gender Rule for Second Declension nouns. Give the endings of all the cases (Singular and Plural) of nouns in -us. Explain the use of the Vocative. Decline **equus**, **cibus**, **amicus**.

LESSON X.

Second Declension—Nouns in -um; Predicate Nom-inative; Prepositions.

81. **servus**, *m.*, slave. **templum**, *n.*, temple.

SINGULAR.

CASE ENDINGS.
M. N.

N.	servus	templum	-us -um
G.	servī	templī	-ī
D.	servō	templō	-ō
Ac.	servum	templum	-um
Ab.	servō	templō	-ō

PLURAL.

		M.	N.
N.	servī	templa	-ī -a
G.	servōrum	templōrum	-ōrum
D.	servīs	templīs	-īs
Ac.	servōs	templa	-ōs -a
Ab.	servīs	templīs	-īs

82. Observe that the declension of nouns in **-um** differs from that of nouns in **-us** only in the Nominative Singular and in the Nominative and Accusative Plural.

83. Nouns ending in **-ius** and **-ium** contract **-iū** of the Genitive Singular into a single **-i**, without changing the accent, as: **fī'lī** for **fī'liī**, **inge'nī** for **inge'niī**; so also the Vocative of names ending in **-ius**, and of **filius** and **genius**, as: **Vergi'lī** for **Vergi'lie**; **mī fīlī** = *my son*.

PREDICATE NOMINATIVE.

84. The Predicate in a sentence is what is said of the subject.

SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.	SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.
a. Carolus agricolam vītāt.	<i>Charles avoids the farmer.</i>		
b. Carolus est nauta.	<i>Charles is a sailor.</i>		

Observe:

c. That, in the Predicate of example (a), **vītāt** — a verb of *action* — takes an object in the Accusative case, according to Rule II.

d. That, in the Predicate of example (b), **est** — a verb of *being* — cannot take an object; and that **nauta**, since it describes the subject, is put in the same case as the subject.

85. **Rule VII.** A Predicate noun, describing the subject, is put in the Nominative.

PREPOSITIONS.

86. A Preposition shows the relation between words. Thus, in the sentence: *The book is lying on the table*, *on* is a preposition, showing the relation between *is lying* and *table*. In Latin, prepositions are followed by the Accusative or Ablative.

87. The following prepositions are followed by the Ablative:

Ā, ab, absque, cōram, dē,
Palam, clam, cum, ex and ē,
Prō, prae, tenus and sine;
Sometimes in, sub, super, subter.

All other prepositions are followed by the Accusative.

NOTE. The teacher should now explain the use of the Vocabulary.

FUNDUS.

88. Nōn procul ab oppidō est fundus. Agricolae vīlla est prope fluvium. Carolus est agricolae fīlius. Vīcīnī fīlius est Flōrus. Carolus et Flōrus sunt amīcī. Interdum in fluviō natant. Saepe trāns fluvium prāta pererrant, et agricolārum equōs et vacēas spectant. In horreō post vīllam est cōpia frūmentī et pābulī. Iūlia est fīlia agricolae. Equīs faenum saepe dat.

- 89. 1.** Farmers' houses are sometimes near rivers.
- 2.** Charles and Albert are sons of the farmer.
- 3.** The farmer is looking at the horses in the barn.
- 4.** Albert is wandering through the meadow. **5.** (There) is an abundance of hay in farmers' barns.

6. Julia is the slave's friend. 7. The slave is giving hay to the farmer's horse.

QUESTIONS.

90. How do Neuters of the Second Declension differ from Masculines? Accent the Vocative Singular of **Pompeius**, **Lūcius**, **filius**. Accent the Genitive Singular of **hospitium**. What is a Predicate noun? Define Preposition. What prepositions are followed by the Ablative? Decline **oppidum**, **villa**, **fluvius**, **faenum**, **vicinus**.

LESSON XI.

Adjectives in -us, -a, -um; Ablative of Means.

91. An Adjective describes a noun, as: *a bad boy*.

<i>Bonus servus.</i>	<i>A good slave.</i>
<i>Bonārum puellārum.</i>	<i>Of good girls.</i>
<i>Bonō pōmō.</i>	<i>With a good apple.</i>

a. Observe that, while in English the adjective does not change, in Latin its ending varies according to the *gender*, *number*, and *case* of the noun it describes. With adjectives in **-us**, **-a**, **-um**, if the noun is Masculine, the adjective has the endings of a Second Declension noun in **-us**. If the noun is Feminine, the adjective has the First Declension endings. If the noun is Neuter, the adjective has the endings of a Second Declension noun in **-um**.

92. **Rule VIII.** An Adjective agrees with the noun it describes in gender, number, and case.

93. **bonus, bona, bonum, good.**

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
N. bonus	bona	bonum
G. bonī	bonae	bonī
D. bonō	bonae	bonō
Ac. bonum	bonam	bonum
Ab. bonō	bonā	bonō

PLURAL.

N. bonī	bonae	bona
G. bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
D. bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Ac. bonōs	bonās	bona
Ab. bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

94. The Vocative of adjectives, like that of nouns, is always like the Nominative, except in the Singular of adjectives of the Second Declension in -us, where it ends in -e, as:

Bonae régīnae. *O good queens.* **Bone vīcīne.** *O good neighbor.*

95. Decline together: **parvus nīdus**, *a small nest*; **saeva aquila**, *a fierce eagle*; **longum collum**, *a long neck*; **malus agricola**, *a bad farmer*.

ABLATIVE OF MEANS.

96. **Gladiō nautam necat.** *He slays the sailor with a sword.*

Observe that **gladiō** is in the Ablative, and is the *means* by which the sailor was slain. Hence it is called the **Ablative of Means**.

97. **Rule IX.** The Ablative *without a preposition* is used to denote the means by which an action is done.

CÝGNUS.

98. Americānī cýgnī sunt albī. Cýgnī collum est longum; rōstrum est fírmum; ālae sunt praevalidae; oculī sunt parvī. Cýgnōrum cibus est herba. Interdum parvās rānās et īsecta dēvorant. Nīdī sunt in iuncīs iūxtā aquam. Ferus cýgnus est valdē saevus. Et rōstrō et ālīs āriter pūgnat, sī quid ad nīdum appropīnquat. Etiam aquilam fugat.

99. The American swan is white. 2. Swans' necks are long. 3. The eye of the swan is small. 4. (Its) wing is long and powerful. 5. Wild swans are savage. 6. They fight with both wings and beaks. 7. The swan's nest is near the water. 8. Swans put even eagles to flight.

QUESTIONS.

100. Define Adjective. Does an adjective precede or follow its noun in English? What is its position in Latin? Why? Rule for the agreement of adjectives. Decline **altus** in all genders. Give an example of your own of the Ablative of Means.

LESSON XII.

Nouns and Adjectives in -er and -ir; Apposition; Preposition in.

101. **servus.** *m.* **puer.** *m.* **ager.** *m.* **vir.** *m.* **templum.** *n.*
slave boy field man temple

SINGULAR.

N.	servus	puer	ager	vir	templum
G.	servī	puerī	agrī	virī	templī
D.	servō	puerō	agrō	virō	templō
Ac.	servum	puerum	agrum	virum	templum
Ab.	servō	puerō	agrō	virō	templō

PLURAL.

N.	servī	puerī	agrī	virī	templa
G.	servōrum	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	templōrum
D.	servīs	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	templīs
Ac.	servōs	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	templa
Ab.	servīs	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	templīs

a. Notice that **puer** retains -e throughout, while **ager** has -e only in the Nominative Singular.

b. Notice also that the endings of nouns in -er and -ir differ from those of nouns in -us only in the Nomina-tive Singular.

✓ 102. Like **puer**, decline **gener**, *son-in-law*, **socer**, *father-in-law*, and **vesper**, *evening*.

Most other nouns drop the -e, like **ager**.

Decline **culter**, *knife*, **liber**, *book*, **magister**, *master*.

✓ 103. ADJECTIVES in -ER, -A, -UM.

miser, **misera**, **miserum**, *wretched*.
pulcher, **pulchra**, **pulchrum**, *beautiful*.

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
N.	miser	misera	miserum
G.	miserī	miserae	miserī
D.	miserō	miserae	miserō
Ac.	miserum	miseram	miserum
Ab.	miserō	misera	miserō

PLURAL.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
N.	miserī	miserae	misera
G.	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
D.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Ac.	miserōs	miserās	misera
Ab.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
N. pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
G. pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī
D. pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō
Ae. pulchrūm	pulchram	pulchrūm
Ab. pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō

PLURAL.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
N. pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
G. pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
D. pulchrīs	pulchris	pulchrīs
Ae. pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
Ab. pulchrīs	pulchris	pulchrīs

a. Observe that **miser**, like **puer**, retains -e, while **pulcher**, like **ager**, loses it.

b. Notice that the endings of adjectives in -er, -a, -um, differ from those in -us, -a, -um only in the Masculine Nominative Singular.

104. Like **miser**, decline **asper**, *rough*, **līber**, *free*, **prōsper**, *prosperous*, and **tener**, *tender*.

a. Most other adjectives drop the -e, like **pulcher**.

b. Like **pulcher**, decline **piger**, *lazy*, and **ruber**, *red*.

105.

APPOSITION.

(1). **Carolus**, *filius Titi*, nāvигat. *Charles, the son of Titus, is sailing.*

(2). **Agricola Flōrum**, *servum*, laudat. *The farmer praises Florus, the slave.*

Note :

a. That, in example (1), **filius** describes **Carolus**, and is in the same case.

b. That, in example (2), *servum* describes **Flōrum**, and is in the same case.

c. That, in both examples, the descriptive noun is *placed near* the noun it describes. It is therefore called a **Noun in Apposition**. (**Ad—position**, i. e., *position near*.)

106. Rule X. A Noun in Apposition is in the same case as the noun it describes.

107.

THE PREPOSITION IN.

Puer in hortō est. The boy is in the garden.

Servus mēnsam in hortum portat. The slave is carrying a table into the garden.

Observe that the preposition **in** governs the Ablative when it means *in*, but the Accusative when it means *into*.

PUERI RÖMANI.

108. Gāius et Mārcus, filiī medicī Rōmānī, erant impigrī puerī. Māne in lūdum ībant. Magister, Orbilius, erat valdē sevērus, atque virgīs puerōs saepe verberābat. Post prandium, interdum Gāius et Mārcus in Campō Mārtiō equitābant; interdum per silvās errābant; in fluviīs nāvigābant; in stāgnīs natābant; in armīs exercitātī erant. Sīc plērumque Rōmānī puerōs ad mīlitiam parābant.

109. 1. Gaius, the son of a Roman teacher, was an active boy. 2. Orbilius whipped Marcus, the doctor's son, with a rod. 3. The teachers were going into the Campus Martius. 4. The boys used to swim in a pond.

QUESTIONS.

110. How do nouns in *-er* and *-ir* differ from nouns in *-us*? What is the difference in Declension between *puer* and *ager*? Which of the following nouns retain *-e*: *cultor*, *gener*, *vesper*, *liber*, **magister**, **socer**? How do adjectives in *-er* differ from those in *-us*? What is the difference between *miser* and *pulcher*? Which of the following adjectives retain *-e*: **prōsper**, *asper*, *piger*, *liber*, *ruber*, *tener*? Distinguish between a Noun in Apposition and a Predicate Noun. What cases does *in* govern? How must it be translated with each case?

LESSON XIII.

Tense, Person, Number; Verb Sum; Dative of Possessor.

111.	TIME.	VERB OF ACTION.	VERB OF BEING.
	Present,	<i>I love.</i>	<i>we are.</i>
	Past,	<i>thou didst love.</i>	<i>you were.</i>
	Future,	<i>he, she, or it will love.</i>	<i>they will be.</i>

a. Notice that, in English, the *time* of the action or being may be *present*, *past*, or *future*; and that this is expressed either by some Auxiliary or Helping verb, as *didst*, or *will*, or by a change in the *form* of the verb, as *are*, *were*. The *time* of the verb is called its Tense.

- b.* The Present tense denotes *present* time.
- c.* The Imperfect tense denotes *continued* time in the *past*.
- d.* The Future tense denotes *future* time.

PERSON.

112. Observe further that various Persons may be the subject of the action or being; thus: *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they.*

a. The First person is the person *speaking*, as: *I* or *we*.

b. The Second person is the person *spoken to*, as: *thou* or *you*.

c. The Third person is the person *spoken of*, as: *he, she, it, or they.*

113. The persons may be in the Singular or Plural number.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
First person,	<i>I.</i>	<i>we.</i>
Second person,	<i>thou, you.</i>	<i>you.</i>
Third person,	<i>he, she, it.</i>	<i>they.</i>

114. NOTE. *Thou* is rarely used now, except in addressing the Deity, and in poetry, *you* being preferred for both Singular and Plural.

115. TENSE AND PERSONAL ENDINGS.

VERB OF ACTION.

TENSE. SINGULAR.

Present, am-ō, *I love.*Imperfect, amā-bā-s, *you were loving.*Future, amā-bi-t, *he, she, it will love.*

VERB OF BEING.

PLURAL.

su-mus, *we are.*er-ā-tis, *you were.*er-u-nt, *they will be.*

a. Notice that, in Latin, the *tenses* are shown by certain letters added to the verb stem; thus, -ba = Imperfect tense in amā-bā-s.

b. Notice that the *persons* are denoted by other letters added to the tense stem, as -tis = *you* in er-ā-tis.

116. Following are the equivalents for the persons:

SINGULAR.

- m**, -**ō**, or -**i**, *I*.
- s**, *you*.
- t**, *he, she, it*.

PLURAL.

- mus**, *we*.
- tis**, *you*.
- nt**, *they*.

117. Rule XI. A verb must agree with its subject in person and number.

118.

VERB SUM.

Stem es- or er-

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- su-m**, *I am*.
- e-s**, *you are*.
- es-t**, *he, (she, it) is*.

PLURAL.

- su-mus**, *we are*.
- es-tis**, *you are*.
- su-nt**, *they are*.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- er-a-m**, *I was*.
- er-ā-s**, *you were*.
- er-a-t**, *he, (she, it) was*.

- er-ā-mus**, *we were*.
- er-ā-tis**, *you were*.
- er-a-nt**, *they were*.

FUTURE TENSE.

- er-ō**, *I shall be*.
- er-i-s**, *you will be*.
- er-i-t**, *he will be*.

- er-i-mus**, *we shall be*.
- er-i-tis**, *you will be*.
- er-u-nt**, *they will be*.

119.

DATIVE OF POSSESSOR.

Puerō liber est. (lit. *there is a book to the boy*). **The boy has a book.**

Observe that *puerō* is in the Dative, and denotes the *possessor* of the book. Hence it is called the **Dative of Possessor**.

120. Rule XII. The Dative is used with the verb **sum** to denote the Possessor.

121. ALBERTUS ET MĀRCUS, CONDISCIPULI.

ALBERTUS. Ubi es, Mārce?

MĀRCUS. Hīc ad-sum; in hortō.

A. Erās-ne herī in lūdō?

M. Nōn eram. Ego et Iūlius in fundō avī meī erāmus.

A. Est-ne māgnus fundus avō tuō?

M. Avī meī fundus nōn māgnus est. Sed avunculō Iūlī est māximus fundus.

A. Sunt-ne māla et pira mātūra in pōmāriō avī tuī?

M. Nōndum. Sed mox mātūra erunt.

A. Nōnne crās in lūdō eritis?

M. Iūlius nōn erit; nam aeger est. Sed ego certē in lūdō erō.

A. Valē.

122. 1. Has your uncle a large garden? 2. My uncle has a very large garden. 3. Julius, has your grandfather ripe pears in his orchard? 4. They were not ripe yesterday. 5. But they will be ripe to-morrow. 6. Were you sick yesterday? 7. Not at all; I was in school yesterday.

QUESTIONS.

123. Define Tense, Present tense, Imperfect, Future. Give the endings for the persons. Rule for the agreement of verbs. Give three tenses of the verb *to be*, Latin and English. Give an example of your own of the Dative of Possessor, Genitive of Possession, and Dative of Indirect Object. Decline **māgnus** in all genders.

LESSON XIV.

Mood; First Conjugation; Principal Parts.

124. Mood is the *mode* or *manner* in which the action or being is expressed.

125. The Indicative mood is used to express *a fact*, as: **I have studied my lesson.**

126. The Imperative mood is used to express *a command*, as: **Study your lesson.**

THE CONJUGATIONS.

127. Regular verbs are divided into four conjugations. Each of these has a *characteristic vowel* in the stem, as follows:

- a.* I. Conjugation, -ā: as, **amā-**, *love*.
- b.* II. Conjugation, -ē: as, **monē-**, *warn*.
- c.* III. Conjugation, -e: as, **rege-**, *rule*.
- d.* IV. Conjugation, -ī: as, **audi-**, *hear*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

128. The stems from which the various tenses are formed are found in the Principal Parts of every verb. These parts are:

- a.* The First person Singular of the Present Indicative, as: **amō**.
- b.* The Present Infinitive, as: **amāre**.
- c.* The First person Singular of the Perfect Indicative, as: **amāvī**.
- d.* The Perfect Passive Participle, as: **amātus**.

Thus the Principal Parts of **amō** are:

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus.

129. The Present stem is found by dropping **-re** from the Present Infinitive, thus: **amā-**.

a. The Perfect stem is found by dropping **-ī** from the Perfect Indicative, as: **amāv-**.

b. The Participial stem is found by dropping **-us** from the Perfect Passive Participle, as: **amāt-**.

130. FIRST CONJUGATION. *Present stem, amā-, love.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

amō, I love.

amā-s, you love.

ama-t, he loves.

PLURAL.

amā-mus, we love.

amā-tis, you love.

ama-nt, they love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

amā-ba-m, I was loving.

amā-bā-s, you were loving.

amā-ba-t, he was loving.

amā-bā-mus, we were loving.

amā-bā-tis, you were loving.

amā-ba-nt, they were loving.

FUTURE TENSE.

amā-bō, I shall love.

amā-bi-s, you will love.

amā-bi-t, he will love.

amā-bi-mus, we shall love.

amā-bi-tis, you will love.

amā-bu-nt, they will love.

Observe:

a. That the Present tense consists of Present stem + Personal endings.

b. That the Imperfect tense consists of Present stem + **-ba** + Personal endings.

c. That the Future tense consists of Present stem + **-bi** + Personal endings.

131. EXC: The verb **dō**, *give*, is irregular in having **da-** (not **dā-**) for its Present stem, as: **da-ba-t**, **da-bi-tis**.

132. NOTE. Remember that the Present tense may be translated: *I love*, or, *I am loving*, or, *I do love*, etc. So, also, the Imperfect tense may be translated: *I was loving*, or, *I did love*, or, *I used to love*, or, *I loved*, etc.

PERFIDA TARPEIA.

133. Sabīnī ūlim Rōmānōrum agrōs vāstābant. Iam ad oppidum appropīnquābant. Sī Capitōlium expūgnābunt, Rōmānōs omnīnō superābunt. Mox Capitōlium oppūgnant, sed frūstrā. Dēnique aurō Tarpeiam, filiam praefectī Rōmānī, temptant. Sed puella pos-tulat ūrnāmenta quae in laevīs bracchiīs sunt. Sabīnī nōn recūsant. Mox intrā portam stant. Tum sine morā in Tarpeiam scūta iactant. Nam Sabīnōrum scūta erant in laevīs bracchiīs. Sic perfidam Tarpeiam necant, atque Capitōlium occupant.

134. 1. The commander of the Sabines will attack the Capitol. 2. The Romans are ravaging the fields of the Sabines. 3. The commander was already approaching (to) the Capitol. 4. The treacherous girl will demand the ornament on the commander's left arm. 5. We shall soon stand within the gates of the city. 6. Is not the commander's shield on his left arm?

↙ Answer the following questions in Latin :

135. 1. Quī ūlim Rōmānōrum agrōs vāstābant? 2. Num prīmō Sabīnī Capitōlium expūgnant? 3. Quae

erat Tarpēia? 4. Quō modo Sabīnī Tarpēiam temptant? 5. Quid Tarpēia postulat? 6. Num Sabīnī recūsant? 7. Ubi intrā portam stant, quid faciunt Sabīnī? 8. Quō modo Sabīnī prōmīssum servābant?

QUESTIONS.

136. Define Mood. What is the Indicative used to express? How many conjugations are there? What is the characteristic vowel of each? What are the Principal Parts of a verb? How is the Present stem found? The Perfect? The Participial? Of what does the Present tense consist? The Imperfect? The Future? Like **amō**, conjugate **portō**, **vāstō**. Give the English for: **postulābātis**, **postulat**, **postulābimus**, **postulant**, **postulābam**, **postulās**, **postulābunt**, **postulābō**. Give the Latin for: *They will demand, you (plural) are demanding, he was demanding, they do demand, we used to demand.*

LESSON XV.

Second Conjugation.

137.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Present stem, **amā-**, *love.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Present stem, **monē-**, *warn.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

am-ō	mone-ō , <i>I warn.</i>
amā-s	monē-s , <i>you warn.</i>
ama-t	mone-t , <i>he warns.</i>
amā-mus	monē-mus , <i>we warn.</i>
amā-tis	monē-tis , <i>you warn.</i>
ama-nt	mone-nt , <i>they warn.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

amā-ba-m	monē-ba-m, <i>I was warning.</i>
amā-bā-s	monē-bā-s, <i>you were warning.</i>
amā-ba-t	monē-ba-t, <i>he was warning.</i>
amā-bā-mus	monē-bā-mus, <i>we were warning.</i>
amā-bā-tis	monē-bā-tis, <i>you were warning.</i>
amā-ba-nt	monē-ba-nt, <i>they were warning.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

amā-b-ō	monē-b-ō, <i>I shall warn.</i>
amā-bi-s	monē-bi-s, <i>you will warn.</i>
amā-bi-t	monē-bi-t, <i>he will warn.</i>
amā-bi-mus	monē-bi-mus, <i>we shall warn.</i>
amā-bi-tis	monē-bi-tis, <i>you will warn.</i>
amā-bu-nt	monē-bu-nt, <i>they will warn.</i>

a. Observe that, while the stems differ in their characteristic vowels, these tenses of the First and Second Conjugation are formed in other respects precisely alike, with the exception of the Present First Singular.

METTIUS CURTIUS.

138. Māgna rīma ūlīm in Forō Rōmānō subitō appāret. Prīmō Rōmānī saxa terramque in locum iactābant, sed frūstrā. Rīma lāta atque profunda manēbat. Inde Rōmānī multīs lacrimīs ā deō auxiliū ūrābant. Deus tandem ita respondet: “Sī māximum Rōmānum bonum locō dieābitis, tum rīmam explēbō.” Diū in dubiō erant animī Rōmānōrum.

139. 1. Great cracks are appearing in the Roman Forum. 2. We shall cast stones into the crack. 3. Were you (plural) beseeching help from the god?

4. Fathomless cracks will remain for a long time in the Forum. 5. Were not the Romans filling up the crack with earth and stones? 6. Will you (singular) not consecrate your greatest treasure to the place?

Sight Translation. METTIUS CURTIUS. — *Concluded.*

140. Dēnique Mettius Curtius, vir bellō ēgregius, “Animus intrepidus,” inquit, “māximum Rōmānum bonum est.” Statim equum suum māgnificē exōrnat, et mox armātus in Forum equitat. Inde, dum turba Rōmānōrum stupet, in rīmam equum incitat. Sine morā deus rīmam explet, atque Rōmānōs māgnā cūrā līberat. Mettium Curtium autem Rōmānī semper laudābant, et pulchrum factum memoriā tenēbant.

141. 1. Quid ūlim in Forō Rōmānō appāret? 2. Quid Rōmānī in rīmam iactābant? 3. Manēbatne rīma? 4. Nōnne deus Rōmānīs auxilium dat? 5. Quid respondet deus? 6. Quid dēnique dīcit Mettius Curtius? 7. Quid facit Curtius? 8. Expletne deus rīmam statim?

bellum, war.

ē-gregius, <i>illustrious.</i>	armātus, <i>ARMED.</i>
animus, <i>courage.</i> —	dum, <i>while.</i>
in-trepidus, <i>undaunted.</i>	turba, <i>crowd.</i>
inquit, <i>said he.</i>	stupeō, <i>be STUPE-fied.</i>
statim, <i>immediately.</i>	in-citō, <i>urge on.</i> —
suus, <i>his.</i>	cūra, <i>CARE, anxiety.</i>
māgni-ficē, <i>MAGNIFICENTLY.</i>	autem, <i>however.</i>
ex-ōrnō, <i>ad-ORN.</i>	factum, <i>deed.</i>

QUESTIONS.

142. What differences do you find between the First and Second Conjugations? Conjugate in three tenses **maneō** and **ōrō**. Give the Latin for: *they will reply, you (singular) are replying, we did reply, he was replying, you (plural) will reply, I reply.* Give the English for: **respondēmus, respondēbis, respondēbant, respondēbō, respondētis, respondēbās.**

LESSON XVI.

Third Conjugation; Ablative of Manner.

143.

CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.
amā-	monē-	rege-, rule.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

am-ō	mone-ō	reg-ō, <i>I rule.</i>
amā-s	monē-s	regi-s, <i>you rule.</i>
ama-t	mone-t	regi-t, <i>he rules.</i>
amā-mus	monē-mus	regi-mus, <i>we rule.</i>
amā-tis	monē-tis	regi-tis, <i>you rule.</i>
ama-nt	mone-nt	regu-nt, <i>they rule.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

amā-ba-m	monē-ba-m	regē-ba-m, <i>I was ruling.</i>
amā-bā-s	monē-bā-s	regē-bā-s, <i>you were ruling.</i>
amā-ba-t	monē-ba-t	regē-ba-t, <i>he was ruling.</i>
amā-bā-mus	monē-bā-mus	regē-bā-mus, <i>we were ruling.</i>
amā-bā-tis	monē-bā-tis	regē-bā-tis, <i>you were ruling.</i>
amā-ba-nt	monē-ba-nt	regē-ba-nt, <i>they were ruling.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

amā-b-ō	monē-b-ō	reg-a-m, <i>I shall rule.</i>
amā-bi-s	monē-bi-s	reg-ē-s, <i>you will rule.</i>

amā-bi-t	monē-bi-t	reg-e-t, <i>he will rule.</i>
amā-bi-mus	monē-bi-mus	reg-ē-mus, <i>we shall rule.</i>
amā-bi-tis	monē-bi-tis	reg-ē-tis, <i>you will rule.</i>
amā-bu-nt	monē-bu-nt	reg-e-nt, <i>they will rule.</i>

a. Notice that, in the verb stem of the Third Conjugation, final -e changes as follows :

b. In the Present tense, it becomes -i.

c. In the Imperfect, it is lengthened to -ē.

d. In the Future, it is dropped altogether.

144. Observing these changes, the Present tense consists of Present stem + Personal endings.

a. The Imperfect consists of Present stem + -ba + Personal endings.

b. The FUTURE consists of Present stem + -e (in the First Singular -a) + Personal endings.

145.

ABLATIVE OF MANNER.

Puer dōnum servābat $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cum } cūrā. \\ \text{māximā cum } cūrā. \\ \text{māxima cūrā.} \end{array} \right.$

The boy preserved the gift $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with care.} \\ \text{with the greatest care.} \\ \text{with the greatest care.} \end{array} \right.$

Observe that *cūrā* is in the Ablative, and that it denotes the *manner* in which the boy preserved the gift. **Cum** is generally used with this Ablative, but it may be omitted when there is a *limiting adjective*.

146. Rule XIII. The Ablative with **cum** is used to express Manner. **Cum** may be omitted when there is a *limiting adjective*.

MELEAGER.

147. Meleager, fīlius Althaeae, clārissimus Calydoniōrum erat. Fōrte, ubi parvolus erat, līgnū in focō ārdēbat; subitō Parcae appārent atque Althaeam ita monent: “Fīlius tuus vīvet, quam diū flammae līgnū nōn cōnsūment.” Statim Althaea flammās restinguit, atque līgnū māgnā cum cūrā servābat. ¶ Saevus aper quondam Calydoniōs diū terrēbat.

148. 1. Were you living when Meleager was very small? 2. The sticks of wood in the fireplace will not burn. 3. Althea is guarding her son with great care. 4. The flames were consuming the wood. 5. Are your sons living, Althea? 6. Fierce boars do not terrify Meleager. 7. Were you not extinguishing the flames? 8. The Fates used to appear suddenly to distinguished men.

Sight Translation. MELEAGER.—*Concluded.*

149. Meleager tandem multōs clārōs virōs condūcit. Pulchra Atalanta quoque adest. Mox saevum aprum in dēnsā silvā petunt. Atalanta pīma mōnstrum volnerat. Meleager autem aprum caedit, atque tergum Atalantae dat. At avunculī Meleagrī Ata-

con-dūcō, *lead together, assemble.*

privō, *de-PRIVE.*

quoque, *also.*

plēnus, *full.*

dēnsus, *DENSE.*

īra, *anger, IRE.*

petō, *seek.*

īrātus, *angered.*

mōnstrum, *MONSTER.*

accendō, *light.*

volnerō, *wound. (Vulnerable.)*

quod, *which.*

caedō, *kill.*

vīta, *life. (Vital.)*

tergum, *back, skin.*

excēdō, *depart.*

lantam tergō p̄īvant. Statim Meleager plēnus īrae avunculōs suōs caedit. Inde Althaea īrāta līgnū accedit, quod mox flammae cōnsūmunt. Brevī posteā Meleager ē vītā excēdit.

150. 1. Ubi vīvēbat Meleager? 2. Quae Althaeaē appārent, ubi Meleager parvolus erat? 3. Quid dīcunt Parcae? 4. Quid facit Althaea? 5. Cūr Meleager multōs clārōs Calydōniōs condūcit? 6. Quae p̄īma aprum volnerat? 7. Quis aprum caedit? 8. Cuī dat Meleager tergum aprī? 9. Quid faciunt avunculī Meleagri? 10. Cūr Althaea līgnū accedit?

QUESTIONS.

151. Give an example of your own of the Ablative of Manner, Ablative of Means, Ablative of Separation. How does the stem of Third Conjugation verbs vary? Of what does each tense consist? Give three tenses of *petō* and *vīvō*. Translate: *restinguētis, rēstinguit, restinguēbānt, restinguunt, restinguet, appārēbit, servābit*. Give the Latin for: *I was extinguishing, they will extinguish, you (plural) are extinguishing, he appears, they will preserve.*

LESSON XVII.

Fourth Conjugation; Ablative of Cause.

152.

CONJ. I.

amā-.

CONJ. II.

monē-.

CONJ. III.

rege-.

CONJ. IV.

audī-, hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

am-ō.	mone-ō.	reg-ō.	<i>I hear.</i>
amā-s.	monē-s.	regi-s.	audi-ō.
ama-t.	mone-t.	regi-t.	audi-s.
amā-mus.	monē-mus.	regi-mus.	audi-t.
amā-tis.	monē-tis.	regi-tis.	audi-mus.
ama-nt.	mone-nt.	regu-nt.	audi-tis.
			audiu-nt.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

amā-ba-m.	monē-ba-m.	regē-ba-m.	<i>I was hearing.</i>
amā-bā-s.	monē-bā-s.	regē-bā-s.	audiē-ba-m.
amā-ba-t.	monē-ba-t.	regē-ba-t.	audiē-bā-s.
amā-bā-mus.	monē-bā-mus.	regē-bā-mus.	audiē-ba-t.
amā-bā-tis.	monē-bā-tis.	regē-bā-tis.	audiē-bā-mus.
amā-ba-nt.	monē-ba-nt.	regē-ba-nt.	audiē-bā-tis.
			audiē-ba-nt.

FUTURE TENSE.

amā-b-ō.	monē-b-ō.	reg-a-m.	<i>I shall hear.</i>
amā-bi-s.	monē-bi-s.	reg-ē-s.	audi-a-m.
amā-bi-t.	monē-bi-t.	reg-e-t.	audi-ē-s.
amā-bi-mus.	monē-bi-mus.	reg-ē-mus.	audi-e-t.
amā-bi-tis.	monē-bi-tis.	reg-ē-tis.	audi-ē-mus.
amā-bu-nt.	monē-bu-nt.	reg-e-nt.	audi-ē-tis.
			audi-e-nt.

a. Observe that, in the Fourth Conjugation, the Present tense consists of Present stem + Personal endings.

b. The Imperfect tense consists of Present stem (with -ē added to it) + -ba + Personal endings.

c. The Future tense consists of Present stem + -e (in the First Singular -a) + Personal endings. Compare the Future of the Third Conjugation.

153.

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.

Odiō virum accūsātis. You accuse the man from hatred.

In this sentence, *odiō* is in the Ablative, and denotes the cause of the accusation.

154. Rule XIV. The Ablative is used to express Cause.

PERSEUS ET ANDROMEDA.

155. In Aethiopiā ōlim bēlua fera agrōs vāstābat, atque multōs virōs dēvorābat. Cēpheus, igitur, cūrīs sollicitus, ūrāculum cōnsulit. Quod autem ita respondet: “Deus īrātus propter superbiam rēgīnae patriam tuam sīc pūnit. Sī autem bēluae Andromedam dabis, tum deus poenam fīniat.” Inde Cēpheus maestus Andromedam ad dūra saxa revincit. Mox bēluam exaudiunt.

✓ 156. 1. Many men are troubled with their cares.
 2. The gods will punish the queen. 3. Men formerly consulted oracles. 4. The queens end the punishment of the men. 5. Because of the oracle, they are binding Andromeda to the rocks. 6. You will soon hear the monster from afar.

Sight Translation. PERSEUS ET ANDROMEDA.—Concluded.

157. Tum fōrte Perseus super Aethiopiam volābat. Subitō Andromedam cernit. Sine morā appropīnat, et lacrimārum causam quaerit. Andromeda bēluam mōnstrat. Statim Perseus in aurās ascendit.

Mox falcātō tēlō tergum mōnstrī ferit. Diū atque āriter pūgnant. Dēnique Perseus bēluam superat. Inde Andromedam catēnīs līberat. Brevī Cēpheus filiam Perseō in mātrimōnium dat.

✓ 158. 1. Cūr ōlim Cēpheus ōrāculum cōsulit ?
 2. Quid respondet ōrāculum ? 3. Quae erat Andromeda ? 4. Quis Andromedam bēluā līberat ? 5. Quāle tēlum erat Perseō ? 6. Quid erat praemium Perseō ?

QUESTIONS.

159. What uses of the Ablative are contained in the two following sentences: *They slew Clodius with their swords. They slew Clodius from envy.* What is the characteristic vowel of the stem of the Fourth Conjugation? In what tense is -e added to the stem? Inflect three tenses of **pūniō** and **vinciō**. Give the English for **fīnit**, **fīniēmus**, **fīnimus**, **fīniēbāmus**, **fīnient**, **fīnītis**. Give the Latin for: *they were ending, I end, you (plural) will end, you' (singular) were ending, they are ending.* Decline **cārus**, -a, -um.

super, above, over.
volō, fly. 1
cernō, dis-CERN. 3
causa, CAUSE.
quaerō, in-QUIRE. 3
aura, air.

ascendō, ASCEND. 3
falcātus, curved.
tēlum, weapon, sword.
feriō, strike. 4
pūgnō, fight. (Pugnacious.) /
mātrimōnium, marriage, MATRIMONY.

LESSON XVIII.

Third Declension—Liquid Stems.

160. In the Third Declension, the stem ends either in a consonant or in the vowel -i. Hence this Declension is divided into **consonant stems** and **-i stems**.

161. The **Case endings** for consonant stems are as follows :

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	M., F.	N.	M., F.	N.
N.		—	-ēs	-a
G.	-is		-um	
D.	-ī		-ibus	
Ac.	-em	—	-ēs	-a
Ab.	-e		-ibus	

LIQUID STEMS.

162.	cōnsul, <i>m.</i>	legiō, <i>f.</i>	virgō, <i>f.</i>	flūmen, <i>n.</i>
	consul.	legion.	virgin.	river.
Stem	cōnsul-	legiōn-	virgin-	flūmin-

SINGULAR.

N.	cōnsul	legiō	virgō	flūmen
G.	cōnsulis	legiōnis	virginis	flūminis
D.	cōnsulī	legiōnī	virginī	flūminī
Ac.	cōnsulem	legiōnem	virginem	flūmen
Ab.	cōnsule	legiōne	virgine	flūmine

PLURAL.

N.	cōsulēs	legiōnēs	virginēs	flūmina
G.	cōsulum	legiōnum	virginum	flūminum
D.	cōsulib⁹	legiōnibus	virginibus	flūminib⁹
Ac.	cōsulēs	legiōnēs	virginēs	flūmina
Ab.	cōsulib⁹	legiōnibus	virginibus	flūminib⁹

163.	labor, <i>m.</i>	pater, <i>m.</i>	corpus, <i>n.</i>	genus, <i>n.</i>
	labor.	father.	body.	race.
Stem	labōr-	patr-	corpor-	gener-

SINGULAR.

N.	labor	pater	corpus	genus
G.	labōris	patris	corporis	generis
D.	labōrī	patrī	corporī	generī
Ac.	labōrem	patrem	corpus	genus
Ab.	labōre	patre	corpore	generē

PLURAL.

N.	labōrēs	patrēs	corpora	genera
G.	labōrum	patrum	corporum	generum
D.	labōribus	patribus	corporibus	generibus
Ac.	labōrēs	patrēs	corpora	genera
Ab.	labōribus	patribus	corporibus	generibus

Observe:

- a. That the stem differs from the Nominative in all these nouns, except in **cōsul**.
- b. That the Accusative Singular of Neuter nouns is like the Nominative.
- c. That the Nominative and Accusative Plural of Neuter nouns ends in -a.

164. Decline the following nouns, *first noting their stem and gender* (the stem is found by dropping the ending -is from the Genitive): **Pāstor**, pāstōris, *m.*, *shepherd*, **sermō**, sermōnis, *m.*, *conversation*, **opus**, operis, *n.*, *work*, **grandō**, grandinis, *f.*, *hail*, **māter**, mātris, *f.*, *mother*, **carmen**, carminis, *n.*, *song*, **exsul**, exsulis, *m. and f.*, *exile*, **tempus**, temporis, *n.*, *time*.

FORUM RŌMĀNUM.

165. Forum Rōmānum erat inter Capitōlium et Palātium. Prīmō undique erant parvae tabernae. Posteā autem clāri cōsulēs imperātōrēsque basili-cās et templa in Forō aedificābant. In basilicās erant argentāriae ; hīc etiam praetōrēs iūs reddēbant. In Cūriā Hostīliā et in Templō Concordiae senātōrēs conveniēbant. In rōstrīs Cicerō et aliī ūrātōrēs ad

populum ūratiōnēs habēbant. Undique erant altae columnae et deōrum simulācra et clārōrum virōrum statuae.

166. 1. (There) were statues of famous consuls in the Forum. 2. The praetor will administer justice to the people. 3. (There) were images of the gods in Roman temples. 4. The emperor is building a lofty temple. 5. Cicero will deliver an oration to the senators in the Temple of Concord.

Sight Translation. FORUM RōMĀNUM.—*Concluded.*

167. Togātī Rōmānī in Forum saepe conveniēbant. Hīc multa comitia habēbant. Hinc Viā Sacrā cōnsulēs legiōnēs Rōmānās ad bellum ēdūcēbant. Viā Sacrā legiōnēs vīctōrēs praedā onustae in Forum incēdēbant māgnīs clāmōribūs populī. Nunc autem Forum est dēsertus locus, et tantum-modo ruīnās ostendit. Nihil manet nisi pauca vestīgia antīquae glōriae Rōmānae.

168. 1. Ubi erat Forum Rōmānum? 2. Quae pīmō undique erant? 3. Quae posteā cōsulēs im-

togātus, wearing the TOGA.
comitia, elections.

hīc, hence.

sacer, SACRED.

ē-dūcō, lead out. 3

vīctor, VICTOR.

praeda, booty. (Prey.)

onustus, laden.

in-cēdō, advance. 3

clāmor, shout, CLAMOR.

nunc, now.

dē-sertus, DESERTED.

tantum-modo, only.

ruīna, RUIN.

os-tendō, show. (Ostensible.)

nihil, nothing. (Nihilist.)

nisi, unless, except.

pauci, few. (Paucity.)

vestīgium, trace, VESTIGE.

antīquus, ancient. (Antique.)

glōria, GLORY.

perātōrēsque in Forō aedificābant? 4. Ubi senātōrēs conveniēbant? 5. Quī in rōstrīs ōratiōnēs habēbant? 6. Quā viā cōsulēs ad bellum legiōnēs ēdūcēbant? 6. Quid nunc manet in Forō Rōmānō?

QUESTIONS.

169. How is the Third Declension divided? Name the liquids (**9, b**). What is meant by *liquid stems*? Give the case endings for Masculine and Feminine nouns; for Neuters. What cases are alike in Neuter nouns? Decline: **virgō, pater, genus, pāstor, legiō, exsul, labor, carmen, corpus.** May an Adjective of the First or Second Declension agree with a noun of the Third Declension?

LESSON XIX.

Third Declension—Mute Stems.

170.

	prīnceps, <i>m.</i>	rēx, <i>m.</i>	iūdex, <i>m.</i>
	chief.	king.	judge.
<i>Stem</i>	prīncip-	rēg-	iūdic-

SINGULAR.

N.	prīnceps	rēx	iūdex
G.	prīncipis	rēgis	iūdicis
D.	prīcipī	rēgī	iūdicī
Ac.	prīcipem	rēgem	iūdicem
Ab.	prīncipe	rēge	iūdice

PLURAL.

N.	prīcipēs	rēgēs	iūdicēs
G.	prīcipum	rēgum	iūdicum
D.	prīcipibus	rēgibus	iūdicibus
Ac.	prīcipēs	rēgēs	iūdicēs
Ab.	prīcipibus	rēgibus	iūdicibus

	mīles , <i>m.</i>	custōs , <i>m.</i>	caput , <i>n.</i>
	<i>soldier.</i>	<i>guard.</i>	<i>head.</i>
<i>Stem</i>	<i>milit-</i>	<i>custōd-</i>	<i>capit-</i>

SINGULAR.

N.	miles	custōs	caput
G.	militis	custōdis	capitis
D.	militī	custōdī	capitī
Ac.	mīlitem	custōdem	caput
Ab.	mīlite	custōde	capite

PLURAL.

N.	militēs	custōdēs	capita
G.	militum	custōdum	capitum
D.	militibus	custōdibus	capitibus
Ac.	militēs	custōdēs	capita
Ab.	militibus	custōdibus	capitibus

Observe :

- a. That all Masculines and Feminines in Mute stems add **-s** to the stem to form the Nominative (**rēx** = **rēg-s**; **iūdex** = **iūdic-s**).
- b. That the Lingual stems drop final **-d** and **-t** in forming the Nominative.
- c. That the last vowel in the stem is often changed in the Nominative.

171. Decline the following nouns : **vōx**, **vōcis**, *f.*, *voice*, **virtūs**, **virtūtis**, *f.*, *bravery*, **ops**, **opis**, *f.*, *help*, **obses**, **obsidis** *m.* and *f.*, *hostage*, **comes**, **comitis**, *m.* and *f.*, *companion*, **grex**, **gregis**, *m.*, *herd*.

GABIŪ.

172. Diū Tarquinius Superbus obsidēbat Gabiōs, sed frūstrā. Dēnique fraudem temptat. Obsidiōne dēsistit atque ad urbāna opera animadvertisit. Brevī

posteā Sextus, fīlius Tarquinī, ad Gabīnōs venit. “Nōnne” inquit “fīlium ā saevīs suppliciīs patris tegētis? Rēgis saevitia est intoleranda. Exsul Latium pererrō. Fōrsitan populum cupidum bellī adversus superbū rēgem inveniam.” Statim Gabīnī pīncipem in oppidum libenter admittunt.

173. 1. The kings will besiege the towns of Latium in vain. 2. You are not turning your attention to the father's frauds. 3. I protected the king's sons from punishment. 4. Did the prince admit the Gabians into the town? 5. Will he protect the exiles from the people's cruelty?

Sight Translation. GABIŪ.—Concluded.

174. Brevī Sextus favōrem et plēbis et mīlitum conciliat. Inde nūntium ad patrem mittit. Rēx

favor, FAVOR.	cōn-silium, plan, COUNSEL.
plēbs, common people, PLE-BEANS.	intel-legō, understand. 3 (Intelligent.)
con-ciliō, win, CONCILIATE.	inter-imō, kill.
nūntius, messenger.	aut . . . aut, either . . . or.
fessus, tired.	exsilium, EXILE.
mittō, send. (Trans-mit.) 3	agō, drive. (Agent.) 3
ibi, there.	re-liquus, remaining. (Relic.)
summus, highest. (Summit.)	oppidānus, townsman. .
papāver, POPPY.	ūltrō, of one's own accord.
baculum, stick.	cēdō, yield. (Cede.) 3
dē-cūtiō, strike off. 3	ita-que, and so.
dis-cēdō, depart. 3	ūllus, any.
re-nūntiō, report. 1 (Renounce.)	dī-micātiō, struggle.
ambulō, walk. 1	trā-dō, give over, hand over. 3 (Trade.)

autem nihil respondet, sed in hortum ambulat, et ibi summa capita papāverum baculō dēcūtit. Dēnique nūntius fessus discēdit et Sextō dē patre renūntiat. Sextus autem cōnsilium patris intellegit. Mox prīncipēs oppidī aut interimit aut in exsilium agit. Reliquī oppidānī ūltrō cēdunt. Itaque Sextus patrī sine ullā dīmicātiōne oppidum trādit.

175. 1. Quis diū Gabiōs obsidēbat? 2. Quid dēnique rēx temptat? 3. Quem ad Gabīnōs mittit? 4. Quid dīcit Sextus oppidānīs? 5. Num Gabīnī in oppidum Sextum admittunt? 6. Quōrum favōrem Sextus conciliat? 7. Quem ad patrem mittit? 8. Quid facit rēx? 9. Intellegitne Sextus patris cōnsilium? 10. Quid facit Sextus? 11. Quid faciunt ūltrō reliquī oppidānī?

QUESTIONS.

176. Name the mutes in their classes (9, a). Decline: vōx, lūmen, virtūs, condiciō, pēs, honor, comes, onus, salūs. What difference in gender do you observe between nouns in -us, (Genitive -eris or -oris), and those in -ūs, (Genitive -ūtis)?

LESSON XX.

Third Declension — I Stems.

MASCULINES AND FEMININES IN -IS AND -ĒS.

177. tussis, f. nāvis, f. īgnis, m. hostis, m. nūbēs, f.
cough. ship. fire. enemy. cloud.
Stem tussi- nāvi- īgni- hosti- nūbi-

SINGULAR.

N.	tussis	nāvis	īgnis	hostis	nūbēs
G.	tussis	nāvis	īgnis	hostis	nūbis
D.	tussī	nāvī	īgnī	hostī	nūbī
Ac.	tussim	nāvem(-im)	īgnem	hostem	nūbem
Ab.	tussī	nāvī (-e)	īgnī (-e)	hoste	nūbe

PLURAL.

N.	tussēs	nāvēs	īgnēs	hostēs	nūbēs
G.	tassium	nāvium	īgnium	hostium	nūbium
D.	tussibus	nāvibus	īgnibus	hostibus.	nūbibus
Ac.	tussis (-ēs)	nāvis (-ēs)	īgnis (-ēs)	hostis (-ēs)	nūbis (-ēs)
Ab.	tussibus	nāvibus	īgnibus	hostibus	nūbibus

NEUTERS IN -E, -AL, AND -AR.

178. *mare*, *n.*, *sea*. *animal*, *n.*, *animal*. *calcar*, *n.*, *spur*.

<i>Stem</i>	mari-	animāli-	calcāri-
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SINGULAR.

N.	mare	animal	calcar
G.	maris	animālis	calcāris
D.	marī	animālī	calcārī
Ac.	mare	animal	calcar
Ab.	marī	animālī	calcārī

PLURAL..

N.	maria	animālia	calcāria
G.	marium	animālium	calcārium
D.	maribus	animālibus	calcāribus
Ac.	maria	animālia	calcāria
Ab.	maribus	animālibus	calcāribus

Observe that -i stems have the following peculiarities:—

a. They have -ium in the Genitive Plural.

b. Neuters in -e, -al, and -ar have -i in the Ablative Singular, and -ia in the Nominative and Accusative Plural.

c. Stems in -is and -ēs have -īs or -ēs in the Accusative Plural.

d. The Accusative Singular of stems in -is and -ēs varies between -im and -em.

e. The Ablative Singular of stems in -is and -ēs varies between -i and -e.

179. NOTE.—-i stems in -is and -ēs are easily distinguished from consonant stems in -is and -es; for -i stems *have the same number of syllables* in the Genitive as in the Nominative Singular, while consonant stems *increase* the number of syllables; thus, **col-lis**, Genitive **col-lis**, is an -i stem; but **la-pis**, Genitive **la-pi-dis**, is a consonant stem. So also **cae-dēs**, Genitive **cae-dis**, is an -i stem; but **co-mes**, Genitive **co-mi-tis**, is a consonant stem.

180. To -i stems belong:

a. Nouns in -is and -ēs (not increasing in the Genitive).

b. Neuters in -e, -al, and -ar.

181. Like **tussis**, decline **sitis**, *thirst* (in the Singular only, because of its meaning).

a. Like **nāvis**, decline **turris**, *tower*, and **secūris**, *axe*.

b. Like **īgnis**, decline **amnis**, *river*, **avis**, *bird*, **classis**, *fleet*, **fīnis**, *end*, **messis**, *harvest*, and **ovis**, *sheep*.

c. Most other -i stems in -is and -ēs are declined like **hostis** and **nūbēs**.

BRŪTUS ET FĪLĪ TARQUINĪ.

182. Māxima opera Tarquinī Superbī erant Templum Iovis et Cloāca Māxima. In labōre operum plēbem diū exercēbat. Subitō portentum appāret. Anguis ex columnā līgneā ēmergit atque incolās rēgiae perterret. Inde rēx suōs duōs fīliōs per terrās et per maria ad ūrāculum Apollinis mittit. L. Iunius Brūtus, cōnsōbrīnus, erat comes pīncipibus. Trēs iuvenēs tandem in Graeciam perveniuunt. Hīc pīmō prō rēge ūrāculum cōsulunt.

183. 1. The greatest work of the people was a temple. 2. The king will send the youths over the sea. 3. The princes were consulting the inhabitants of the land. 4. The companions of the youth are the king's cousins. 5. We shall keep the people busy on the works.

*Sight Translation.*BRŪTUS ET FĪLĪ TARQUINĪ.—*Concluded.*

184. Deinde iuvenēs ab ūrāculō quaerunt: “Quis, post mortem Tarquinī, rēgnū obtinēbit?” Pīthia sīc respondet: “Imperium summū Rōmae habēbit, quī pīmūs mātrī ūsculum dabit.” Inde duo fīliī Tarquinī dē rēgnō sortīs dūcunt. Sed Brūtus cōsultō cadit, atque terrae ūsculum dat. “Nam” putat “terra est māter mortālium.” Inde Rōmam repeatunt. Brevī posteā Rōmānī cīvēs, labōribus īrātī, Tarquinium rēgnō pellunt, atque Brūtum cōsulem creant.

185. 1. Quae sunt māxima opera Tarquinī Superbī? 2. Quō modo rēx plēbem exercēbat? 3. Quid portentum appāret? 4. Quid facit rēx? 5. Quis erat comes filiī Tarquinī. 6. Quid pīmō faciunt in Graeciā? 7. Quid posteā quaerunt iuvenēs? 8. Quid respondet Pȳthia? 9. Quid faciunt pīncipēs? 10. Quid facit Brūtus? 11. Quid posteā rēgī accidit?

QUESTIONS.

186. What are the peculiarities of -i stems? How can -i stems in -is and -ēs be distinguished from consonant stems in -is and -es? What nouns belong to -i stems? Decline: avis, lapis, cubile, rūpēs, eques, ovis, pāx, nectar, clādēs, vēctīgal, aedis, nōmen.

de-inde, then, afterwards.

cōn-sultō, *on purpose.* 3

post, after.

(Consult.)

mors, death. (Mortal.)

cadō, *fall.*

ob-tineō, obtain.

putō, *think. (Com-pute.)/*

rēgnūm, kingdom. (Reign.)

mortālis, *MORTAL.*

im-perium, command. (Empire.)

re-petō, *seek again, return* 3

māter, MOTHER.

to. (Repeat.)

ōsculum, kiss.

cīvis, *citizen. (Civic.)* 3

sors, lot. (Sort.)

pellō, *ex-PEL.*

dūcō, lead, draw. (Aque-duct.) 3

creō, *elect. (Create.)* 1

Pȳthia, priestess of Apollo.

LESSON XXI.

Third Declension — Mixed Stems; Gender Rules;
Ablative of Accompaniment.

187.	urbs, <i>f.</i> <i>city.</i>	arx, <i>f.</i> <i>citadel.</i>	pōns, <i>m.</i> <i>bridge.</i>	aetās, <i>f.</i> <i>age.</i>
	<i>Stem</i> urb- (i-)	<i>arc-</i> (i-)	<i>pont-</i> (i-)	<i>aetāt-</i> (i-)

SINGULAR.

N.	urbs	arx	pōns	aetās
G.	urbis	arcis	pontis	aetātis
D.	urbī	arcī	pontī	aetātī
Ac.	urbem	arcem	pontem	aetātem
Ab.	urbe	arce	ponte	aetāte

PLURAL.

N.	urbēs	arcēs	pontēs	aetātēs
G.	urbium	arcium	pontium	aetātium (-um)
D.	urbibus	arcibus	pontibus	aetātibus
Ac.	urbis (-ēs)	arcis (-ēs)	pontis (-ēs)	aetātis (-ēs)
Ab.	urbibus	arcibus	pontibus	aetātibus

a. Notice that these nouns are declined like Consonant stems in the Singular, and like -i stems in the Plural. Hence they are called *Mixed stems*. They were originally -i stems.

188. To Mixed stems belong:

- a. Monosyllables ending in -s and -x following a consonant, as: **urbs**, **arx**.
- b. Nouns ending in -tās, as: **aetās**.

189. Decline: *pars*, *partis*, *part*, *mōns*, *montis*, *mountain*, *cīvitās*, *cīvitātis*, *state*.

190. THIRD DECLENSION GENDER RULES.

- I. Nouns ending in -ō (except those in -dō, -gō, -iō), -or, -ōs, -er, -es are generally Masculine.
- II. Nouns ending in -ās, -ēs, -is, -ys, -x, -s (preceded by a consonant), -dō, -gō, -iō, and -ūs are generally Feminine.
- III. Nouns ending in -a, -e, -ī, -y, -c, -l, -n, -t, -ar, -ur, and -us are generally Neuter.

191. ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT.

Puer *cum amīcō* ambulat. *The boy is walking with a friend.*

Observe that *amīcō* is in the Ablative with the preposition *cum*, and that it denotes that the boy is *accompanied* by a friend. Hence it is called the *Ablative of Accompaniment*.

192. Rule XV. The Ablative with the preposition *cum* is used to denote Accompaniment.

HORĀTIUS COCLĒS.

193. Tarquinius Superbus, iam exsul, ab Larte Porsenā, rēge Clūsī, auxilium petit. Mox māximō in perīculō erat Rōma. Nam Porsena māgnīs cōpiīs in urbem incēdēbat. Ubīque rēx cōpiās Rōmā-nōrum vincit. Iam montem Iāniculum occupat. Militēs Rōmānī arma ūrūndinēsque relinquunt, atque fugā salūtem petunt. Tum Pōns Sublicius sōlus flūmen Tiberim iungēbat. Nisi Rōmānī pontem interscident, brevī Porsena in urbem cōpiās suās trādūceret. Sed Rōmānīs virtūs nōn omnīnō deest. Prō ponte Horātius Coclēs cum Sp. Lartiō et T. Herminiō hostīs sustinet.

194. 1. The king's forces will advance upon the cities. 2. Large bridges span the river Tiber. 3. Will a Roman soldier leave the ranks, and seek safety in flight? 4. Are you not cutting down the bridges, Romans? 5. The soldiers of Lars Porsena were holding back the enemy's forces.

Sight Translation. HORĀTIUS COCLĒS. — Concluded.

195. Intereā mīlitēs cīvēsque Rōmānī pontem interscindēbant. Mox, ubi exigua pars pontis manet, Horātius duōs comitēs trānsmittit. Nunc sōlus sed intrepidus pontem tenet. Dēnique māgnō fragōre pōns in flūmen dēcidit. Rōmānī māgnum clāmōrem tollunt. Inde Horātius, etiam armātus, in Tiberim dēsilit atque ad suōs comitēs trānat. Tantā virtūte cīvitātem servat. Grātī cīvēs statuam Horātī in Comitiō pōnunt.

196. 1. Ā quō Tarquinius auxilium petit? 2. Cūr mox erat Rōma māximō in perīculō? 3. Quem montem Porsena occupat? 4. Nōnne Rōmānī rēgem Clūsī vincunt? 5. Quī pōns tum flūmen Tiberim iungēbat? 6. Quot Rōmānī hostīs sustinent? 7. Dum Horātius hostīs sustinet, quid Rōmānī faciēbant? 8. Dēciditne pōns in flūmen? 9. Quid deinde facit Horātius? 10. Quod praemium cīvēs Horātiō dant?

inter-eā, meanwhile.

ex-iguus, small.

parš, PART.

trāns-mittō, send across. (Transmit.)

fragor, crash.

dē-cidō, fall down. (Deciduous.)

tollō, raise. (Ex-tol.)

dē-siliō, leap down. (Down.)

trā-nō, swim across. (Across.)

tantus, so great.

cīvitās, state.

grātus, GRATE-ful.

Comitium, the COMITIUM, a place in the Forum.

pōnō, place. (Position.)

QUESTIONS.

197. Why are the Mixed stems so called? What nouns belong to Mixed stems? State the Gender Rules of the Third Declension. Give an example of your own of the Ablative of Accompaniment, Ablative of Manner, Ablative of Means. Decline: *aestās, cliēns, volpēs, laus, exemplar, mēns, celeritās, sēdēs, mors, piscis.*

LESSON XXII.

Verb Sum — Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Indicative; Imperative.

198. There are three tenses in the Indicative mood besides the Present, Imperfect, and Future; viz., the *Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect.*

199. The Perfect tense denotes either:

a. An action completed in the past, *without* reference to its *continuance*; as: *I walked*; or,

b. An action completed in the present, as: *I have walked.*

200. The Pluperfect tense denotes an action completed in the past, before some other action was begun, as: *I had walked a mile, when I met a stranger.*

201. The Future Perfect tense denotes an action completed in the future, as: *I shall have walked.*

202. The Imperative mood has but two tenses, the Present and the Future.

203.

VERB SUM — INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect stem, fu-.

PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
fu-ī,	{ I was. I have been.	fu-imus, { we were. we have been.
fu-isti,	{ you were. you have been.	fu-istis, { you were. you have been.
fu-it,	{ he was. he has been.	fu-ērunt { they were. or fu-ēre, { they have been.

PLUPERFECT.

fu-era-m, I had been.	fu-erā-mus, we had been.
fu-erā-s, you had been.	fu-erā-tis, you had been.
fu-era-t, he had been.	fu-era-nt, they had been.

FUTURE PERFECT.

fu-er-ō, I shall have been.	fu-eri-mus, we shall have been.
fu-eri-s, you will have been.	fu-eri-tis, you will have been.
fu-eri-t, he will have been.	fu-eri-nt, they will have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD. *Present stem, es-.*

PRESENT.

es, be thou.	es-te, be ye.
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FUTURE.

es-tō, thou shalt be.	es-tōte, ye shall be.
es-tō, he shall be.	su-ntō, they shall be.

a. Notice that the somewhat irregular personal endings in the Perfect are added directly to the Perfect stem.

- b. The tense sign in the Pluperfect is **-era-** = *had*.
- c. The tense sign in the Future Perfect is **-eri-** = *shall* or *will have*.

NOTE.—The tense signs and personal endings of these three tenses are the same in **ALL** Latin verbs. Master them and their meanings now, and they will present no further difficulty.

- d. Observe that **-ō** is the prevailing vowel in the Future Imperative.

ATALANTA.

204. Atalanta fuit celerrima mortālium. Diū propter ūrāculum coniugium vītābat. Schoeneus, virginis pater, prōcōs filiae sīc mōnēbat: “Sī vīctor certāmine pedum eris, tum filiam meam in mātrīmōnium dūcēs. Sed mors estō pretium tarditātis.” Nihilō minus Atalantae multī procī fuērunt. Nam fuit pulcherrima virgō. Itaque multī ex foedere poenam pendēbant. Dēnique Hippomenēs virginem in mātrīmōnium petit. Ante certāmen autem ā Venere auxilium ūrat. Inde dea iuvenī tria aurea pōma dat.

205. 1. Notwithstanding, the maidens had many suitors. 2. Had you been a victor in the races? 3. Many of the maidens were most beautiful. 4. Hippomenes will be the victor in the foot-race. 5. The father of the maidens had been the swiftest of mortals. 6. You shall pay the penalty unless you are (*lit.* shall have been) the victor.

Sight Translation. ATALANTA. — Concluded.

206. Intereā undique ad certāmen conveniunt. Mox tubae sīgnū dant. Unā cursōrēs carcere ēmicant et clāmōribus multitūdinis pariter volant. Tum Hippomenēs, dum meta longē abest, unum dē tribus pōmīs mittit. Virgō cupīdine aurī dēclīnat, tollitque nitidum pōmum. Intereā Hippomenēs prīnum locum tenet. Mox tamen Atalanta moram corrigit. Inde iuvenis secundum pōmum mittit, sed nēquīquam. Iam ad metam appropīnquaōbant. “Nunc” inquit Hippomenēs “ades, o dea.” Inde tertium pōmum mittit. Atalanta dubitat, dēclīnat, atque Hippomenēs vīctor ēmicat, habetque praemium.

207. 1. Cūr Atalanta coniugium vītābat? 2. Quō modo Schoeneus procōs filiae monēbat? 3. Num multī pōenam pendēbant? 4. Quis dēnique virginem in mātrimōnium petit? 5. Quid Venus iuvenī dat? 6. Dum meta longē abest, quid facit Hippomenēs? 7. Num virgō cupīdine pōmī dēclīnat? 8. Corrigitne moram? 9. Quid deinde facit Hippomenēs? 10. Ubi tertium pōmum mittit? 11. Quis fuit vīctor?

<i>tuba, trumpet.</i>	<i>absum, be distant. (Absent.)</i>
<i>sīgnū, SIGNAL.</i>	<i>cupīdō, desire. (Cupidity.)</i>
<i>unā, together. (Unit.)</i>	<i>aurum, gold.</i>
<i>cursōr, runner. (Cursory.)</i>	<i>dē-clīnō, turn aside. (Decline.)</i>
<i>carcer, starting point.</i>	<i>tollō, pick up. 3</i>
<i>ēmicō, dart forth. 1</i>	<i>nitidus, shining.</i>
<i>pariter, side by side. (Parity.)</i>	<i>corrīgō, make up. (Correct.)</i>
<i>meta, goal.</i>	<i>dubitō, hesitate. (Dubitatively.)</i>
<i>longē, afar.</i>	

QUESTIONS.

208. What time does the Perfect denote? Distinguish between the Imperfect and Perfect. What time does the Pluperfect denote? The Future Perfect? Of what does the Perfect of **sum** consist? What is the tense sign of the Pluperfect? Of the Future Perfect? What are the English equivalents of these tense signs? Conjugate all the tenses of the Indicative and Imperative of **sum**, Latin and English. Translate: **fueritis**, **fui**, **fuerāmus**, **fuēre**, **fuitis**, **fuerint**; *we have been, I had been, he will have been, they had been.* Give an example of the Dative of Possessor.

LESSON XXIII.

ann Third Declension Adjectives — I stems; First Conjugation — Indicative and Imperative.

209. **ācer**, sharp. *Stem ācri-*. **celer**, swift. *Stem celeri-*.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. ācer	ācris	ācre	celer	celeris	celere
G. āceris				celeris	
D. ācri				celerī	
Ac. ācrem	ācrem	ācre	celerem	celerem	celere
Ab. ācri				celerī	

PLURAL.

N. ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria	celerēs	celeria
G. ārium			celerium	
D. āribus			celeribus	
Ac. ācrīs (-ēs)	ācrīs (-ēs)	ācria	celerīs (-ēs)	celeria
Ab. āribus			celeribus	

210. *fortis*, brave. Stem fort-i-.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
MASC. and FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. and FEM.	NEUT.
N. fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia
G. fortis			fortium
D. fortī			fortibus
Ac. fortem	forte	fortis (-ēs)	fortia
Ab. fortī			fortibus

211. All stems in -ri are declined like *ācer*, except *celer*, which keeps -e throughout.

a. Like *ācer*, decline *equester*, *equestrian*, and *pedester*, *pedestrian*. Like *fortis*, decline *brevis*, *short*, and *gravis*, *heavy*. Decline together: **fortis vir**; **ācris pūgna**; *breve tempus*.

212. FIRST CONJUGATION — INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect stem amāv-.

PERFECT.

amāv-ī,	{ I loved. I have loved.	amāv-imus,	{ we loved. we have loved.
amāv-istī,	{ you loved. you have loved.	amāv-istis,	{ you loved. you have loved.
amāv-it,	{ he loved. he has loved.	amāv-ērunt, or amāv-ēre,	{ they loved. they have loved.

PLUPERFECT.

amāv-era-m, <i>I had loved.</i>	amāv-erā-mus, <i>we had loved.</i>
amāv-erā-s, <i>you had loved.</i>	amāv-erā-tis, <i>you had loved.</i>
amāv-era-t, <i>he had loved.</i>	amāv-era-nt, <i>they had loved.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

amāv-er-ō, <i>I shall have loved.</i>	amāv-eri-mus, <i>we shall have loved.</i>
amāv-eri-s, <i>you will have loved.</i>	amāv-eri-tis, <i>you will have loved.</i>
amāv-eri-t, <i>he will have loved.</i>	amāv-eri-nt, <i>they will have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD. — *Present stem, amā-.*

PRESENT.

amā, *love thou.*

amā-te, *love ye.*

FUTURE.

amā-tō, *thou shalt love.*

amā-tō, *he shall love.*

amā-tōte, *ye shall love.*

ama-ntō, *they shall love.*

a. Observe that, in the First Conjugation, the Perfect stem is formed by adding **-v** to the Present stem, thus:
amā + v = amāv-.

NOTE.—The student should hereafter learn the Principal Parts of all the verbs in each Lesson, so that he may know their different stems. ✓

DEUCALIÖN ET PYRRHA.

213. Omnibus in locis terrae olim fūerunt impietas et scelus. Numquam antehac hominēs tam turpēs crūdēlēsque fuerant. Dēnique Iuppiter terribilem poenam parāvit. Ex omni caelō dēnsōs nimboīs convocat et adsiduōs imbrīs dēmittit. Neptūnus quoque frātrem iuvat. Ubique flūmina agrōs inundant. Iam altum mare etiam summōs montīs tegēbat. Parnāsus sōlus ex undīs ēminēbat. Hīc pius Deucaliōn cum coniuge Pyrrhā parvā rate adhaerēbat. Nec iam īra deōrum manet.

214. 1. We had called pious men together from every land. 2. The highest mountains alone will project from the deep sea. 3. The gods have prepared cruel punishments for base men. 4. The river will have inundated the land before this. 5. Jupiter and Neptune assisted Deucalion and Pyrrha.

*Sight Translation.*DEUCALIÖN ET PYRRHA.—*Concluded.*

215. Statim Neptūnus nūbīs fugāvit et flūmina mariaque revocāvit. Sed ex omnibus mortālibus modo duo supererant. Maestī Deucaliōn et Pyrrha in templō ā deā auxilium ḥrābant. Inde Themis sīc respōnsum dedit: “Vēlāte capita, et post tergum ossa māgnæ parentis iactāte.” Diū stupēbant. Deucaliōn tandem sīc dīcit: “Terra est māgna parēns omnium. Fōrsitan lapidēs sunt ossa māgnæ parentis.” Inde ā templō discēdunt, capita vēlant, et saxa post tergum mittunt. Mox respiciunt. Iam saxa sunt virī et fēminae. Sīc deī terrae hominēs restituērunt.

216. 1. Cūr oīlim Iuppiter terribilem poenam hominibus parāvit? 2. Quid facit Iuppiter? 3. Quō modo Neptūnus Iovem iuvat? 4. Quī mōns sōlus ex undīs ēminēbat? 5. Quī montī adhaerēbant? 6. Quid posteā facit Neptūnus? 7. Quot ex omnibus mortālibus supererant? 8. Quid faciunt Deucaliōn et Pyrrha? 9. Quod respōnsum dedit dea? 10. Quid dē respōnsō dīcit Deucaliōn? 11. Quid faciunt Deucaliōn et Pyrrha? 12. Quid ēvēnit?

re-vocō, *recall.* (**Revoke.**)
modo, *only.*
Themis, Goddess of Justice.
re-spōnsum, *RESPONSE.*
vēlō, *VEIL.*
os, *bone.* (**Ossi-fy.**)

parēns, *PARENT.*
re-spiciō, *look back.* (**Respect.**)
fēmina, *woman.* (**Feminine.**)
re-stituō, *restore.* (**Restitu-tion.**)

QUESTIONS.

217. What is the difference in declension between *ācer* and *celer*? Why does *fortis* have but two endings in the Nominative? Conjugate the whole of the Indicative and Imperative of *parō* and *dō*. What is the use of learning the Principal Parts of verbs?

LESSON XXIV.

*Third Declension Adjectives — Consonant Stems ;
Second Conjugation — Indicative and
Imperative.*

218. *audāx, daring.* *prūdēns, prudent.*
Stem audāc-. *Stem prūdent-.*

SINGULAR.

M., F.	N.	M., F.	N.
N.	<i>audāx</i>		<i>prūdēns</i>
G.	<i>audācis</i>		<i>prūdentis</i>
D.	<i>audācī</i>		<i>prūdentī</i>
Ac.	<i>audācem</i>	<i>audāx</i>	<i>prūdentem</i>
Ab.	<i>audācī (-e)</i>		<i>prūdentī (-e)</i>

PLURAL.

N.	<i>audācēs</i>	<i>audācia</i>	<i>prūdentēs</i>	<i>prūdentia</i>
G.	<i>audācium</i>		<i>prūdentium</i>	
D.	<i>audācibus</i>		<i>prūdentibus</i>	
Ac.	<i>audācis (-ēs)</i>	<i>audācia</i>	<i>prūdentis (-ēs)</i>	<i>prūdentia</i>
Ab.	<i>audācibus</i>		<i>prūdentibus</i>	

a. Almost all adjectives of the Third Declension with Consonant stems are declined, like *audāx* and *prūdēns*, with the case endings of -i stems. Decline *atrōx, fierce*, and *dīligēns, diligent*. Decline together: *ferōx aper*; *ingēns templum*; *vetus Rōma*.

219. SECOND CONJUGATION — INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect stem monu-.

PERFECT.

<i>I warned or I have warned.</i>	
monu-ī	monu-imus
monu-isti	monu-istis
monu-it	monu-ērunt or monu-ēre

PLUPERFECT.

I had warned.

monu-era-m	monu-erā-mus
monu-erā-s	monu-erā-tis
monu-era-t	monu-era-nt

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present stem monē-.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have warned.

PRESENT.

monē	monē-te
FUTURE.	
monē-tō	monē-tōte
monē-tō	mone-ntō

a. Most verbs of the Second Conjugation form the Perfect stem by changing final -ē of the Present stem to -u, thus **monē-** becomes **monu-**; but there are many exceptions which should be carefully studied. Notice the stems of **sedeō** and **videō** in the following paragraph.

C. MŪCIUS SCAEVOLA.

220. Diū Porsena Rōmam obsēderat. Māxima inopia cibī in urbe erat. Dēnique C. Mūcius, adulēscēns nōbilis, in castra hostium penetrāvit. Ibi prope rēgium tribūnal ingentem turbam vīdit. Scrība cum rēge sedēbat, atque stīpendium mīlitibus dabat. Diū Mūcius dubitābat; nam figūrae rēgis īncius erat. Dēnique scrībam prō rēge obtruncat. Satellitēs rēgis audācem iuvenem comprehendunt retrahuntque ante tribūnal. Iūssīs rēgis, līgna Mūciō circumdant, atque īgnīs parant.

221. 1. Porsena's soldiers were besieging the enemy's camp. 2. The daring youths will slay the king's attendants. 3. The soldiers penetrated the vast crowd. 4. The enemies of Mucius will have besieged the cities. 5. Is not the crowd of daring soldiers sitting before the tribunal?

Sight Translation.

C. MŪCIUS SCAEVOLA. — *Concluded.*

222. Mūcius autem interritus, “Rōmānus cīvis” inquit “sum, neque mortem timeō.” Inde dextram in īgnem impōnit. Porsena, attonitus mīrāculō, tantam virtūtem laudat, atque Mūcium līberum dīmittit. Inde Mūcius rēgem sīc monuit: “Trecentī Rōmānī iuvenēs, māgne rēx, in tē coniūrāvērunt. Mea pīma sors fuit. Cēterī singulī aderunt, utcumque occāsiō erit.” Rēx, dē suā salūte commōtus, cōpiās dēdūcit, et agrō Rōmānō excēdit. Posteā Mūcius, ā clāde dextrae, cōgnōmen *Scaevola* habuit.

223. 1. Cūr ūlīm erat māxima inopia cibī in urbe Rōmā? 2. Quis in castra hostium penetrāvit?

in-territus, UNTERRIFIED.

timeō, fear. (Timid.)

dextra, right hand. (Dexterous.)

im-pōnō, put into or on. 3
(Imposition.)

at-tonitus, ASTONISHED.

mīrāculum, startling act.

dī-mittō, DISMISS.

tre-centī, three hundred.

con-iūrō, conspire. (Conjure.)

ut-cumque, whenever.

oc-cāsiō, opportunity, occasion.

com-mōtus, alarmed. (Comotion.)

cēterī, the others.

singulī, one by one. (Singular.)

dē-dūcō, lead away. (Deduce.)

cōg-nōmen, surname.

3. Quid prope rēgium tribūnal vīdit? 4. Cūr Mūcius scribam prō rēge obtruncāvit? 5. Quid audācī iuvenī accidit? 6. Nōnne Mūcius īgnīs timuit? 7. Quid facit Mūcius? 8. Quid facit Porsena? 9. Quid Mūcius rēgem monuit? 10. Quid facit rēx? 11. Quod cōgnōmen posteā Mūcius habuit?

QUESTIONS.

224. What -i stem endings are found in the declension of most Third Declension adjectives with consonant stems? Conjugate the whole of the Indicative and Imperative of **habeō** and **sedeō**. What is the Genitive Singular of **Mūcius**?

LESSON XXV.

Fourth Declension; Third Conjugation—Indicative and Imperative.

225. *exercitus*, *m.*, *army*. *cornū*, *n.*, *horn*. *domus*, *f.*, *house*.
Stem exercitu- eornu- domu-

	SINGULAR.			CASE ENDINGS.	
N.	exercitus	cornū	domus	-us	-ū
G.	exercitūs	cornūs	domūs (domī)	-ūs	
D.	exercituī (-ū)	cornū	domuī (domō)	-uī (-ū)	-ū
Ac.	exercitum	cornū	domum	-um	-ū
Ab.	exercitū	cornū	domō (domū)		-ū

PLURAL.

N.	exercitūs	cornua	domūs	-ūs	-ua
G.	exercituum	cornuum	domuum (domōrum)	-uum	
D.	exercitibus	cornibus	domibus	-ibus	
Ac.	exercitūs	cornua	domōs (domūs)	-ūs	-ua
Ab.	exercitibus	cornibus	domibus	-ibus	

a. Notice that the stem ends in -u; hence this is sometimes called the **-u Declension**.

b. Observe that **domus** has several forms of the Second Declension, and that the Second Declension form is preferred to the Fourth in the *Ablative Singular* and in the *Accusative Plural*.

226. Gender Rule. Most nouns of the Fourth Declension ending in -us are Masculine; those ending in -ū are Neuter.

EXC. **Manus** and **domus** are feminine.

227. Like **exercitus** decline **magistrātus**, *m.*, *magistrate*, and **manus**, *f.*, *hand, band*; like **cornū** decline **genū**, *n.*, *knee*.

228. THIRD CONJUGATION — INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect stem rēx-

PERFECT.

rēx-ī	rēx-imus
rēx-istī	rēx-istis
rēx-it	rēx-ērunt or rēx-ēre

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled.

rēx-era-m	rēx-erā-mus
rēx-era-s	rēx-erā-tis
rēx-era-t	rēx-era-nt

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present stem rege-.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have ruled.

rēx-er-ō	rēx-eri-mus
rēx-eri-s	rēx-eri-tis
rēx-eri-t	rēx-eri-nt

PRESENT.

rege

regi-te

FUTURE.

regi-tō	regi-tōte
regi-tō	regu-ntō

a. The formation of the Perfect stem in the Third Conjugation is very irregular. Notice the following ways of forming the Perfect stem:

1. Adding **s** to the root: **reg-** + **s** = **rēx-**, **dūc-** + **s** = **dūx-**, **lūd-** + **s** = **lūs-**.
2. Reduplication (prefixing the first two letters to the root): **cu** + **curr-** = **cucurr-**, **pe** + **pell-** = **pepul-**.
3. Lengthening the vowel of the root: **em-**, **ēm-**; **agēg-**; **vinc-**, **vīc-**.
4. Adding **-u** to the root: **al-** + **u** = **alu-**, **col-** + **-u** = **colu-**.
5. By adding **-īv** to the root: **pet-** + **īv** = **petīv-**, **quaer-** + **īv** = **quaesīv-**.
6. Retaining the root: **ru-**, **ru-**: **vert-**, **vert-**.

DUO EQUITĒS.



229. Postquam Porsena cum suō exercitū fīnibus Rōmānīs excesserat, Tarquinius ab Octāviō Mamiliō, rēge Latīnōrum, auxilium petīvit. Brevī posteā Rōmānī et Latīnī ad lacum Rēgillum dīmicāvērunt. Grave et atrōx erat proelium. Dēnique ā sinistrō cornū Rōmānī impetum Latīnōrum nōn sustinuērunt. Inde Aulus Postumius dictātor, “Templum” inclāmat “geminīs frātribus voveō, sī hodiē hostīs vīcerimus.” Ecce autem, statim duo īgnōtī iuvenēs in albīs equīs dēlēctam manū dictātōris in hostīs dūcēbant.

230. 1. The two armies have withdrawn from the Latin territory. 2. Mamilius had led the cavalry against the left wing. 3. The dictator, with a picked band of young men, was sustaining the enemy's attacks. 4. Postumius will lead the left wing of the Roman army. 5. Will not the king have sought aid from the Latins?

Sight Translation. Duo Equitēs. — Concluded.

231. Omnibus in locīs māgna caedēs erat. Iam Mamilius atque fīlius Tarquinī occidunt. Dēnique Latīnī terga vertunt et fugā salūtem petunt. Interā in urbe cīvēs in māgnō metū erant. Subitō, occāsū sōlis, duo equitēs in Forō appārent. Prope templum Vestae ex equīs dēscendunt. Dum hīc fessīs equīs aquam dant, cīvibus vīctōriam praeclāram nūntiant. Inde ex Forō equitant, neque iterum Rōmānīs appārent. Sed Aulus “Duo equitēs” inquit “geminī frātrēs, Castor et Pollūx, fuērunt.” In Forō igitur templum māgnificum aedificāvit dicāvitque geminī deīs.

232. 1. Num Porsena Rōmam expūgnāvit? 2. Ā quō posteā Tarquinius auxilium petīvit? 3. Ubi duo exercitūs dīmicāvērunt? 4. Nōnne Rōmānī impetum Latīnōrum sustinuērunt? 5. Quid inclāmāvit dictātor? 6. Quid accidit? 7. Quī dēnique terga vertērunt? 8. Quī in Forō, occāsū sōlis, appāruērunt? 9. Quid prope templum Vestae fēcērunt? 10. Quī erant duo equitēs?

oc-cidō, fall, perish.

fessus, tired.

vertō, turn. (Re-vert.)

vīctōria, VICTORY.

metus, anxiety.

prae-clārus, splendid, glorious.

oc-cāsus, setting.

nūntiō, an-NOUNCE.

sōl, sun. (Solar.)

iterum, again.

Vesta, Goddess of the Hearth.

Castor, CASTOR.

*dē-scendō, DESCEND, dis-
mount.*

Pollūx, POLLUX.

māgni-ficus, MAGNIFICENT.

QUESTIONS.

233. Why is the Fourth Declension sometimes called the -u Declension? Decline **domus**. In what cases of **domus** are the Second Declension forms preferred to the Fourth? State the Gender Rule. What nouns in -us are Feminine? Conjugate the whole of the Indicative and Imperative of **dūcō**. Give a synopsis in the Indicative and Imperative of **dō** and **sustineō**. (A synopsis is an outline of a verb, giving but one form in each tense, as: **amat**, **amābat**, **amābit**, etc.)

LESSON XXVI.

Fifth Declension; Fourth Conjugation—Indicative and Imperative; Accusative of Time.

234. **diēs**, *m.*, *day*. **rēs**, *f.*, *thing*.

Stem	<i>diē-</i>		<i>rē-</i>		CASE ENDINGS.	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs	-ēs	-ēs
G.	diēi	diērum	-reī	rērum	-ēi	-ērum
D.	diēi	diēbus	reī	rēbus	-ēi	-ēbus
Ae.	diem	diēs	rem	rēs	-em	-ēs
Ab.	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus	-ē	-ēbus

a. The stem ends in -ē.

b. Only **diēs** and **rēs** have all the cases in the Plural. Most nouns of this declension are declined in the Singular only, but a few have also the Nominative and Accusative Plural.

c. Contrary to the rule, in the Genitive and Dative Singular the vowel -e is long before -i, except in **rēs**, **spēs**, and **fidēs**. See § 8, b.

235. Gender Rule. Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine, except **diēs**, which is usually Masculine in the Singular, and always in the Plural.

236. FOURTH CONJUGATION — INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect stem audīv-.

PERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>I heard or I have heard.</i>		<i>I had heard.</i>	
audīv-ī	audīv-imus	audīv-era-m	audīv-erā-mus
audīv-isti	audīv-istis	audīv-erā-s	audīv-erā-tis
audīv-it	audīv-ērunt <i>or audīv-ēre</i>	audīv-era-t	audīv-era-nt
		IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
		<i>Present stem audī-.</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT.		PRESENT.	
<i>I shall have heard.</i>		audi	audi-te
audīv-er-ō	audīv-eri-mus	FUTURE.	
audīv-eri-s	audīv-eri-tis	audi-tō	audi-tōte
audīv-eri-t	audīv-eri-nt	audi-tō	audiu-ntō

a. The Perfect stem in the Fourth Conjugation is regularly formed by adding **-v** to the Present stem as, **audi-** + **v** = **audīv-**.

237. ACCUSATIVE OF TIME HOW LONG.

Multōs annōs caecus fuit. He was blind many years.

Observe that **annōs** is in the Accusative, and that it answers the question, *How long?* It is therefore called the Accusative of *time how long*.

238. Rule XVI. The Accusative is used to denote *time how long*.

PRŌSERPINA.

239. In Siciliā quondam Prōserpina, fīlia Cereris, in lūcō flōrēs carpēbat. Subitō Plūtōnis currus ad lūcum celeriter appropīnquat. Deus pulchram deam videt atque statim dīlit. Nec ūlla mora est. Iam Prōserpina captīva in currū terribilis deī per agrōs lacūsque volat. Nēquīquam dea territa mātreū et comitēs clāmat. Mox Plūtōn scēptrum in altum fontem condit et viam in Tartara aperit.

Intereā Cerēs fīliam diēs noctīsque quaesīverat sed nōn reppererat. Dēnique fessa dea omnem spem dēposuit. Valdē īrāta frūgēs terrīs negābat. Ubīque dīra inopia erat.

240. 1. At length the mother and companions of Proserpina gave up all their hopes. 2. Have you searched for the maiden during the night? 3. He had opened a way through the earth with Pluto's sceptre. 4. Did not the maidens pluck flowers in the fields during the day? 5. You will not find the god's chariot in the grove.

Sight Translation. PRŌSERPINA.—*Concluded.*

241. Sed flūmen Alphēus, dum subter Siciliā fluit, Prōserpinam vīderat, et nunc tandem Cererī tōtam rem nārrāvit. Inde dea ad Iovem vēnit, et auxilium ḥrāvit. Pater hominum atque deōrum precēs Cereris benīgnē audīvit. Tum sīc respondit: “Prōserpina repetet terram, sed certā lēge, sī nūllum eibum contigit.” At īfēlīx Prōserpina, dum per

hortum errat, Pūniceum pōnum gustāverat. Iterum Cerēs omnem spem dēposuit. Tum Iuppiter, plēnus misericordiae annum inter Plūtōnem et Cererem dīvidit. Quā rē posteā Prōserpina cum mātre sex mēnsīs, cum coniuge totidem mēnsīs semper manēbat.

242. 1. Ubi quondam Prōserpina flōrēs carpēbat? 2. Quis ad lūcum celeriter appropīnquat? 3. Videlne Plūtōn Prōserpinam? 4. Quid statim accidit? 5. Quō modo Plūtōn viam in Tartara aperuit? 6. Quid intereā Cerēs fēcerat? 7. Quō modo Cerēs terrās pūnīvit? 8. Quis tandem Cerēt tōtam rem nārrāvit? 9. Ā quō Cerēs auxilium ḍrāvit? 10. Quid respondit Iuppiter? 11. Contigeratne Prōserpina ūllum cibum? 12. Quid tandem fēcit Iuppiter?

QUESTIONS.

243. Decline together **fēstus diēs**; **rēs pūblica**; **inānis currus**. State the Gender Rule for the Fifth Declension. Inflect the Indicative and Imperative of **reperiō**. Give a synopsis of **dīvidō** and **maneō**.

Alphēus, a river in Greece.
subter, underneath.

fluō, FLOW.

tōtus, whole. (**Total.**)

prex, prayer, entreaty.

benignē, in a kindly manner,
BENIGNLY.

lēx, law. (**Legal.**)

certus, fixed, CERTAIN.

nūllus, no. (**Null.**)

con-tingō, touch. (**Contact.**)

in-fēlix, unfortunate. (**Infelicitous.**)

Pūniceus, PUNIC, reddish; with
pōnum = pomegranate.

gustō, taste. (**Dis-gust.**)

miseri-cordia, pity.

dīvidō, DIVIDE.

sex, SIX.

mēnsis, month.

con-iunx, husband. (**Conjugal.**)

LESSON XXVII.

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns; Double Accusative.

244.

FIRST PERSON.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>ego, I.</i>	<i>nōs, we.</i>
G. <i>meī, of me.</i>	<i>nostrum or nostrī, of us.</i>
D. <i>mihi (mī), to or for me.</i>	<i>nōbīs, to or for us.</i>
Ac. <i>mē, me.</i>	<i>nōs, us.</i>
Ab. <i>mē, from, with, or by me.</i>	<i>nōbīs, from, with, or by us.</i>

SECOND PERSON.

N. <i>tū, you.</i>	<i>vōs, you.</i>
G. <i>tuī, of you.</i>	<i>vestrum or vestrī, of you.</i>
D. <i>tibi, to or for you.</i>	<i>vōbīs, to or for you.</i>
Ac. <i>tē, you.</i>	<i>vōs, you.</i>
Ab. <i>tē, from, with, or by you.</i>	<i>vōbīs, from, with, or by you.</i>

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

N. _____	_____
G. <i>suī, of himself, herself, itself.</i>	<i>suī, of themselves.</i>
D. <i>sibi, to or for himself, etc.</i>	<i>sibi, to or for themselves.</i>
Ac. <i>sē or sēsē, himself, etc.</i>	<i>sē or sēsē, themselves.</i>
Ab. <i>sē or sēsē, from, with, or by himself, etc.</i>	<i>sē or sēsē, from, with, or by themselves.</i>

a. The Reflexive pronoun refers to the subject of the sentence, as: **Imperātor sē culpat**, *The general blames himself.* The pronouns of the first and second person may also be used reflexively, as: **Ego mē culpō**, *I blame myself*; **vōs vōs culpātis**, *You blame yourselves.*

b. The preposition **cum** becomes an enclitic when used with the Personal and Reflexive pronouns, as: **tēcum**, **nōbīscum**.

245. DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE.

Rōmulus urbēm Rōmam vocāvit, Romulus called the city Rome.

246. Rule XVII. Verbs of *naming*, *making*, *choosing*, *showing*, and the like, may have two Accusatives of the same person or thing.

PERSEUS ET MEDŪSA.

247. Polydectēs, rēx Seriphī, Danaēn, mātrem Perseī, in mātrīmōnium sibi petēbat. At Perseus obstābat. Rēx tandem iuvenem ad sē vocāvit. "Quot annōs" inquit "hīc ignāvus manēbis? Tū es nōn iam īfāns. Ā latere mātris discēde, et apud externās gentīs glōriam pete. Ubi Gorgonis Medūsae caput abscīderis, tum fortē virum tē praebebis." Sine morā Perseus ad iter parāvit. Medūsa autem cum duābus sorōribus in Libyā habitābat. Dīra mōnstra erant Gorgonēs; nam aureās alās et aēneōs unguīs habēbant. Medūsa oīlim pulcherrima virgō fuerat. Sed Minervam laeserat. Quā rē īrāta, dea crīnīs Medūsae in turpis serpentīs mūtāverat.

248. 1. Show yourselves brave heroes, young men.
 2. The maiden will remain abroad two years. 3.
 I had sought glory for myself in Africa. 4. We
 called the young men to us. 5. The monster has
 brazen claws (*use the Dative of Possessor*).

*Sight Translation.*PERSEUS ET MEDŪSA.—*Continued.*

249. Exinde, sī quis ūra Medūsae aspēxit, prōtīnus in saxum sē vertit. Perseus autem Gorgonēs

nōn temerē petīvit, sed prīmum ab immortālibus deīs auxilium ūrāvit. Inde Minerva iuvenī nitidum clipeum dedit. Harpēn, tēlum curvō hāmō, atque tālāria ab Mercuriō Perseus accēpit. Sīc armātus ad ūrās Libycās tendit. Mox ad locum vēnit, ubi Graeae sedēbant. Tribus sorōribus erant omnīnō ūnus oculus ūnusque dēns. Ab Graeīs viam ad Hesperidas quaesīvit Perseus, sed asperum respōnsum recēpit. Dum autem ūnum oculum inter sē trādunt, Perseus suam manū supposuit et oculum subripuit. Tum dēnique necessitāte, sorōrēs iuvenī viam mōnstrāvērunt.

250. 1. Quis mātrem Perseī in mātrimōnium sibi frūstrā petēbat? 2. Quid tandem fēcit rēx? 3. Quid Perseō dīxit? 4. Quālia mōnstra erant Gorgonēs? 5. Quō modo ūlim Minerva Medūsam pūnīverat? 6. Quid accidit, sī quis ūra Medūsaē aspēxit? 7. Quid Perseus ab Minervā accēpit? 8. Quid ab Mercuriō? 9. Quae erant Graeae? 10. Quō modo Perseus Graeārum oculum cēpit?

ex-inde, thereafter.

ōs, face, feature. (Oral.)

a-spiciō, look at. (Aspect.)

prō-tinus, forthwith.

temerē, rashly. (Temerity.)
immortālis, IMMORTAL.

clipeus, (a round) shield.

Harpē, a sickle-shaped sword.
hāmus, hook.

curvus, CURVED, bent.

tālāria, winged sandals.

Mercurius, MERCURY, messenger of the gods.

ac-cipiō, receive. (Accept.)

ōra, shore.

Libycus, Libyan, African.

tendō, hold one's course, TEND.

Graeae, the GRAEAE. (See Vocab.)

dēns, tooth. (Dentist.)

Hesperides, guardians of the golden apples.

sup-pōnō, place under.

sub-ripiō, steal away. (Surreptitious.)

necessitās, NECESSITY.

QUESTIONS.

251. Decline the Personal Pronouns. Decline the Reflexive. Translate: *We blame ourselves ; they blame themselves ; will not your mother come with you ?*

LESSON XXVIII.

Voice; Passive of First Conjugation; Ablative of Agent.

252. There are two voices:

a. The Active voice represents the subject as acting, as: **The dog bit the boy.**

b. The Passive voice represents the subject as acted upon, as: **The boy was bitten by the dog.**

Hitherto, verbs have been given in the Active voice only.

253. The Personal endings in the Passive voice are as follows:—

SINGULAR.

-r = *I.*

-ris or -re = *you.*

-tur = *he, she, it.*

PLURAL.

-mur = *we.*

-minī = *you.*

-ntur = *they.*

254. FIRST CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD — PRESENT TENSE.

amo-r, <i>I am loved.</i>	amā-mur, <i>we are loved.</i>
amā-ris or -re, <i>you are loved.</i>	amā-minī, <i>you are loved.</i>
amā-tur, <i>he is loved.</i>	ama-ntur, <i>they are loved.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

amā-ba-r, <i>I was loved.</i>	amā-bā-mur, <i>we were loved.</i>
amā-bā-ris or -re, <i>you were loved.</i>	amā-bā-minī, <i>you were loved.</i>
amā-bā-tur, <i>he was loved.</i>	amā-ba-ntur, <i>they were loved.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

amā-bo-r, *I shall be loved.*
 amā-be-ris or -re, *you will be loved.*
 amā-bi-tur, *he will be loved.*
 amā-bi-mur, *we shall be loved.*
 amā-bi-mini, *you will be loved.*
 amā-bu-ntur, *they will be loved.*

PERFECT TENSE.

amātus (-a, -um)	sum,	{ <i>I was loved.</i> { <i>I have been loved.</i>
	es,	{ <i>you were loved.</i> { <i>you have been loved.</i>
	est,	{ <i>he was loved.</i> { <i>he has been loved.</i>
amātī (-ae, -a)	sumus,	{ <i>we were loved.</i> { <i>we have been loved.</i>
	estis,	{ <i>you were loved.</i> { <i>you have been loved.</i>
	sunt,	{ <i>they were loved.</i> { <i>they have been loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

amātus (-a, -um)	eram,	<i>I had been loved.</i>
	erās,	<i>you had been loved.</i>
	erat,	<i>he had been loved.</i>
amātī (-ae, -a)	erāmus,	<i>we had been loved.</i>
	erātis,	<i>you had been loved.</i>
	erant,	<i>they had been loved.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

amātus (-a, -um)	erō,	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
	eris,	<i>you will have been loved.</i>
	erit,	<i>he will have been loved.</i>
amātī (-ae, -a)	erimus,	<i>we shall have been loved.</i>
	eritis,	<i>you will have been loved.</i>
	erunt,	<i>they will have been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD — PRESENT TENSE.

amā-re, *be thou loved.*amā-minī, *be ye loved.*

FUTURE TENSE.

amā-tor, *thou shalt be loved.*amā-tor, *he shall be loved.*ama-ntor, *they shall be loved.*

a. Observe that the *tense signs* in the Present, Imperfect, and Future are the same as in the Active voice.

b. In the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses, the participle **amātus** must agree with the subject of the verb in gender, number, and case, as: **pater amātus est, māter amāta est**, etc.

c. Notice that the Present Imperative Passive is the same as the Present Infinitive Active.

d. Notice the irregularities in the First Singular of the Present Indicative, and in the First and Second Singular of the Future Indicative.

255.

ABLATIVE OF AGENT.

Oppidum ā Caesare expūgnātum est. *The town was taken by Caesar.*

Observe that **Caesare** is in the Ablative with the preposition **ā**, and that it denotes the *agent* or *person* by whom the action was done. Hence it is called the *Ablative of Agent.*

256. Rule XVIII. The Ablative with the preposition **ā** or **ab** is used to denote the Agent after Passive verbs.

NOTE. — **ā** may be used *only* before words beginning with a consonant; **ab** before words beginning with a vowel or a consonant. (Compare the use of *a* and *an* in English.)

~~not et alii sunt multū~~ PERSEUS ET MEDŪSA. — *Continued.*

257. Haud ita multō post Perseus ad pōmāria Hesperidum pervēnit. Pulchrae virginēs cum īsōmnī dracōne arborem aureis pōmīs custōdiēbant. Hīc quoque Perseus fēlīx fuit. Nam ab virginibus mīrā galeā dōnātus est. Quīcumque galeam induit, statim ex oculīs ēvānuit. Nunc dēnique Perseus ad certāmen cum Gorgonibus parātus est. Mox ad domōs Gorgonum appropīnquābat. Passim per agrōs et per viās saxea simulācra hominum ferārumque vidēbat. Nam omnēs rēs ā Medūsā in saxa mūtātē erant. Perseus autem in nitidum clipeum īspiciēbat. Subitō horribilem fōrmam mōnstrī cernit.

258. 1. Be thou changed, frightful monster, into a stone. 2. The maiden is presented by Perseus with a golden apple. 3. Will the men have been prepared for the contests with wild beasts? 4. The sleepless dragon will watch the golden apples in the gardens. 5. Men and beasts were everywhere being changed into stones.

Sight Translation.

PERSEUS ET MEDŪSA. — *Concluded.*

259. Dum gravis somnus trīs sorōrēs tenet, Perseus Medūsae caput fīdō tēlō abscīdit. Inde celeribus tālāribus āvolat. Intereā duae reliquae Gorgonēs ē somnō excitantur, atque caedem suae sorōris sentiunt. Omnis in partīs circumspectant et mox hostem cernunt. Sine morā īstant. At Perseus mīram galeam induit, atque ita māgnō perīculō statim

līberātur. Dēnique cum capite Gorgonis ad īnsulam Serīphon pervenit. Hīc mātrem in templō invenit, quō indīgnitātibus Polydectae fūgerat. Inde ad rēgiam Perseus pergit, atque sine morā malum rēgem in saxum mūtat. Brevī posteā Harpēn et tālāria Mercuriō, galeam Hesperidibus reddidit. Medūsae caput Minervae dedit. Semper posteā dea Gorgonis caput in mediō clipeō gerēbat.

260. 1. Quid īnsomnis dracō in pōmāriīs Hesperi-dum custōdiēbat? 2. Quid Hesperides Perseō dedērunt? 3. Quam ob rem mīra fuit galea? 4. Quid vidēbat Perseus, ubi ad domōs Gorgonum appropīnquābat? 5. Cūr Perseus in saxum nōn mūtātus est? 6. Quō modo Perseus Medūsam caedit? 7. Quid faciunt duae reliquae Gorgonēs? 8. Quō modo Perseus perīculō līberātur? 9. Ubi mātrem invenit? 10. Quō modo malum rēgem pūnīvit? 11. Quibus Perseus arma dedit? 12. Ubi semper posteā erat caput Gorgonis?

QUESTIONS.

261. Distinguish between the Active and Passive voice. What are the Personal endings in the Passive? What stems are used in the Passive? Give an example of your own of the Ablative of Agent. How does it differ from the Ablative of Means?

somnus, sleep. (In-somnia.)
fīdus, trusty. (Fidelity.)
ā-volō, fly away.
ex-citō, awake. (Excite.)
sentiō, perceive. (Sense.)
circum-spectō, look around.
instō, pursue. (Instant.)

īnsula, island. (Insular.)
quō, whither.
in-dīgnitās, INDIGNITY.
fugiō, flee. (Fugitive.)
pergō, proceed.
medius, middle of. (Medium.)

Inflect **parō** in all tenses of the Indicative and Imperative Passive. Translate: **mūtāberis, mūtantor, mūtātus eram, mūtāmini, mūtāta est, mūtābāris, mūtātī erimus**; *you (plural) had been changed, I am changed, it will have been changed, we were being changed, you (singular) will be changed, be ye changed.*

LESSON XXIX.

Demonstrative Pronouns, **Hic**, **Ille**, and **Iste**; Passive of the Second Conjugation.

262. The Demonstrative pronouns are used to *point out* or emphasize an object. They are **hic**; **iste**, **ille**, **is**, **idem**, and **ipse**. They may be used alone as pronouns; or, like adjectives, they may agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

263. **hic**, *this*. **ille, that.**

SINGULAR.

N.	hic	haec	hōc	ille	illa	illud
G.		hūius			illīus	
D.		huīc			illī	
Ac.	hunc	hanc	hōc	illum	illam	illud
Ab.	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō

PLURAL.

N.	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
G.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
D.		hīs			illīs	
Ac.	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
Ab.		hīs			illīs	

NOTE.—**iste, ista, istud** is declined like **ille, illa, illud**.

a. **hic**, *this (near me)*, is called the Demonstrative of the First person, as : **hic liber**, *this book*.

b. *iste*, *that (of yours)*, is called the Demonstrative of the Second person, as: *iste liber*, *that book of yours*. It often implies contempt.

c. *ille*, *that (yonder, near him)*, is called the Demonstrative of the Third person, as: *ille liber*, *that book yonder*.

d. When *hic* and *ille* are contrasted, *ille* usually denotes *the former*, and *hic* *the latter*.

264. SECOND CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

IMPERFECT.

I am warned.

I was warned.

moneo-r	monē-mur	monē-ba-r	monē-bā-mur
monē-ris or -re	monē-minī	monē-bā-ris or -re	monē-bā-minī
monē-tur	mone-ntur	monē-bā-tur	monē-ba-ntur

FUTURE.

I shall be warned.

monē-bo-r	monē-bi-mur
monē-be-ris or -re	monē-bi-minī
monē-bi-tur	monē-bu-ntur

PERFECT.

I was warned or I have been warned.

monitus	{	sum	{	sumus
(-a, -um)		es		estis
		est		sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had been warned.

monitus	{	eram	{	erāmus
(-a, -um)		erās		erātis
		erat		erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have been warned.

monitus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{erō} \\ \text{eris} \\ \text{erit} \end{array} \right.$	moniti	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{erimus} \\ \text{eritis} \\ \text{erunt} \end{array} \right.$
(-a, -um)		(-ae, -a)	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

monē-re monē-minī

FUTURE.

monē-tor monē-tor mone-ntor

ARĪON ET DELPHĪNUS.

265. Clārissimī vātēs antīquitātis fuērunt Orpheus et Arīon. Ex hīs, ille Thrācius, hīc Lesbius fuit. Dē Arīone haec rēs adhūc memoriā tenētur: Apud Periandrum, rēgem Corinthī, Arīon multōs annōs habitābat. Aliquandō in Siciliam trānsmīsit. Ubīque rēgēs prīncipēsque dulcēdine carminum Arīonis dēlectābantur. Dēnique multīs pretiōsīs dōnīs onustus nāvem cōnscedit, et Graeciam repetēbat. Nautae autem avārī erant, atque Arīonī mortem struēbant. Vātēs illōrum mala cōsilia sentit et misericordiam implōrat sed frūstrā. Dēnique extrēmam veniam ḥrat atque impetrat. Prōtinus splendidam vestem induit, et lyram sūmit.

266. 1. These things will be remembered by the wicked princes many years. 2. The avaricious king will have been delighted with that costly gift (of yours). 3. I will embark immediately and return to Sicily. 4. The former implored pity in vain, the latter obtained his request. 5. Are the songs of Arion still remembered in Greece?

Sight Translation. ARION ET DELPHINUS.—Concluded.

267. Inde Arion in puppi navis lyrā canit. Tōtum mare cantū vātis sonat. Mox multī delphīnī circum nāvem congregantur. Prōtinus Arion ūrnātus in mediās undās dēsilit. Tum ūnus ex delphīnīs Arionī curvum tergum suppōnit atque novum onus vehit. Vātēs autem inçolumis in illius tergo sedet, tenetque lyram, et cantū undās mulcet. Sīc māgnā cum celeritāte delphīnus Arionem ad Taenarum vehit. Inde Arion ad Periandrum contendit et omnīs rēs nārrāvit. Brevī posteā malī nautae ad urbem Corinthum pervēnērunt. Sine morā ad rēgem vocātī sunt. Prīnum dē Arione mendācia dīxērunt. Sed ubi rēx vātem advocāvit perturbātī sunt, atque mox poenam iūstam solvērunt.

268. 1. Quī fuērunt clārissimī vātēs antīquitātis ?
 2. Ubi habitābat Arion ? 3. Ā quibus multa dōna aliquandō accēpit ? 4. Quī Arionī mortem struēbant ? 5. Quid fēcit vātēs ? 6. Quī circum

puppis, stern.

canō, play.

cantus, singing. (Chant.)

sonō, re-SOUND.

circum, around.

con-gregō, assemble. (Congregation.)

ōrnātus, ad-ORNED, dressed.

novus, strange, NEW.

vehō, carry. (Vehicle.)

in-columis, safe, unharmed.

mulceō, soothe.

Taenarus, a promontory of Greece.

con-tendō, hasten. (Contend.)

mendācium. falsehood, lie. (Mendacity.)

ad-vocō, call to. (Advocate.)

per-turbō, confuse. (Perturbation.)

iūstus, JUST, deserved.

solvō, pay. (Solve.)

nāvem congregantur? 7. Quō modo ūnus ex delphīnīs Arīonī auxilium dedit? 8. Quō delphīnus vātem vehit? 9. Ad quem Arīon contendit? 10. Ubi nautae ad rēgem vocātī sunt, quid dē Arīone dīxērunt? 11. Quid accidit ubi Arīonem vīdērunt?

QUESTIONS.

269. In what two ways may Demonstrative pronouns be used? Decline together: *hic vir; haec rēs; hōc dōnum; ille rēx; ista cīvitās; illud mare.* Distinguish between *hic*, *ille*, and *iste*. Inflect *doceō* in all tenses of the Indicative and Imperative Passive. Translate: *doctae eritis, doceor, docēbitur, docti erant, docēmini, docēbāmur, docēre, doctus es; we are taught, they shall be taught, you (singular) had been taught, I was being taught, she has been taught.*

LESSON XXX.

Demonstrative Pronouns — *Is, Idem and Ipse;*
Passive of the Third Conjugation.

270. *is, this, that.*

SINGULAR.

N.	<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eī (iī)</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
G.		<i>ēius</i>		<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
D.		<i>eī</i>			<i>eīs (iīs)</i>	
Ac.	<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
Ab.	<i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>		<i>eīs (iīs)</i>	

idem, the same.

N.	<i>idem</i>	<i>eadem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
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(iīdem)

G.		<i>ēiusdem</i>		<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
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D.		<i>eīdem</i>		<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>(iīsdem)</i>	
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Ac.	<i>eūndem</i>	<i>eāndem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
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Ab.	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>		<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>(iīsdem)</i>
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ipse, self.

N.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
G.		ipsiūs		ipsārum	ipsōrum
D.		ipsī		ipsīs	
Ac.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Ab.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	

a. *Is* is not as forcible as *hic* or *ille*. It is frequently used as a pronoun of the Third person, meaning *he*, *she*, *it*.

b. Notice that *idem* = *is* + *dem* (a demonstrative suffix).

Observe the change of **m** to **n** before **d**.

c. *Ipse* adds emphasis to a noun or pronoun, as : *vir ipse, the man himself*.

271. THIRD CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

IMPERFECT.

I am ruled.

I was ruled.

rego-r	regi-mur	regē-ba-r	regē-bā-mur
rege-ris or re	regi-minī	regē-bā-ris or re	regē-bā-minī
regi-tur	regu-ntur	regē-bā-tur	regē-bā-ntur

FUTURE.

PERFECT.

I shall be ruled.

I was ruled or I have been ruled.

reg-a-r	reg-ē-mur	rēctus	{ sum es est }	{ rēctī (-ae, -a) }	{ sumus estis sunt }
reg-ē-ris or re	reg-ē-minī				
reg-ē-tur	reg-e-ntur	(-a, -um)			

PLUPERFECT.

I had been ruled.

rēctus	{ eram erās erat }	rēctī	{ erāmus erātis erant }
(-a, -um)		(-ae, -a)	

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have been ruled.

rēctus (-a, -um)	erō eris erit	rēctī (-ae, -a)	erimus eritis erunt

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		FUTURE.
rege-re	regi-minī	regi-tor
		regi-tor

—

		regu-ntor
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DOMUS RŌMĀNA.

272. **V**estibulum domūs Rōmānae erat vacuus locus ante iānuam. Per id vestibulum erat aditus ā viā ad domum. Iānua ipsa erat līgnea; at postēs saepe erant ē marmore. In līmine plērumque erat verbum “Salvē” in pavīmentō tessellātō. Interior domus in trīs partīs dīvidēbātur. Eārum prīma pars appellāta est ātrium. In mediō tēctō ēius partis, lūcis et āeris causā, apertum spatium relīctum est. Pluvia per eundem locum in impluvium dēscendit. Supellex erat exigua; at parietēs pulchrīs statuīs pīctūrīsque ornābantur. In ātriō, dominus amīcīs et clientibus aditum dabat.

273. 1. That space had been left in the wall on account of a door. 2. The atrium will be in the same part of the house. 3. Roman houses are divided into these three parts. 4. Have not the doors themselves been left open? 5. The roofs of Roman houses were divided into the same parts.

Sight Translation. DOMUS RÖMĀNA. — *Concluded.*

274. Ab utrōque latere ātriū erant nocturna et diurna cubicula familiae hospitibusque. Locus proximus ātriō appellātus est tablīnum. Hīc tabulae familiārēs condēbantur; et in eōdem locō dominus pecūniām servābat atque suum opus faciēbat. Utrīmque faucēs ab ātriō ad peristylum, tertiam partem domūs, dūcēbant. In peristylō pulcher hortus atque fōns columnīs marmoreīs inclūdēbantur. Ubi vēla prō tablīnō reducta sunt, tōta domus, — ātrium, deinde tablīnum, mox pulchrum peristylum, — ūnum in cōspectum vēnit. Pēristylō adiacēbant trīclīnia, cubicula, et cellae omnis generis. Superior domus servōrum et libertōrum ūsibus dētinēbātur.

275. 1. Ubi erat vestibulum domūs Rōmānae? 2. Quid plērumque in līmine erat? 3. In quot

uter-que, each (of two).

nocturnus, for the night.

(Nocturnal.)

diurnus, for the day. (Diurnal.)

familia, FAMILY.

hos̄pes, guest. (Hospitality.)

proximus, nearest. (Approximate.)

tablīnum, the TABLINUM.

tabulae, records. (Tables.)

familiāris, of the FAMILY.

(Familiar.)

pecūnia, money. (Pecuniary.)

utrimque, on both sides.

faucēs, passages.

peri-stylum, the PERISTYLE.

tertius, third. (Tertiary.)

marmoreus, of MARBLE.

in-clūdō, enclose, INCLUDE.

vēlum, curtain. (Veil.)

re-dūcō, draw back. (Reduce.)

ūnus, one. (Unit.)

cōn-spectus, view.

ad-iaceō, adjoin, be ADJACENT.

trīclīnium, dining-room.

cella, store-room. (Cellar.)

superior, upper part of. (Superior.)

libertus, freed-man. (Liberty.)

ūsus, USE.

dē-tineō, reserve. (Detain.)

partis interior domus dīvidēbātur? 4. Quid prīma pars appellāta est? 5. Ubi erat impluvium? 6. Quō modo ātrium ūrnābātur? 7. Ubi erant cubicula familiae hospitibusque? 8. Ubi erat tablīnum? 9. Quid erat tertia pars domūs? 10. Quibus superior domus dētinēbātur?

QUESTIONS.

276. In what two ways may *this thing* be translated? (*Ans.* [1] **Ea rēs**, [2] **id.**) Decline together: **ea rēs**; **idem cōnsilium**; **tū ipse**. Inflect **dīvidō** in all tenses of the Indicative and Imperative Passive. Translate: **relinquēminī**, **relinquitur**, **relictī sumus**, **relinquuntur**, **relicta eram**, **relinquēbāris**; *it has been left, I shall be left, you (plural) will have been left, these things were being left, you (singular) are left.*

LESSON XXXI.

Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns; Passive of Fourth Conjugation.

277. *qui, who, which.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N.	qui	quae quod	qui quae quae
G.	cūius		quōrum quārum quōrum
D.	cuī		quibus
Ac.	quem	quam quod	quōs quās quae
Ab.	quō	quā quō	quibus

278. *INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.*

quis, who? which? what?

N.	quis (qui)	quae quid (quod)	qui	quae quae
G.		cūius		quōrum quārum quōrum
D.		cuī		quibus
Ac.	quem	quam quid (quod)	quōs	quās quae
Ab.	quō	quā quō		quibus

279.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

1. **aliquis** (-quī), **aliqua**, **aliquid** (-quod), *some one, any one, some, any.*
2. **quis** (quī), **quae**, **quid** (quod), *some one, any one, some, any.*
3. **quīdam**, **quaedam**, **quiddam** (quoddam), *certain one, certain.*
4. **quisque**, **quaeque**, **quidque** (quodque), *each one, every.*
5. **quisquam**, ——, **quidquam** (no plural), *any one.*

a. In the Interrogative and Indefinite pronouns, the forms **quis** and **quid** are generally used as nouns, the forms **quī** and **quod** as adjectives, thus: **Quis scribit?** *Who is writing?* **Qui puer scribit?** *What boy is writing?* This is also true of compounds of **quis**.

b. The compounds are declined like the simple pronouns, except that in **quīdam**, **m** changes to **n** before **d**, as: **quendam**. **Aliquis** has **aliqua** in the Feminine Nominative Singular, and also in the Neuter Nominative and Accusative Plural.

c. The Indefinite pronoun **quis** is chiefly used with **sī**, **nisi**, **nē**, and **num**, and then means *any one, any.*

280. USE OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. **Tū, qui epistulam scripsisti**, poenās solvēs. *You, who wrote the letter, shall pay the penalty.*
2. **Mulier, quam dēfenderam**, mea māter fuit. *The woman, whom I had defended, was my mother.*

In the first example, observe that the Relative pronoun **qui** agrees with its *antecedent* (the word to which it refers) in gender, number, and person. For **qui** is

Masculine in form, and it is followed by its verb **scripsisti** in the Second person and Singular number.

In like manner, observe that **quam** in the second example agrees with **mulier** in being Feminine Third Singular. But notice that in both examples the *case* of the pronoun is not determined by the case of its antecedent, but by its relation to the other words in the clause in which it stands. For **qui**, as the subject of **scripsisti**, is in the Nominative case; while **quam**, as the object of **dēfenderam**, is in the Accusative case.

281. Rule XIX. A Relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands.

282. FOURTH CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I am heard.

audiō-r	audiī-mur
audiī-ris or re	audiī-minī
audiī-tur	audiū-ntur

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiē-bā-r	audiē-bā-mur
audiē-bā-ris or re	audiē-bā-minī
audiē-bā-tur	audiē-bā-ntur

FUTURE.

I shall be heard.

audi-a-r	audi-ē-mur
audi-ē-ris or re	audi-ē-mini
audi-ē-tur	audi-e-ntur

PERFECT.

I was heard or I have been heard.

audītus	{ sum es est }	{ auditī (-ae, -a) }	{ sumus estis sunt }
(-a, -um)			

PLUPERFECT.

I had been heard.

audītus	{ eram erās erat }	{ auditī (-ae, -a) }	{ erāmus erātis erant }
(-a, -um)			

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have been heard.

audītus (-a, -um)	{	erō	{	erimus
		eris		eritis
		erit		erunt
(-ae, -a)		(-ae, -a)		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

audī-re audī-minī

FUTURE.

audī-tor —

audī-tor audiu-ntor

OBSIDIŌ VĒIŌRUM.

283. Post proelium ad lacum Rēgillum, Rōmānī cum fīnitimīs oppidīs multa bella gerēbant; quōrum clārissimum est obsidiō Vēiōrum. Id oppidum et nātūrā locī et manū ēgregiē mūnītum est. Decem annōs Rōmānī ēius moenia obsidēbant, sed frūstrā. Dēnique mīrum prōdigium ēvēnit, quod animōs omnīum māgnoperē perturbāvit. Nam aqua in lacū Albānō in altitūdinem īsolitam crēvit, atque fīnitimōs agrōs inundāvit. Deinde vātēs quīdam Vēiēns sīc cecinit: “Numquam Rōmānī Vēiōs expūgnābunt, priusquam aqua ex lacū Albānō ēmissa erit.” Lēgātī ab Rōmānīs ad ūrāculum Delphīcum mīssī sunt. Quibus ā deō sīc respōnsum est: “Sī aqua ex lacū Albānō in mare īfluet, Vēiōs nōn occupābitis.”

284. 1. The Romans have taken the town, whose walls they have besieged for ten years. 2. If any water is (shall have been) let out of the Alban Lake, Veii will never be captured. 3. Some of the neighboring towns are admirably fortified. 4. What god

responded thus to the ambassadors? 5. Wonderful prodigies had happened, which disturbed the minds of certain Roman seers.

Sight Translation. OBSIDIŌ VĒIŌRUM.—*Concluded.*

285. Haud ita multō post ex lacū in agrōs aqua ēmissa est. Deinde M. Furius Camillus dictātor creātus est atque mox māgnō cum exercitū in castra Rōmānōrum vēnit. Prōtinus mīlitēs ad māgnū opus ductī sunt. Nam cunīculus ab castrīs in arcem hostium inceptus est. Neque nocte neque diē opus intermīssum est. Dēnique paene perāctum est in templum Iūnōnis, quod in arce Vēientānā erat. Quō in templō fōrte rēx Vēientium hostiam immolābat. Cuī harūspex sīc dīcit: “Quī ēius hostiae exta in ārās impōnet, eī vīctōria dabitur.” Quam vōcem Rōmānī in cunīculō exaudiunt. Sine morā cunīculum adaperiunt, in templum ērumpunt, exta rapiunt feruntque ad dictātōrem. Mox urbs Rōmānīs mīliti-bus implētur. Māgna est caedēs omnibus in locīs. Sīc Rōmānī Vēiōs occupāvērunt.

cunīculus, <i>mine.</i>	im-molō, <i>sacrifice.</i> (Immo-
in-cipiō, <i>begin.</i> (Inception.)	late.)
inter-mittō, <i>interrupt.</i> (In-	harūspex, <i>soothsayer, diviner.</i>
termittent.)	exta, <i>entrails.</i>
paene, <i>almost.</i> (Pen-insula.)	āra, <i>altar.</i>
per-agō, <i>carry through.</i>	ad-apériō, <i>throw open.</i>
Iūnō, JUNO, wife and sister of	ē-rumpō, <i>burst out.</i> (Erup-
Jupiter.	tion.)
Vēientānus, VEIENTIAN, <i>of</i>	rapiō, <i>seize.</i> (Rapine.)
Veii.	ferō, <i>bear, carry.</i>
hostia, <i>victim.</i>	im-pleō, <i>fill, fill up.</i>

286. 1. Quot annōs Rōmānī Vēiōs obsidēbant? 2. Deinde quod prōdigium ēvēnit? 3. Quid vātēs quīdam Vēiēns eecinit? 4. Quō Rōmānī lēgātōs mīsērunt? 5. Quid deus lēgātīs respondit? 6. Quis dictātor creātus est? 7. Quod māgnū opus dictātor incēpit? 8. Ubi erat templum Iūnōnis? 9. Quis in hōc templō hostiam immolābat? 10. Quid dīcit harūspex rēgī? 11. Quī harūspicis vōcem exaudiunt? 12. Quid Rōmānī mīlitēs faciunt?

QUESTIONS.

287. Decline **qui**; **quis**. What is the meaning of **quīdam**, **quisquam**, **aliquis**, **quisque**, **quis**? Illustrate the use of the two forms found in **quis** and its compounds. What irregularity occurs in the declension of **quīdam**? of **aliquis**? How is **quis** chiefly used? Illustrate the rule for the use of the Relative pronoun. Inflect **mūniō** in all tenses of the Indicative and Imperative Passive. Translate: **audīta erant**, **audīor**, **audīmīnī**, **audīta est**, **audītor**, **audītī sumus**; *I was heard, you have been heard, be thou heard, we have been heard, he will be heard.*

LESSON XXXII.

Regular Comparison; Declension of Comparatives; Ablative with Comparatives.

288. Adjectives undergo a change in form in order to express different degrees of quality. Thus in English we say: *a tall tree, a taller tree, the tallest tree*; i.e., starting with the simple adjective,—which is said to be in the **positive** degree,—we add **-er** to form the **comparative** degree, and **-est** to form the **superlative** degree, as:

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>tall,</i>	<i>taller,</i>	<i>tallest.</i>

Now observe the Latin :

289.

REGULAR COMPARISON.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
lātūs (<i>stem</i> lātō-), <i>wide.</i>	lātiōr, -iūs, <i>wider.</i>	lātissimūs, -a, -um, <i>widest.</i>
fortis (<i>stem</i> fortī-), <i>brave.</i>	fortiōr, -iūs, <i>braver.</i>	fortissimūs, -a, -um, <i>bravest.</i>
audāx (<i>stem</i> audāc-), <i>bold.</i>	audāciōr, -iūs, <i>bolder.</i>	audāciſſimūs, -a, -um, <i>boldest.</i>
sapiēns (<i>stem</i> sapient-), <i>wise.</i>	sapientiōr, -iūs, <i>wiser.</i>	sapientiſſimūs, -a, -um, <i>wisest.</i>

a. Observe that the comparative is formed by adding **-iōr, -iūs**, to the stem of the adjective, and the superlative by adding **-iſſimūs, -a, -um**, dropping the final vowel of the stem, if there is any.

b. Compare **gravis, heavy, atrōx, fierce, longus, long, prūdēns, prudent, fēlīx, happy, altus, high, levīs, light.**

290. In English, when it would not sound well to compare the adjective by adding *-er* and *-est*, we prefix the adverbs *more* and *most*, as : *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful.* Likewise in Latin some adjectives are compared by prefixing the adverbs **magis, more**, and **māximē, most**, as : **idōneus, suitable, magis idōneus, more suitable, māximē idōneus, most suitable.**

291.

DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES.

lātiōr, wider.	plūs, more.
<i>Stem</i> lātiōr-.	<i>Stem</i> plūr-.

SINGULAR.

MASC. and FEM.	NEUTER.	MASC. and FEM.	NEUTER.
N. lātior	lātius	—	plūs
G. lātiōris		—	plūris
D. lātiōri		—	—
Ac. lātiōrem	lātius	—	plūs
Ab. lātiōre or-ī		—	plūre

PLURAL.

N. lātiōrēs	lātiōra	plūrēs	plūra
G. lātiōrum		plūrium	
D. lātiōribus		plūribus	
Ac. lātiōrēs (-īs)	lātiōra	plūrīs (-ēs)	plūra
Ab. lātiōribus		plūribus	

a. Comparatives are declined like **lātior**. Notice how closely the declension of comparatives resembles that of consonant stems, differing in this respect from other adjectives of the Third Declension. See § 218, *a*.

b. Superlatives are declined like **bonus**.

c. The comparative may sometimes be translated *rather*, as: **Dūrior iūdex erat**, *He was a rather severe judge*.

d. The superlative may sometimes be translated *very*, as: **Dūrissimus iūdex erat**, *He was a very severe judge*.

292. ABLATIVE WITH COMPARATIVES.

1. **Caesar erat fortior quam Cicerō.** *Caesar was braver than Cicero.*

2. **Caesar erat fortior Cicerōne.** *Caesar was braver than Cicero.*

Notice that in the first example, where **quam** (*than*) is used, **Cicerō** is in the same case as **Caesar**, the word with which it is compared. But in the second example, where **quam** is omitted, **Cicerōne** is in the Ablative case.

293. Rule XX. The comparative degree is followed by the Ablative when **quam** is omitted.

NOTE. — **Quam** may be omitted *only* when the first of the compared words is either in the Nominative or Accusative case.

THĒSEUS.

294. Thēseus ā suā mātre in urbe Troezēne ēducātus est. Nam, ubi etiam parvolus erat, ēius pater Aegeus, quī imperium Athēnārum habuit, uxōrem dēseruerat et suum rēgnūm repetīverat. Prīmō Thēseus lūdierīs certāminibus vīrēs auxit. Mox erat validior cēterīs iuvenib⁹ ēiusdem aetātis. Deinde in vēnātiōne saltūs peragrābat. Semper prīnceps in periculō erat atque fortissimus armīs. Nēmō ex omnibus Argolicīs iuvenibus iaculō levibusque sagittīs celerior erat. Complūrīs ferās occīdit, sed māximē saevissimam suem, quae agrōs diū vāstābat. Iam nōmen Thēseī per tōtam terram Argolicam clārissimum erat.

295. 1. This young man will be braver than his father. 2. Several very fierce wild beasts had been slain by Theseus. 3. Are not the young man's arrows rather light? 4. These young men were most famous throughout the kingdom. 5. Was there any one braver in danger than Theseus?

Sight Translation. THĒSEUS. — Continued.

296. Tandem māter Thēseī eum ad sē vocāvit, atque patris gladium soleāsque eī ostendit. “Sūme, mī filī,” inquit “haec monumenta, et tuum patrem pete, quem in urbe Athēnīs reperiēs. Perīculōsa et ā latrōnibus īfesta est via. Tamen deī tē incolumem per omnia perīcula ad tuum patrem dūcent.” Inde Thēseus maestus mātrem suam relīquit, atque mox ad Atticam contendēbat. Quō in itinere prope Epidaurum obyiam vēnit cuīdam saevissimō latrōnī, Periphētae nōmine, quī ferreā clāvā viātōrēs occīdēbat. At Thēseus dē ēius manibus clāvam extorsit, et ipsīus tēlō eum occīdit.

297. 1. Cūr Thēseus ā suā mātre ēducātus est? 2. Quō modo vīrēs auxit? 3. Num quis fuit ex Argolicīs iuvenibus fortior quam Thēseus? 4. Quid in vēnātiōne occīdit Thēseus? 5. Quae monumenta pater ēius reliquerat? 6. Ubi habitābat pater Thēseī? 7. Quam ob rem erat via ad Atticam perīculōsa? 8. Cuī Thēseus obviam vēnit prope Epidaurum? 9. Quō modo Thēseus latrōnem occīdit?

solea, sandal. (**Sole.**)
monumentum, remembrance.
perīculōsus, dangerous, PER-
 ILOUS.

latrō, robber.
īn-festus, made unsafe, IN-
 FESTED.
Attica, a province of Greece.
Epidaurus, a city of Argolis.

ob-viam, in the way (to). (**Ob-**
 vious.)

Periphētēs, a robber.

ferreus, iron.

clāva, club.

viātor, traveller.

ex-torqueō, twist out. (Ex-
 tort.)

QUESTIONS.

298. How are adjectives regularly compared in Latin? Decline *plūs*. Decline together *audācior servus*; *fortior fēmina*; *gravius bellum*; *saevissimus leō*. How may the Comparative sometimes be translated? The Superlative? State and illustrate the rule for the Ablative with Comparatives. Translate in two ways: “*Who was braver than Caesar?*” When may *quam* be omitted?

LESSON XXXIII.

Irregular Comparison; Ablative of Degree of Difference.

299. ADJECTIVES IN -ER.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
miser (<i>stem misero-</i>), wretched.	miserior, -ius, <i>more wretched.</i>	miserrimus, -a, -um, <i>most wretched.</i>
ācer (<i>stem ācri-</i>), sharp.	ācrior, -ius, <i>sharper.</i>	ācerrimus, -a, -um, <i>sharpest.</i>

Observe that adjectives in -er form the Superlative by adding *-rimus*, *-a*, *-um* to the Masculine Nominative Singular. Compare *celer*, *swift*, *pulcher*, *beautiful*, *asper*, *rough*.

300. ADJECTIVES IN -LIS.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
facilis, <i>easy</i> .	facilior, -ius.	facillimus, -a, -um.
difficilis, <i>difficult</i> .	difficilior, -ius.	difficillimus, -a, -um.
similis, <i>like</i> .	similior, -ius.	simillimus, -a, -um.
dissimilis, <i>unlike</i> .	dissimilior, -ius.	dissimillimus, -a, -um.
gracilis, <i>slender</i> .	gracilior, -ius.	gracillimus, -a, -um.
humilis, <i>low</i> .	humilior, -ius.	humillimus, -a, -um.

Observe that these six adjectives in **-lis** form the superlative by adding **-limus**, **-a**, **-um**, to the stem minus the stem vowel.

301. ADJECTIVES WITH DOUBLE SUPERLATIVE.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVÉ.	SUPERLATIVE.
exterus, <i>outward.</i>	exterior, <i>outer.</i>	extrēmus, extimus, <i>outmost.</i>
inferus, <i>low.</i>	īferior, <i>lower.</i>	īfīmus, īmus, <i>lowest.</i>
posterus, <i>following.</i>	posterior, <i>later.</i>	postrēmus, postumus, <i>last.</i>
superus, <i>upper.</i>	superior, <i>higher.</i>	suprēmus, summus, <i>top of, highest.</i>

302. ADJECTIVES WITH NO POSITIVE.

[<i>cis, citrā,</i> adv., <i>on this side.</i>]	citerior, <i>hither.</i>	citimus, <i>hitherto.</i>
[<i>in, intrā,</i> prep., <i>in, within.</i>]	interior, <i>inner.</i>	intimus, <i>inmost.</i>
[<i>prae, prō,</i> prep., <i>before.</i>]	prior, <i>former.</i>	primus, <i>first.</i>
[<i>prope,</i> adv., <i>near.</i>]	propior, <i>nearer.</i>	proximus, <i>next.</i>
[<i>ūltrā,</i> adv., <i>beyond.</i>]	ūltior, <i>farther.</i>	ūltimus, <i>farthest.</i>

303. ADJECTIVES IRREGULAR THROUGHOUT.

bonus, good.	melior, better.	optimus, best.
malus, bad.	pēior, worse.	pessimus, worst.
māgnus, great.	māior, greater.	māximus, greatest.
parvus, small.	minor, smaller.	minimus, smallest.
multus, much.	—, plūs, more.	plūrimus, most.
multi, many.	plūrēs, more.	plūrimī, most.

304. ABLATIVE OF DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE.

1. *Arbor sex pedibus altior est quam turris.* *The tree is (by) six feet higher than the tower.*

2. *Crassus multō divitior erat Caesare.* *Crassus was (by) much richer than Caesar.*

In the first example, the Ablative *sex pedibus* exactly expresses the *difference* between the height of the tree and that of the tower. In the second example, the Ablative *multō* is an indefinite expression of the *difference* between the wealth of Crassus and that of Caesar. Such ablatives are called **Ablatives of Degree of Difference.**

305. Rule XXI. The Ablative is used to express the Degree of Difference.

THĒSEUS ET LATRŌNĒS.

306. Paucīs post diēbus Thēseus in extrēmū perīculū vēnit. Iam ad Isthmū appropīnquābat. Hīc propter angustiās difficillimum erat iter. Utrāque ex parte erant rūpēs altissimae et asperrimae. Mox Thēseus ante vāstum specum latrōnem, Sinim nōmine, vīdit, dē quō incolae terrae eum saepe numerō prae-monuerant. Hīc multō gravior hostis erat quam Periphētēs. Hīc enim duās prōcērās pīnūs ad terram curvābat, ad quās incāutōs viātōrēs adligābat. Deinde, ubi subitō arborēs solvit, corpora īfēlīcum hominū dīvellēbantur. Hōc modō iam plūrimōs viātōrēs necāverat.

307. 1. You will not see a much more formidable robber than Sinis. 2. Are not the roads to the

Isthmus very rough and difficult? 3. A few days afterwards, the unfortunate traveller approached the robbers' cave, and was killed. 4. Are these trees taller than the pine? 5. This road to the caves is much more difficult than that.

Sight Translation. THĒSEUS ET LATRŌNĒS. — *Continued.*

308. Ubi Sinis procul Thēsea vīdit, prīmō iuvenem inrīsit. Interritus autem Thēseus in hostem invāsit. Ācerrima erat pūgna. Dēnique Sinis dēfessus occidit. Tum Thēseus ad duās pīnūs mōnstrum ipsum adligāvit. Mox dīvolsum est Sinis corpus eōdem modō, quō tot viātōrēs ab eō ipsō necātī erant. Inde Thēseus ad urbem Megaram contendit. Quō in itinere angusta sēmita in altum montem dūcēbat. Ā dextrā erat abrupta rūpēs māgnā altitūdine. Hīc latēbat latrō, Scīrōn nōmine, quī prīmum viātōrēs spoliābat; deinde, dum hī ēius pedēs lavābant, ipsōs praecipitēs ad īmam rūpem dēiciēbat. Īfrā ingēns testūdō eōrum corpora dēvorābat.

in-rīdeō, *laugh at.* (De-ride.)
in-vādō, *advance upon.* (In-

vade.)

dē-fessus, *tired out, ex-*
hausted.

tot, *so many.*

Megara, *a town in Megaris.*

angustus, *narrow.*

sēmita, *foot-path.*

altus, *high.* (Altitude.)

ab-ruptus, *precipitous.* (Ab-
rupt.)

lateō, *lurk.* (Latent.)

spoliō, *rob.* (De-spoil.)

lavō, *wash.* (Lave.)

prae-ceps, *headlong.* (Pre-
cipitous.)

dē-iciō, *hurl down.* (Deject.)

īfrā, *below.*

testūdō, *tortoise.*

309. 1. Ubi Thēseus in extrēmum perīculum vēnit?
 2. Quam ob rem erat iter difficillimum? 3. Ubi Thēseus latrōnem vīdit? 4. Quō modo Sinis viātōrēs necābat? 5. Nōnne Thēseus latrōnem timuit? 6. Quō modo Thēseus Sinim necāvit? 7. Ubi latēbat Scīrōn? 7. Quō modo viātōrēs necābāt? 9. Quae eōrum corpora dēvorābat?

QUESTIONS.

310. Compare in Latin and English : īmus, māior, prīmus, multus, miser, summus, citerior, bonus, proximus, similis, minor, extrēmus, ācer, postrēmus, interior, malus, ūltor, plūrimi. What adjectives have -limus in the superlative? Give an example of your own of the Ablative of Degree of Difference. Give a synopsis, Active and Passive, of dūcō.

LESSON XXXIV.

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs; Genitive and Ablative of Characteristic.

311.

a. lātus (*stem lāto-*), *wide.* lātē, *widely.*
pulcher (*stem pulchro-*), *beautiful.* pulchrē, *beautifully.*

Observe that adverbs are formed from adjectives of the Second Declension by changing the final *-o* of the stem to *-ē*.

b. gravis (*stem gravi-*), *heavy.* graviter, *heavily.*
ācer (*stem ācri-*), *sharp.* āeriter, *sharply.*
prūdēns (*stem prūdent-*), *prudent.* prūdenter, *prudently.*

Observe that adverbs are formed from adjectives of the Third Declension by adding *-ter* to the stem. Stems in *-nt* drop *-t* before adding *-ter*.

c. (1). <i>multus, much.</i>	<i>multum, much.</i>
(2). <i>facilis, easy.</i>	<i>facile, easily.</i>
(3). <i>subitus, sudden.</i>	<i>subitō, suddenly.</i>

The Neuter Accusative Singular of the adjective is sometimes used as an adverb, as in examples (1) and (2). Likewise the Ablative, as in example (3).

312.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>lātē, widely.</i>	<i>lātiūs, more widely.</i>	<i>lātissimē, most widely.</i>
<i>graviter, heavily.</i>	<i>gravius, more heavily.</i>	<i>gravissimē, most heavily.</i>

Notice that the comparative of the adverb is the same as the Neuter comparative of the adjective. The superlative of the adverb is formed from the superlative of the adjective by changing the final *-o* of the stem to *-ē*. If the adjective is irregular, the adverb will show the same irregularities. Learn the following:

313. COMPARISON OF IRREGULAR ADVERBS.

<i>bene, well.</i>	<i>meliūs, better.</i>	<i>optimē, best.</i>
<i>male, ill.</i>	<i>pēiūs, worse.</i>	<i>pessimē, worst.</i>
<i>multum, much.</i>	<i>plūs, more.</i>	<i>plūrimūm, most.</i>
—	<i>magis, more.</i>	<i>māximē, most.</i>
<i>parum, not enough.</i>	<i>minus, less.</i>	<i>minimē, least.</i>

314. GENITIVE AND ABLATIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC.

1. *Vir māgnae virtūtis.* *A man of great valor.*
2. *Vir fuit humili statūrā.* *He was a man of short stature.*

Observe that, in the first example, *virtūtis* is in the Genitive, and that, in connection with the adjective

māgnæ, it expresses a *characteristic* or *quality* of the man. But notice that, in the second example, a *physical characteristic* or *quality* is expressed by *statūrā*, with an accompanying adjective, in the *Ablative* case. Physical characteristics are always thus expressed by the Ablative. Other qualities by either the Genitive or Ablative.

315. Rule XXII. The Genitive and Ablative are used, with a modifying adjective, to denote a characteristic or quality.

THĒSEUS ET LATRŌNĒS.

316. Scīrōn erat ingentī māgnitūdine corporis atque terribilī aspectū. In quem tamen Thēseus cum ferrō audācissimē invāsit. Diū atque āriter pūgnātum est. Dēnique Scīrōn supplex misericordiam implōrat. Sed Thēseus latrōnem ad īmam rūpem dēmittit eōdem modō, quō ille multōs viātōrēs tam crūdēliter necāverat. Quā ex rē nōmen Scīrōnis erat scopulīs.

Haud ita multō post Thēseus in Atticam pervēnit, atque ibi Cercyonem lūctāmine vīcit necāvitque. Sīc Thēseus perditīs hominibus latrōnibusque omnis generis līberābat omnīs terrās, per quās in itinere contendēbat.

317. 1. The travellers had been hurled down to the bottom of the cliffs. 2. Sciron killed travellers much more cruelly than Cercyon. 3. Theseus used to attack robbers of every kind most fiercely.

4. Are not robbers men of frightful appearance?
 5. The land, through which Theseus is hastening,
 will be freed from many desperate robbers.

Sight Translation. THĒSEUS ET LATRÖNES. — *Concluded.*

318. Iam Thēseus ad ipsam urbem Athēnās approīnquābat, ubi in rīpā Cēphīsī in māgnūm perīculūm capitīs vēnit. Hīc enim Procrūstēs habitābat, quī in suam rēgiam turrīm incāutōs viātōrēs dūcēbat, atque eōs prīmō māgnificē accipiēbat. Ubi autem nox vēnit, in mīrum lectūm īfēlīcem hospitem impōnēbat. Tum, sī hospes longiōr erat quam lectus, illīus membra satis praecīdēbat. Sī viātor brevior erat lectō, tum Procrūstēs ēius corpus in longitūdinē lectī dis-tendēbat. Hōc modō multōs annōs viātōrēs necāverat. Sed Thēseus vīctor latrōnēm in ipsiōs lectūm impo-suit, atque ēius caput praecīdit. Brevi posteā Thē-seus in columnis ad portā Athēnārum pervēnit.

319. 1. Num Scīrōn erat vir humilī statūrā? 2. Quō modo Thēseus Scīrōnēm necāvit? 3. Quem deinde Thēseus in Atticā necāvit? 4. Ubi in māgnūm perīculūm capitīs vēnit? 5. Quō modo Pro-crūstēs prīmō incāutum viātōrem accipiēbat? 6. Ubi nox vēnit, quid faciēbat Procrūstēs? 7. Necā-

rīpa, bank.	satis, sufficiently. (Satis-fy.)
Cēphīsus, a river near Athens.	longitūdō, length. (Longi-
rēgius, royal. (Regal.)	tude.)
lectus, bed.	dis-tendō, stretch, DISTEND.
membrum, limb, MEMBER.	

vitne Thēseus Procrūstēn? 8. Ubi brevī posteā
incolumis pervēnit?

QUESTIONS.

320. How are adverbs formed from adjectives of the Second Declension? Of the Third Declension? What cases of adjectives are sometimes used as adverbs? How are adverbs compared? Form and compare adverbs from the following adjectives: *ācer*, *facilis*, *malus*, *lātus*, *multus*, *gravis*, *parvus*, *pulcher*, *bonus*, *prūdēns*. Explain the use of the Genitive and Ablative of Characteristic. Decline *is*. Give a synopsis of *moveō*.

LESSON XXXV.

Numerals; Partitive Genitive; Nine Irregular Adjectives.

321.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
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1. <i>ūnus</i> , <i>ūna</i> , <i>ūnum</i> , <i>one</i> .	<i>prīmus</i> , <i>first</i> .
2. <i>duo</i> , <i>duae</i> , <i>duo</i> , <i>two</i> .	<i>secundus</i> , <i>second</i> .
3. <i>trēs</i> , <i>tria</i> , <i>three</i> .	<i>tertius</i> , <i>third</i> .
4. <i>quattuor</i>	<i>quartus</i>
5. <i>quīnque</i>	<i>quīntus</i>
6. <i>sex</i>	<i>sextus</i>
7. <i>septem</i>	<i>septimus</i>
8. <i>octō</i>	<i>octāvus</i>
9. <i>novem</i>	<i>nōnus</i>
10. <i>decem</i>	<i>decimus</i>
11. <i>ūndecim</i>	<i>ūndecimus</i>
12. <i>duodecim</i>	<i>duodecimus</i>
13. <i>tredecim</i>	<i>tertius decimus</i>
14. <i>quattuordecim</i>	<i>quartus decimus</i>
15. <i>quīndecim</i>	<i>quīntus decimus</i>
16. <i>sēdecim</i>	<i>sextus decimus</i>
17. <i>septendecim</i>	<i>septimus decimus</i>
18. <i>duodēviginti</i>	<i>duodēvīcēsimus</i>

19.	ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsimus
20.	vīgintī	vīcēsimus
21.	vīgintī ūnus or ūnus et vīgintī	vīcēsimus prīmus or ūnus et vīcēsimus
28.	duodētrīgintā	duodētrīcēsimus
29.	ūndētrīgintā	ūndētrīcēsimus
30.	trīgintā	trīcēsimus
40.	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus
50.	quīnquaāgintā	quīnquaāgēsimus
60.	sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus
70.	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus
80.	octōgintā	octōgēsimus
90.	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus
100.	centum	centēsimus
101.	centum ūnus or centum et ūnus	centēsimus prīmus or ūnus et centēsimus
200.	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsimus
300.	trecentī, -ae, -a	trecentēsimus
400.	quadrīgentī, -ae, -a	quadrīgentēsimus
500.	quīngentī, -ae, -a	quīngentēsimus
600.	sēscēntī, -ae, -a	sēscēntēsimus
700.	septingēntī, -ae, -a	septingēntēsimus
800.	octingēntī, -ae, -a	octingēntēsimus
900.	nōngentī, -ae, -a	nōngentēsimus
1,000.	mīlle	mīllēsimus
2,000.	duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus
100,000.	centum mīlia	centiēs mīllēsimus
1,000,000.	deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centiēs mīllēsimus

a. The cardinals from **quattuor** to **centum** are indeclinable. The hundreds are declined like the plural of **bonus**. The ordinals are declined throughout like **bonus**.

322.	duo, two.			trēs, three.	
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	M. and F.	N.
N.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
G.	duōrum	duāruh	duōrum		trium
D.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus		tribus
Ac.	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trīs (trēs)	tria
Ab.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus		tribus

a. In the Singular, **mīlle** is generally an adjective; but the Plural **mīlia** is a Neuter noun, and is followed by the Partitive Genitive, as: **mīlle hominēs**, *a thousand men*, but **duo mīlia hominum**, *two thousand men* (lit. *two thousands of men*).

NINE IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

323. The following nine adjectives end in **-īus** in the Genitive Singular and in **-ī** in the Dative in all genders. They are regular in the Plural.

alius , <i>another.</i>	ūnus , <i>one.</i>	alter , <i>the other.</i>
sōlus , <i>alone.</i>	ūllus , <i>any.</i>	uter , <i>which (of two).</i>
tōtus , <i>whole.</i>	nūllus , <i>none.</i>	neuter , <i>neither.</i>

a. **Alius** and **ūnus** are thus declined in the Singular.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. alius	alia	aliud	ūnus	ūna	ūnum
G. A	alīus				ūnius
D.	alīi			ūni	
Ac. alium	aliam	aliud	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum
Ab. aliō	aliā	aliō	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō

NOTE. — **Alius** is the only one of these adjectives that ends in **-ud** in the Neuter.

324. PARTITIVE GENITIVE.

Trēs mīlitum. *Three of the soldiers.*

a. Observe that **mīlitum** is in the Genitive, and denotes the entire number of which a *part* is taken. It is called the **Partitive Genitive**.

325. Rule XXIII. The Genitive is used to denote the whole of which a part is taken.

SUPELLEX DOMŪS RŌMĀNAE.

326. Et in ātriō domūs Rōmānae et in peristylō, dē quibus suprā scripsimus, exigua erat supellex. In trīclīniō autem semper erat mēnsa, aut quadra aut orbis. Hārum mēnsārum multae erant pulcherrimae et māgnī pretī. Plīnius māior dē duābus mēnsīs scripsit, quārum alterī pretium fuit deciēs centēna mīlia sēstertiūm, alterī paulō minus. Convīvae circum mēnsam in sellīs nōn cōnsidēbant. Sed ex tribus mēnsae lateribus erant lectī, in quibus novem convīvae accumbēbant, trēs in quōque lectō. Līgnea aut aenea erat sponda lectī in quam torus et cervīcal et vestēs strāgulae impositae sunt.

327. 1. Six guests are reclining on two of the couches. 2. Is not the furniture in the dining-room very expensive? 3. He is writing of two chairs, of which the price of one is five hundred sesterces, of the other, seven hundred and fifty. 4. (There) were twelve chairs in each dining-room. 5. The price of this table is one hundred thousand sesterces.

*Sight Translation.*SUPELLEX DOMŪS RŌMĀNAE.—*Concluded.*

328. Lectus cubiculāris erat altior quam lectus trīclīniāris et scāmnō ascendēbātur.

Varia erant genera sellārum in domibus Rōmānīs; sed cathedra, in quā fēminaē plērumque sedēbant, erat simillima nostrīs sellīs. Omnia sellārum īsignissima erat eburnea *sella curūlis* curvīs pedibus, in quā quīdam magistrātūs sōlī sedēbant.

Pulcherrimae erant lucernae Rōmānōrum, quārum multa exempla adhūc exstant. Aliae fictilēs, aliae erant aeneae, sed omnēs summā arte perfectae. Lucernae, aut in mēnsās aut in alta candēlābra impōnēbantur, aut etiam laqueāribus dēpendēbant. Nōn autem clāram lūcem praebebēbant.

329. 1. Eratne multa supellex in ātriō domūs Rōmānae? 2. Quālis mēnsa erat in trīclīniō? 3. Quae erant ex tribus mēnsae lateribus? 4. Quot convīvae in quōque lectō accumbēbant? 5. Erantne lectī Rōmānōrum similēs nostrīs lectīs? 6. Quālis erat lectus cubiculāris? 7. Quid erat nōmen sellae, in quā fēminae sedēbant? 8. Quālis erat sella curūlis? 9. Quālēs lucernae erant Rōmānīs? 10. Ubi impōnēbantur? 11. Nōnne clāram lūcem praebebēbant?

QUESTIONS.

330. Count from 1-100 in Latin. Give the Latin for the following: 463, 58, 3,723, 938,365. Give the hundreds and the thousands in Latin. Give the Latin ordinals from 1-20. Decline **ūnus**, **duo**, **trēs**. Mention the nine irregular adjectives. In what does their irregularity consist? Decline **alius**. Which

cubiculāris, *of a bedroom.*

trīclīniāris, *of a dining-room.*

scamnum, *stool, step.*

varius, **VARIOUS.**

cathedra, *an arm-chair. (Ca-*
thedral.)

īnsignis, *remarkable.*

eburneus, *of IVORY.*

curūlis, *CURULE.*

lucerna, *lamp.*

ex-stō, *exist, be EXTANT.*

fictilis, *of clay, pottery.*

per-fectus, *finished, PERFECT.*

ars, *ART, skill.*

candēlābrum, *a lamp stand.*

(Candelabrum.)

laqueāria, *a panelled ceiling.*

dē-pendeō, *hang down. (De-*
pend.)

of the cardinals are indeclinable? How are the ordinals declined? What of **mille** in the Singular, and in the Plural? Give an example of the Partitive Genitive, the Ablative of Comparison, and the Ablative of Degree of Difference.

LESSON XXXVI.

Infinitives; Complementary Infinitive; Expressions of Place.

331. The Infinitive mood has neither person nor number, and has but three tenses, the Present, Perfect, and Future. The sign of the Infinitive in English is *to*.

332. ACTIVE INFINITIVES.

VERB SUM.

PRES. es-**se**, *to be*.PERF. fu-**is**se, *to have been*.FUT. fut-ūrus, -a, -um }
esse (or fore) }, *to be about to be*.

CONJ. I.

PRES. amā-re, *to love*.PERF. amāv-is**se**, *to have loved*.FUT. amāt-ūrus, }
-a, -um esse }, *to be about to love*.

CONJ. II.

PRES. monē-re.

PERF. monu-is**se**.FUT. monit-ūrus,
-a, -um esse.

CONJ. III.

rege-re.

rēx-is**se**.rēct-ūrus,
-a, -um esse.

CONJ. IV.

audī-re.

audiv-is**se**.audīt-ūrus,
-a, -um esse.

Observe:

a. That in the Active voice the Present Infinitive is formed by adding **-re** to the Present stem. (Note the irregularity in the verb **sum**.)

b. That the Perfect is formed by adding **-isse** to the Perfect stem.
c. That the Future is formed by adding **-ūrus, -a, -um esse** to the Participial stem.

333. COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE.

Cupit dīcere, *He desires to speak.*

Notice that the Infinitive **dīcere** completes the meaning of **cupit**. Hence it is called the **Complementary Infinitive**.

334. PLACE WHERE.

In oppidō. *In the town.*

In Ītaliā. *In Italy.*

In Āfricā. *In Africa.*

LOCATIVE CASE.

Rōmae. *At Rome.*

Athēnīs. *At Athens.*

Curibus. *At Cures.*

Observe that **oppidō**, **Ītaliā**, and **Āfricā** are in the Ablative with the preposition **in**, and that they denote the *place where*. But notice that the *names of towns* denoting *place where* omit the preposition, and are put in the **Locative Case**. This *in the Singular* of nouns of the First and Second Declension is like the Genitive; elsewhere, it is like the Ablative. Account for the form of **Rōmae**, **Athēnīs**, and **Curibus**.

335. Rule XXIV. *Place where* is expressed by the Ablative with the preposition **in**. Names of towns are put in the **Locative**.

336.

PLACE TO WHICH.

In Ītaliām. *To Italy.*

Ad flūmen. *To the river.*

Rōmam. *To Rome.*

Delphōs. *To Delphi.*

337. Rule XXV. *Place to which* is expressed by the Accusative with **ad** or **in**. Names of towns omit the preposition.

338. PLACE FROM WHICH.

Ex oppidō. *From the town.* **Rōmā.** *From Rome.*

Ab Italiā. *From Italy.* **Corinthō.** *From Corinth.*

339. Rule XXVI. *Place from which* is expressed by the Ablative with **ab** or **ex**. Names of towns omit the preposition.

NOTE.—Names of small islands, **domus**, *home*, and **rūs**, *country*, are used like names of towns, as : **Cyprī est**, *He is at Cyprus*; **Mox domum veniet**, *He will soon come home*; **Rūs ibō**, *I shall go into the country*.

THĒSEUS ET AEGEUS.

340. Intereā rēx Aegeus venēficam Mēdēam, quae Athēnās nūper vēnerat, in mātrimōnium dūxerat. Ex eā autem nūllōs līberōs habuit. Quam ob rem vīgintī fīliī Pallantis, frātris Aegeī, rēgnum sibi occupāre cōstituērunt. Hīs hominibus ea coniūrātiō prōsperē ēvēnit. Nam rēgem cum Mēdēā in rēgiam sē recipere cōgunt, atque ipsī cīvitātem regunt. Athēnīs in hōc statū erant rēs, ubi Thēseus in urbem vēnit. Sine morā iuvenis ad Aegeī rēgiam contendit, atque tandem aditum ad patrem habuit. Sed Aegeus hunc iuvenem, quī Troezēne vēnerat, nōn āgnōvit. Quīn etiam eum prō hoste habuit, atque cōnsiliō uxōris eī vīnum dedit, quō Mēdēa venēnum miscuerat.

341. 1. The king's palace was at Athens. 2.
 Was Aegeus compelled to marry a sorceress? 3.
 Affairs were in this condition at Troezen when he
 determined to seize the kingdom. 4. Theseus
 hastened from Troezen to Athens. 5. The king
 will compel Medea to mix the poison with the wine.

Sight Translation. **THĒSEUS ET AEGEUS.** — *Concluded.*

342. Thēseus pōculum dextrā sūmpserat, ubi pater
 in eburneō capulō gladī āgnōvit sīgna suī generis,
 atque pōculum ab ūre excussit. Inde Mēdēa per sua
 carmina effūgit. At Aegeus ingentī gaudiō complē-
 bātur, quod suus fīlius incolumis erat, atque eum in
 rēgiam laetissimus accēpit. Postquam Thēseus dē
 omnibus periculīs itineris nārrāvit, et pater et fīlius
 deīs immortālibus grātiās agunt, et ārās dōnīs cumu-
 lant. Intereā vīgintī fīliī Pallantis dē adventū Thē-
 seī audīverant, atque pūgnāre parābant. Ācerrimē
 Thēseus impetum in eōs fēcit, cūnctōsque ex urbe
 expulit. Brevī posteā Aegeus palam Thēsea suum
 fīlium āgnōvit. Quam ob rem māgna laetitia erat per
 tōtam urbem.

343. 1. Quam Aegeus Athēnīs in mātrimōnium
 dūxit? 2. Quī rēgnum sibi occupāre cōnstituērunt?

pōculum, <i>cup.</i>	grātia, <i>thanks.</i> (Grace.)
capulus, <i>hilt.</i>	cumulō, <i>load.</i> (Ac-cumulate.)
ex-cutioō, <i>strike away.</i>	ad-ventus, <i>arrival.</i> (Advent.)
gaudium, <i>joy.</i>	cūnctus, <i>all.</i>
com-pleō, <i>fill.</i> (Complete.)	ex-pellō, <i>drive out, EXPEL.</i>
quod, <i>because.</i>	palam, <i>openly.</i>
laetus, <i>glad.</i>	laetitia, <i>gladness.</i>

3. Quid rēgem facere coēgērunt? 4. Ubi Thēseus Athēnās vēnit, quō prīmum contendit? 5. Nōnne Aegeus suum filium āgnōvit? 6. Quid eī dedit? 7. Quid accidit? 8. Quid deinde fēcit Mēdēa? 9. Quō modo rēx Thēsea accēpit? 10. Num filiū Pallantis laetī erant, ubi dē adventū Thēseī audīvērunt? 11. Vīcitne Thēseus eōs? 12. Cūr brevī posteā māgna erat laetitia Athēnīs?

QUESTIONS.

344. How does the Infinitive differ from other moods? How are the tenses of the Active Infinitive formed in Latin? Give the Active Infinitives, Latin and English, of **parō**, **doceō**, **scribō**, **mūniō**. Give the Infinitives of **sum**. What is meant by the Complementary Infinitive? State the rules for *place where*, *place to which*, and *place from which*. What is the Locative case? Translate: *At Delphi*; *from Rome to Corinth*; *at home*; *from Greece to Cyprus*; *we were hastening into the country*. Compare the following: **summus**, **melior**, **īmus**, **multus**, **proximus**, **similis**, **miser**, **primus**.

LESSON XXXVII.

Passive Infinitives; Infinitive as a Noun; Simple Indirect Discourse; Dative with Special Verbs; Ablative of Specification.

345.

CONJ. I.

PRES. **amā-ri**, *to be loved*.PERF. **amāt-us**, **-a**, **-um esse**, *to have been loved*.FUT. **amāt-um īrī**, *to be about to be loved*.

	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
PRES.	monē- rī .	reg- ī .	audi- rī .
PERF.	monit-us, -a, -um esse.	rēct-us, -a, -um esse.	audit-us, -a, -um esse.
FUT.	monit-um īrī.	rēct-um īrī.	audit-um īrī.

In the Passive voice :

- a. The Present Infinitive is formed by adding **-rī** to the Present stem. But notice that in the Third Conjugation **-ī** (not **-rī**) is added to the stem minus the final vowel.
- b. The Perfect is formed by adding **-us, -a, -um esse** to the Participle stem.
- c. The Future is formed by adding **-um īrī** to the Participle stem.

346. INFINITIVE USED AS A NOUN.

1. *Vidēre est crēdere.* To see is to believe.
2. *Puerī nāre discunt.* Boys learn to swim.

Observe that the Infinitive may be used as a noun. Thus in example (1) *vidēre* is the subject of *est*, while *crēdere* is a Predicate Nominative. In example (2) *nāre* is the object of *discunt*.

347. SIMPLE INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

In English, verbs of *saying*, *thinking*, *knowing*, and *perceiving* are sometimes followed by an Infinitive with its subject in the Accusative, as : *We supposed him to be a friend.* *He found it to be impossible.*

Compare the following:

DIRECT. **Urbs incolumis est.** *The city is safe.*

INDIRECT. **Putāmus urbem incolumem esse.** *We think that the city is safe (lit. the city to be safe).*

DIRECT. **Hostēs discessērunt.** *The enemy have departed.*

INDIRECT. **Cōgnōvērunt hostīs discessisse.** *They ascertained that the enemy had departed (lit. the enemy to have departed).*

DIRECT. **Veniam.** *I shall come.*

INDIRECT. **Dīcit sē ventūrum esse.** *He says that he will come (lit. himself to be about to come).*

a. Observe that where a Direct statement is made to depend upon a verb of *saying, thinking, knowing, and perceiving*, it becomes Indirect, the verb in Latin being put in the Infinitive with its subject in the Accusative.

b. Observe that, in English, the Indirect statement is generally introduced by the conjunction *that*, and that the verb is in the Indicative Mood.

348. Rule XXVII. Verbs of *saying, knowing, thinking, and perceiving* are followed by the Infinitive with its subject in the Accusative.

349. Examine the following :

<i>Dīcit</i>	{	<i>venīre.</i>	<i>He says that the</i>	{	<i>are coming.</i>
<i>militēs</i>	{	<i>vēnisse.</i>			<i>have come.</i>
		<i>ventūrōs esse.</i>	<i>soldiers</i>		<i>will come.</i>
<i>Dīxit</i>	{	<i>venīre.</i>	<i>He said that the</i>	{	<i>were coming.</i>
<i>militēs</i>	{	<i>vēnisse.</i>			<i>had come.</i>
		<i>ventūrōs esse.</i>	<i>soldiers</i>		<i>would come.</i>

Observe that the tense changes in the English, when the verb of *saying, etc.*, is in a *past* tense, while the tense of the Latin Infinitive remains the same.

The tense of the Infinitive depends on the time of the principal verb. If the Infinitive denotes:

- a.* The same time as the principal verb, it will be in the Present.
- b.* Time before that of the principal verb, it will be in the Perfect.
- c.* Time after that of the principal verb, it will be in the Future.

350. DATIVE WITH SPECIAL VERBS.

Servō parcit. *He spares the slave.*

Lēgibus nōn pārent. *They do not obey the laws.*

Notice that *servō* and *lēgibus*, apparently the objects of *parcit* and *pārent*, are in the Dative case, and not in the Accusative, as we should expect them to be.

Of the verbs thus followed by the Dative, the most common are:

*Parcō, pāreō, placeō,
Faveō, noceō, serviō,
Invideō, nūbō, ignōscō,
Resistō, persuādeō,
Maledicō, indulgeō.*

351. Rule XXVIII. Many verbs meaning to *favor*, *help*, *please*, *trust*, and their opposites; also to *believe*, *persuade*, *command*, *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *envy*, *threaten*, *pardon*, *spare*, and the like, are followed by the Dative.

352. ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION.

Virtūte praecēdunt. *They excel in courage.*

Virtūte is in the Ablative, and specifies what they excel in. Hence it is called the **Ablative of Specification**.

353. Rule XXIX. The Ablative of Specification is used to denote that *in respect to which anything is or is done.*

DAEDALUS.

354. Daedalus, nātū Athēniēnsis, vir summō ingeniō, multās ūtilīs artīs invēnit. Sed Perdīx, ēius sorōris filius, quī ā Daedalō docēbātur, etiam puer, celeriter praeceptōrī antecellit. Cuī Daedalus invitēt et dēnique eum ex altā rūpe praecipitem dēmittit. Deinde puerum dēcidiisse nūntiat. Cuī autem Athēniēnsēs nōn crēdidērunt. Quam ob rem Daedalus cum filiō Īcarō ad Mīnōem, rēgem Crētae, effūgit. Eī Daedalus dīxit sē Athēnīs iniūstē expulsum esse; sē autem parātum esse rēgī multīs rēbus servīre. Nec difficile erat id rēgī persuādēre. Nam dīrum mōnstrum, nōmine Mīnōtaurus, nūper in Crētā appāruerat, cuī corpus hominis erat, sed caput taurī.

355. 1. They say that an Athenian, Daedalus by name, envied his sister's son. 2. The boys declared that Perdix had been hurled from a very high cliff. 3. It is very difficult to believe this man in all things. 4. I say that Perdix excels his instructors in genius. 5. The Athenians said that Minos would expel Daedalus from Crete.

Sight Translation. DAEDALUS.—*Concluded.*

356. Itaque Mīnōs Daedalum benīgnē accēpit, atque eum iussit in potestātem suam mōnstrum redigere. Inde Daedalus mīrābilem labyrinthum aedicāvit, quī mīlle viās et innumerābilīs ambāgēs

habuisse dicitur. Hic Minotaurem clausit. Tamen necesse erat monstrō corpora hominum ad cibum praebere. Paucis post annis Daedalus nuntiat sē Athenās redditūrum esse. Id autem a rege non conceditur. Inde ille novam viam fugae reperit. Nam pennas avium in ordine ponit, quas linō et cera in formam alarum adligat. Has ignotās alas umeris suis et filiī accommodat. Inde iter periculōsum incēperunt. Sed Icarus iussis patris non paret et celsior volat. Mox sol ceras pennarum mollit, et Icarus in mare dēcidit quod nomen ab illō traxit. Daedalus autem incolmis in Siciliam pervenit et multis rebus regi Siciliae serviēbat.

357. 1. Quis erat Daedalus? 2. Cūr Daedalus Perdicī invidet? 3. Quid Perdicī accidit? 4. Ad quem Daedalus effugit? 5. Quid Minōi dixit? 6. Cūr non difficile erat id regi persuadere? 7. In quo Daedalus monstrum clausit? 8. Quid erat cibus monstrī? 9. Quam viam fugae a Crētā Daedalus reperit? 10. Quid accidit Icaro? 11. Num Daedalus in mare dēcidit? 12. Cuī regi posteā serviēbat?

iubeō, order.

potestās, power.

red-igō, reduce.

mīrabilis, wonderful.

*ambāgēs, windings. (Am-
biguous.)*

claudō, shut up, in-close.

red-eō, return.

con-cēdō, permit, CONCEDE.

penna, feather. (Pen.)

linum, thread. (Linen.)

cēra, wax.

fōrma, FORM.

umerus, shoulder.

*ac-commodō, fit to. (Ac-
commodate.)*

celsus, high. (Ex-celsior.)

molliō, soften. (Molli-fy.)

QUESTIONS.

358. How are the tenses of the Passive Infinitive formed? Give the Passive Infinitives, Latin and English, of *nūntiō*, *videō*, *mittō*, *veniō*. Illustrate the use of the Infinitive as a noun. What is the difference between Direct and Indirect Discourse? In what case is the subject of the Infinitive put? On what does the tense of the Infinitive depend? When will it be Present? Perfect? Future? Mention the most common of the special verbs which are followed by the Dative. State the rule for Dative with special verbs. Distinguish between the Ablative of Specification and Ablative of Characteristic, giving an example of each. Compare the Adverbs formed from *multus*, *parvus*, *ācer*, *gravis*, *facilis*.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Participles; Ablative Absolute.

359. A Participle is a Verbal Adjective; as a verb it may be followed by an object; as an adjective it must agree with its noun in gender, number, and case.

360. In Latin there are two participles in each voice, as follows:

ACTIVE PARTICIPLES.

NAME.	ENDING.	MEANING.
PRESENT.	-ns, gen. -ntis.	-ing.
FUTURE.	-ūrus, -a, -um.	<i>about to.</i>

PASSIVE PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	-us, -a, -um.	<i>having been.</i>
GERUNDIVE.	-ndus, -a, -um.	<i>necessary to be,</i> <i>or -ing.</i>

CONJ. I.

PRES.	amā-ns, <i>loving.</i>
FUT.	amāt-ūrus, } <i>about to love.</i> -a, -um,
PERF.	amāt-us, } <i>having been loved.</i> -a, -um,
G'v'E.	ama-n̄dus, } <i>necessary to be loved,</i> -a, -um, } <i>or loving.</i>

	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
PRES.	monē-ns.	regē-ns.	audiē-ns.
FUT.	monit-ūrus, -a, -um.	rēct-ūrus, -a, -um.	audit-ūrus, -a, -um.
PERF.	monit-us, -a, -um.	rēct-us, -a, -um.	audit-us, -a, -um.
G'v'E.	mone-n̄dus, -a, -um.	rege-n̄dus, -a, -um.	audie-n̄dus, -a, -um.

a. Observe that the Present participle and the Gerundive are formed by adding the endings to the Present stem, while the Future and the Perfect have the Particinal stem.

b. Notice that *-e* is added to the Present stem in the Fourth Conjugation.

c. Form the participles, both Latin and English, of *portō*, *doceō*, *scrībō*, *mūniō*.

361.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

1. <i>Bellō cōflectō</i> , in <i>Ītaliām con-</i> <i>tendit.</i>	<i>The war having been fin-</i> <i>ished,</i> <i>Since the war was fin-</i> <i>ished,</i> <i>When the war was fin-</i> <i>ished,</i> <i>Having finished the war,</i>	<i>he hastened</i> <i>into Italy.</i>
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2. *Sigñō datō, mīlitēs impetum fēcērunt.* { *The signal having been given,*
When the signal was given,
At the signal, } *the soldiers charged.*

3. *Eōrum vīcīs incēnsīs, Caesar exercitum redūxit.* { *Their villages having been burned,*
When he had burned their villages,
After burning their villages,
Having burned their villages, } *Caesar led back his army.*

4. *Ā castrīs, tē insciente, discessit.* { *You not knowing,*
Without your knowledge, } *he departed from camp.*

5. *Caesare duce, nihil timēmus.* { *Caesar (being) our leader,*
With Caesar as leader, } *we fear nothing.*

6. *Ventō secundō, classis redibit.* { *The wind (being) favorable,*
When the wind is favorable,
If the wind is favorable, } *the fleet will return.*

a. Notice that in the first three examples, there is a noun (in the fourth, a pronoun) in the Ablative, and a participle agreeing with it, and that they define the *time* or *circumstances* of the action expressed in the main clause of the sentence. Notice also that they are *independent* of the rest of the sentence. Hence this construction is called the **Ablative Absolute**.

Rule XXX. A noun or pronoun, with a participle, may be put in the Ablative to define the *time* or *circumstances* of an action.

b. Observe that in the 5th example a *noun*, and in the 6th an *adjective*, is used instead of the participle. In both cases, “*being*” is supplied in English.

c. Observe that the literal translation of the Ablative Absolute is apt to be awkward. A smoother translation is obtained by using the Active participle with a direct object, or a clause introduced by a suitable conjunction.

d. In translating English into Latin, do not imagine that *all* participles will have the Ablative Absolute construction. For example, if a participle belongs to the subject of a verb in the Indicative mood, it will, of course, be in the Nominative case, as : *Caesar, influenced by their entreaties, undertook the war.* **Caesar, eōrum precibus adductus, bellum suscēpit.**

362. USE OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

In Latin, the Present participle can only be used when it denotes the *same time* as the principal verb, as : **Vidī eum ridentem.** *I saw him laughing.* When, therefore, the Present participle is used *loosely* in English to denote time *before* that of the principal verb, a Perfect participle or a clause must be substituted, as :

*Ascertaining these facts, they departed.
His rēbus cōgnitīs, discessērunt.*

THĒSEUS ET MĪNŌTAURUS.

363. Olim, rēgnante Aegeō, Androgeus Mīnōis fīlius Athēnās vēnit, atque lūdōrum, quī ibi quotannīs celebrābantur, vīctor appellātus est. Haud ita multō post, cāsū nēsciō quō necātus est. Quam ob rem Mīnōs incēnsus īrā bellum cum Athēniēnsibus gessit.

Quibus viētis terribile tribūtum imposuit. Eōs enim quotannīs septem iuvenīs septemque virginēs ad eībum Mīnōtaurō mittere iussit. Eā rē cōgnitā, Thēseus ad Crētam nāvigāre et cum mōnstrō pūgnāre cōnstituit. Nec lacrimīs patris nec precibus populī mōtus est. Dēnique sortēs dūcuntur et omnia parāta sunt. Īnfēlīcēs iuvenēs cum Thēseō nāvem ātrīs vēlīs aptātam, sīgnum lūctūs, cōnscendunt. Quam nāvem Thēseus patrī prōmittit albīs vēlīs aptātam, sīgnum vīctōriæ, Athēnās reditūram esse.

364. 1. In the reign of Minos king of Crete, Androgeus, his son, was murdered at Athens. 2. When everything was ready, we embarked on a ship with black sails. 3. Theseus said that he would kill the Minotaur and return to Athens a victor. 4. After the lots had been drawn, seven unfortunate youths were ordered to sail to Crete. 5. On ascertaining these facts, Minos determined to wage war with Aegeus.

Sight Translation.

THĒSEUS ET MĪNŌTAURUS.—*Concluded.*

365. Mox nautae nāvem solvunt, et altum mare petunt. Paucīs post diēbus nāvis ad Crētam apulsa est. Captīvī expositī ad rēgem dūcuntur. Tum prīmum Ariadnē, pulchra fīlia Mīnōis, Thēsea videt. Statim admīratiōne et misericordiā mōta nōbilem iuvenem servāre cōnstituit. Itaque virgō, captīvīs in carcerem ductīs, custōdēs aurō corrumpit, ac ipsa Thēseī gladium et fīlum dat. Vesperī custōdēs Thēsea

in labyrinthum dūcunt. Prope introitum autem iuvenis custōdibus īscientibus fīlum adnectit. Subitō terribilem mūgītum exaudiunt. Inde custōdēs ex labyrinthō discēdunt et Thēseus sōlus relinquitur. Mox Mīnōtaurū videt. Tum ācerrima erat pūgna. Nam Mīnōtaurō erant et vīrēs taurī et dolus celeritāsque hominis. Dēnique volneribus cōflectum mōnstrum cadit.

366. 1. Cūr Mīnōs bellum cum Athēniēnsibus gessit? 2. Quod terrible tribūtum Athēniēnsibus vīctīs imposuit? 3. Quāle mōnstrum erat Mīnōtaurus? 4. Quis cum Mīnōtaurō pūgnāre cōstituit? 5. Quālem nāvem īfēlīcēs iuvenēs cōncendunt? 6. Quid Thēseus patrī prōmittit? 7. Ubi prīnum Ariadnē Thēsea vīdit? 8. Quid fēcit virgō? 9. Quandō Thēseus in labyrinthum duetus est? 10. Quid prope introitum fēcit? 11. Cūr ācerrima erat pūgna cum Mīnōtaurō? 12. Quis vīcit?

QUESTIONS.

367. What is a participle? Give the names, endings, and meanings of the four participles. Which are formed from the Present stem? From what stem are the others formed? Form the participles of **dūcō**, **moveō**, **custōdiō**, **laudō**. What is an Ablative Absolute? What may be used instead of the participle? Is there an Ablative Absolute in the sentence: *The Gauls having been conquered sent hostages to Caesar?* Why? Where only may the Present participle be used in Latin? Rule for *place where*. Give the Infinitives, Active and Passive, of **pōnō**.

ap-pellō, *land*.

ex-pōnō, *disembark*.

ad-mirātiō, *ADMIRATION*.

moveō, *MOVE*.

carcer, *prison*. (*In-carcerate*.)

filum, *thread*.

introitum, *entrance*.

ad-nectō, *fasten*.

mūgītus, *bellowing*.

dolus, *cunning*.

LESSON XXXIX.

Gerund; Gerundive; Supine; Ablative of Time.

368.

	CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
G.	amandī, <i>of loving.</i>	monendī	regendī	audiendī
D.	amandō, <i>for loving.</i>	monendō	regendō	audiendō
Ac.	amandum, <i>loving.</i>	monendum	regendum	audiendum
Ab.	amandō, <i>by loving.</i>	monendō	regendō	audiendō

a. The Gerund is a *verbal noun* of the Second Declension; it lacks the Nominative case, which is supplied by the Infinitive. Following are examples of its use.

369.

G. **H**is potestātem discēdendī fēcit. *He gave these the opportunity of departing.*

D. **A**qua ūtilis est bibendō. *Water is useful for drinking.*

Ac. **N**āvēs erant inūtilēs ad nāvigandum. *The ships were useless for sailing.*

Ab. **M**ilitēs in metendō occupātī sunt. *The soldiers were occupied in reaping.*

a. Observe that the gerund is governed precisely like any other noun. As it has the force of a verb, it *may* take an object in the proper case. But, as a general rule, instead of the gerund with a direct object the gerundive is used. *The gerundive then agrees with its noun, which is put in the case in which the gerund would have been.* The following examples illustrate the use of the gerundive instead of the gerund.

370.

G. **Cōnsilium** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legiōnem opprimendī.} \\ \text{cēpērunt} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legiōnis opprimendae.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$ *They formed the plan of crushing the legion.*

D. **Vix erat** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rēs conlocandō.} \\ \text{tempus} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rēbus conlocandīs.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$ *There was scarcely time for arranging matters.*

Ac. **In Ītaliām** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ad agendum con-} \\ \text{ventūs.} \\ \text{contendit} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ad cōnventūs} \\ \text{agendōs.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$ *He hastened into Italy for the purpose of holding (to hold) courts.*

Ab. **Mōbilēs** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in capiendō cōnsilia.} \\ \text{sunt} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in cōnsiliīs capiendīs.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$ *They are changeable in forming plans.*

a. Notice that the Accusative of the gerundive with **ad** is used to express *purpose*.

371.

SUPINE.

	CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
Ac.	amātūm, <i>to love.</i>	monitūm	rēctūm	auditūm
Ab.	amātū, <i>to love.</i>	monitū	rēctū	auditū

a. The Supine is a verbal noun of the Fourth Declension, used only in the Accusative and Ablative as follows :

1. **Lēgātōs mīsērunt rogātūm auxiliū.** *They sent ambassadors to ask assistance.*

2. **Perfacile factū est.** *It is very easy to do.*

b. The Accusative of the supine—called the *supine in -um*—is used, as in example (1), with verbs of motion to express purpose.

NOTE.—This Supine is also used with **īrī**,—the Passive Infinitive of **eō**, *to go*,—to form the Future Passive Infinitive of verbs, as : **amātūm īrī**.

c. The Ablative of the supine — called the *supine in -ū* — is used, as in example (2), with a few adjectives.

372.

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

1. *Nocte oppidum oppugnābimus.* *We shall storm the town at night.*

2. *Tribus hōrīs expugnābitur.* *It will be taken within three hours.*

In the first example the Ablative *nocte* expresses *time when*; in the second example the Ablative *tribus hōrīs* expresses *time within which*.

373. Rule XXXI. *Time when or within which* is expressed by the Ablative without a preposition.

THĒSEUS ET ARIADNĒ.

374. Mīnōtaurō vīctō, Thēseus filō viam, quā vēnerat, celeriter repetit. Ad introitum labyrinthī Ariadnēn videt, quae metū tremēns iuvenem petūtum vēnerat. Nunc tandem virgō laeta eum vīctōrem videt, atque eī dīcit sē omnia parāvisse; custōdēs carceris somnō vīnōque sepultōs esse; ēius comitēs ad nāvigandum parātōs esse. Statim Thēseus cum Ariadnē ad lītus properat, ubi iam suī comitēs convēnerant. Sine tumultū omnēs nāvem ātrīs vēlīs cōscendunt et nocte tēctī per classem Mīnōis ēvādunt. Nunc tandem eīs est spēs patriae videndae. Posterō diē Naxon veniunt. Hīc ab omnī perīculō tūtī paucōs diēs manēbant. Tum Thēseus et comitēs nāvem cōscendunt et Athēnās cursum dērigunt. Ariadnē autem relīcta est, quam ob rem difficile dictū est.

375. 1. The companions of Theseus had no hope of conquering the Minotaur. 2. They had hastened to the shore to see the ship with black sails. 3. They say it is (a) difficult (thing) to see. 4. They will remain at Naxos for the purpose of searching for the maiden. 5. On the following day they said that they would arrive at Athens within a few days.

Sight Translation. **THΕESEUS ET ARIADNE.** — *Concluded.*

376. Aliī dīcunt Thēseī in animō esse Naxon posteā redīre ad dūcendam Ariadnēn in mātrimōniū; aliī deum Baechum coēgisse iuvenem Ariadnēn relinquere dīcunt. Saltem certum est Baechum eam in caelum sēcum ēvēxisse et ēī eorōnam septem stellārum dedisse. Etiam nunc enim nocte in caelō Ariadnea corōna cernitur.

Iam multōs diēs rēx Aegeus reditum nāvis expectābat, quae suum fīlium ad Crētam ēvēxerat. Procul tandem nāvem cernit, sed ēheu! ātrīs vēlīs. Nam Thēseus eāsū nēsciō quō vēla nōn mūtāverat. Tum rēx māgnō dolōre adfectus sē ex altā rūpe in mare dēiēcit; unde marī nōmen est *Aegaeum*. Inde Thēseus rēx Athēnārum sapienter cīvitātem regē-

Bacchus, god of wine.
saltem, *at any rate.*

ē-vehō, *carry away.* (**Vehicle.**)

stella, *star.* (**Stellar.**)

red-itus, *return.*

ēheu, *Alas!*

dolor, *sorrow, grief.* (**Dolorous.**)

ad-ficiō, *AFFECT.*

Aegaeus, *AEGEAN.*

sapienter, *wisely.*

ar-cessō, *send for, fetch.*

prae-cipius, *special.*

bat. Suam mātrem, Aethram, Troezēne arcessīvit, quam semper habēbat praecipuō honōre.

377. 1. Quō modo Thēseus ex labyrinthō ēvāsit?
2. Quam ad introitum vīdit? 3. Quid virgō eī dīxit?
4. Ubi Thēseus suōs comitēs invēnit? 5. Quō modo per elassem Mīmōis ēvāsērunt?
6. In quā īsulā Ariadnēn relīquērunt? 7. Quid dīcunt scriptōrēs dē hāc rē?
8. Quid certum est? 9. Cūr Aegeus sē ex rūpe in mare dēiēcit?
10. Quis posteā erat rēx Athēnārum? 11. Quālis rēx erat Thēseus?
12. Quālis fīlius erat Thēseus?

QUESTIONS.

378. Give the gerunds of **nārrō**, **videō**, **dūcō**, **veniō**. What is a gerund? A gerundive? When is the gerundive used instead of a gerund? In the following examples change from the gerund to the gerundive construction, and *vice versā*: **ad perferendās calamitatēs**, **cōnsilium bellum renovandī**, **difficultās bellī gerendī**, **ad legiōnēs trānsportandum**. What is a supine? How are the supines used? Give an example of *time when; time within which*. What kind of time does the Accusative express?

LESSON X.L.

Derivation and Composition of Words.

379. In English, several words of kindred meaning may often be formed from one word by the addition of certain endings, called *suffixes*; e. g., from the verb *govern* we have *governor*, *governess*, *government*, *governable*, etc. Compare the following examples in Latin:

REG- = *guide*.

reg-ere , to rule.	rēgn-um , reign.
rēx (= reg-s), king.	rēgn-āre , to reign.
rēg-inā , queen.	rēgnā-tor , ruler.
rēg-iūs , royal.	rēc-tor , guide, ruler.
rēg-ia , palace.	rēct-iō , direction, government.
reg-iō , direction.	rēct-us , direct, straight.

All these Latin words, having in them the idea of *guidance* or *government*, are formed from the root REG- by the addition of certain suffixes. Following are a few of the most important suffixes used in the formation of Latin words.

380.

NOUNS.

(1.) The suffix -tor added to roots or verb-stems denotes the *agent* or *doer* of an action, as :

vincō (root **vic-**), *I conquer.* **vīctor**, conqueror.
ōrō (stem **ōrā-**), *I plead.* **ōrātor**, pleader, orator.

In like manner form nouns of agency from **imperō** and **canō**.

(2.) -ia, -tia, -tās and -tūdō added to adjective and noun stems form abstract nouns expressing *quality*, as :

dīligēns (stem dīligent-), <i>diligent</i> .	dīligentia , <i>diligence</i> .
laetus (stem laeto-), <i>glad.</i>	laetitia , <i>gladness.</i>
celer (stem celeri-), <i>quick.</i>	celeritās , <i>quickness.</i>
altus (stem alto-), <i>high.</i>	altitūdō , <i>height.</i>

Form nouns expressing *quality* from **prūdēns**, **saevus**, **tardus**, **māgnus**.

(3.) **-iō, -tiō, -tus** and **-tūra** added to verb stems form nouns expressing *action*, as :

legō (root LEG-), <i>I gather.</i>	legiō , <i>gathering, legion.</i>
dīmicō (stem dīmīcā-), <i>I fight.</i>	dīmīcatiō , <i>struggle.</i>
canō (root CAN-), <i>I sing.</i>	cantus , <i>singing.</i>
pingō (root PIC-), <i>I paint.</i>	pīctūra , <i>painting.</i>

Form nouns of *action* from **dīcō**, **coniūrō**, **adveniō**, **stō**.

381.

ADJECTIVES.

(1.) The suffixes **-ānus**, **-īnus**, **-ēnsis** form adjectives denoting *belonging to*, as :

Rōma (stem Rōma-), <i>Rome.</i>	Rōmānus , <i>Roman.</i>
Gabii (stem Gabio-), <i>Gabii.</i>	Gabinus , <i>of Gabii.</i>
Athēnae (stem Athēna-), <i>Athens.</i>	Athēniēnsis , <i>Athenian.</i>

Form such adjectives from **Alba**, **Latium**, **Sicilia**.

(2.) **-eus** forms adjectives denoting *material*, as :

aurum (stem auro-), <i>gold.</i>	aureus , <i>golden.</i>
ferrum (stem ferro-), <i>iron.</i>	ferreus , <i>of iron.</i>

Form adjectives denoting *material* from **līgnum** and **marmor**.

(3.) **-lis, -ālis, -ēlis, -īlis, -bilis** form adjectives denoting *tendency*, as :

humus (stem humo-), <i>ground.</i>	humilis , <i>low.</i>
mors (stem mort-), <i>death.</i>	mortālis , <i>mortal.</i>
fidēs (stem fidē-), <i>faith.</i>	fidēlis , <i>faithful.</i>
hostis (stem hosti-), <i>enemy.</i>	hostilis , <i>hostile.</i>
terreō (root TERR-), <i>frighten.</i>	terribilis , <i>terrible.</i>

In like manner form adjectives from **faciō**, **nātūra**, **crūdus**, **vir**, **horreō**.

382.

VERBS.

Some Latin verbs are formed directly from roots, as **agō** from root **AG-**; others are formed from noun, adjective, and other verb stems, as :

laus (stem laud-), <i>praise.</i>	laudāre , <i>to praise.</i>
albus (stem albo-), <i>white.</i>	albeō , <i>be white.</i>
caleō (stem calē-), <i>be warm.</i>	calēscō , <i>grow warm.</i>
finis (stem fini-), <i>end.</i>	fīniō , <i>end.</i>

383.

COMPOUND WORDS.

Latin compounds consist of two or more simple stems uniting to form one word, as : **māgno + animus = māgnanimus**, *great-souled.*

They are often formed of verbs preceded (1) by a preposition, as **in-scribō**, *inscribe*, or (2) by a particle, as **dis-cēdō**, *depart*.

a. Notice the following compounds of **mittō**, *send*.

ā-mittō , <i>send away.</i>	manū-mittō , <i>send from the hand,</i> <i>release.</i>
ad-mittō , <i>send to, admit.</i>	o-mittō , <i>omit.</i>
circum-mittō , <i>send around.</i>	per-mittō , <i>send through, per-</i> <i>mit.</i>
com-mittō , <i>send together, commit.</i>	prae-mittō , <i>send forward.</i>
dē-mittō , <i>send or cast down.</i>	prō-mittō , <i>promise.</i>
dī-mittō , <i>send apart, scatter.</i>	re-mittō , <i>send back, remit.</i>
ē-mittō , <i>send forth, emit.</i>	sub-mittō , <i>send under, submit.</i>
im-mittō , <i>send in.</i>	trāns-mittō , <i>send across.</i>
inter-mittō , <i>send between, intermit.</i>	

b. The final consonant in the preposition is often assimilated to the consonant beginning the following word, as **cor-rumpō** for **con-rumpō**, **au-ferō** for **ab-ferō**.

c. A short *a* or *e* in the stem of a verb compounded with a preposition is often weakened to short *i*, as **cōn-ficiō** for **cōn-faciō**, **ob-tineō** for **ob-teneō**.

PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION.

384. Prepositions, when compounded with other words, sometimes vary from their usual meaning. Note carefully the following :

Com-, con- (*cum*), (1) *together*, as **con-venīre**, *to come together*; (2) *thoroughly, completely*, as **con-laudāre**, *to praise highly*.

In-, im-, (1) with verbs, *in, into, on, against*, as **impōrtāre**, *to bring in*; (2) with adjectives, *not, un-*, as **inūstus, unjust**.

Ob, (1) *towards*, as **oc-currere**, *to run towards*; (2) *down*, as **oc-cīdere**, *to cut down*.

Sub, (1) *under, beneath*, as **sub-mergere**, *to dip under*; (2) *from beneath, up*, as **sub-levāre**, *to raise up*; (3) *secretly*, as **sub-ripere**, *to take away secretly*; (4) *slightly*, as **sub-rīdēre**, (*to laugh slightly*), *to smile*.

385. PARTICLES IN COMPOSITION.

amb-, am-, an-, around, round about, as **amb-īre**, *to go around*.
dis-, dī-, asunder, apart, as **dis-cēdere**, *to depart*.

por-, forward, forth, as **por-rigere**, *to hold forth, extend*.

red-, re-, back, again, as **red-īre**, *to go back, return*.

sēd-, sē-, apart, as **sē-clūdēre**, *to shut apart*.

NŪPTIAE RŌMĀNAE.

386. Diē nūptiārum nūbēns albā tunicā et **flammeō lūteō** induēbātur. Ēius coma, cuspide hastae in sex crīnīs dīvīsa, vittīs nectēbātur. Ubi convīvae in patris nūbentis domum convēnērunt, optimīs auspi-ciīs caerimōnia agēbātur. Prīmum certa et sollemnia verba, decem testibus praesentibus, dīcuntur. Deinde

prōnuba novōs marītōs ad āram deīs sacrificandī causā dūcit. Dum Flāmen Diālis carmina peragit, novī marītī, manibus inter sē iūnctīs, āram circumībant. Quibus rītibus factīs, omnēs convīvae et marītō et nūptae ‘fēlīciter’ dīcunt. Deinde epulīs usque ad noctem apud patrem novae nūptae accumbunt.

387. 1. They said that the guests had assembled at the bridegroom's house. 2. The solemn words will be pronounced in the presence of the priest. 3. The guests will recline at the feast until night-fall. 4. Has the bride put on the white tunic and orange-colored veil? 5. The priest used to go round the altar for the sake of performing these ceremonies.

Sight Translation. NŪPTIAE RŌMĀNAE.—*Concluded.*

388. Ubi nox vēnit, nūpta speciē vīs dē complexū mātris āvolsa ad domum marītī dēdūcitur. Tībīcinēs

speciēs, show. (Species.)	oleum, oil.
com-plexus, embrace. (Com- plexion.)	unguō, anoint. (Unction.)
ā-vellō, tear away. (Re- vulsion.)	ōmen, OMEN.
tībīcen, flute-player.	trāns-fertur, is carried across.
fax, torch.	(Transfer.)
āgmen, line.	vidē-lacet, (one may see), clearly.
prae-cēdō, PRECEDE.	quia, because.
Talassiō, perhaps an ancient god of marriage.	necessārius, NECESSARY.
clāmitō, keep shouting.	re-pōtia, return banquet.
nux, nut.	Larēs, deified spirits of ances- tors.
spargō, scatter. (Sparse.)	Penātēs, household gods.
signi-ficō, SIGNIFY.	sacri-ficō, SACRIFICE.

et servī facēs ferentēs āgmen praecēdunt. Post novōs marītōs veniunt convīvae, quibus mox māgna turba plēbis sē iungit. Omnēs carmina canunt et 'Talassio' clāmitant. Nunc marītus puerīs nucēs spargit, quōd sīgnificat sē nōn iam puerum esse. Ubi ad domum marītī veniunt, nūpta postīs oleō unguit atque eōs vittīs ḍornat. Deinde ad malum ūmen vītandum nūpta trāns līmen trānsfertur. In ātriō marītus suam uxōrem aquā et ignī accipit, vidēlicet quia hae duae rēs ad vīvendum māximē necessāriae sunt. Posterō diē repōtia apud marītum erant, quō tempore prīmum nūpta Laribus et Penātibus marītī sacrificābat.

389. 1. Quō modo nūbēns Rōmāna induēbātur?
2. Quō modo ēius coma dīvidēbātur? 3. Quot testibus praesentibus caerimōnia agēbātur?
4. Quis dūcit novōs marītōs ad āram?
5. Dum Flāmen Diālis carmina peragit, quid faciunt novī marītī?
6. Quid deinde faciunt convīvae?
7. Ubi nox vēnit, quō nūpta dēdūcitur?
8. Dum turba per viās incēdit, quid faciunt omnēs?
9. Quid facit novus marītus?
10. Ubi ad domum veniunt, quid facit nūpta?
11. Cūr nūpta trāns līmen trānsfertur?
12. Quō modo marītus in ātriō nūptam accēpit?
13. Ubi prīmum nūpta Laribus et Penātibus marītī sacrificābat?

QUESTIONS.

390. Explain the formation of the following words, giving the meaning of the suffixes: Rōmānus, dīlgentia, fidēlis, ḍorātor, terribilis, altitūdō, Gabīnus, pictūra, cantor, ligneus, laetitia, mortālis, legiō, celeritās, Athēniēnsis, ferreus, hu-

milis, dīmīcātiō, hostīlis, cantus. What is the force of the prepositions and particles in the following: **iniūstus, porrigere, subripere, sēclūdere, occīdere, conlaudāre, redīre, subridēre, discēdere, sublevāre, occurrere, ambīre, convenīre, importāre.**

LESSON XLI.

Subjunctive of Sum; Hortatory Subjunctive; Subjunctive of Wish.

391. The Subjunctive mood has four tenses; viz., Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect. It is variously translated according to the clause in which it stands. Learn the following paradigm:—

SUBJUNCTIVE OF SUM.

PRESENT.

s-i-m	s-ī-mus	es-se-m	es-sē-mus
s-ī-s	s-ī-tis	es-sē-s	es-sē-tis
s-i-t	s-i-nt	es-se-t	es-se-nt

PERFECT.

fu-eri-m	fu-eri-mus	fu-isse-m	fu-isssē-mus
fu-eri-s	fu-eri-tis	fu-isssē-s	fu-isssē-tis
fu-eri-t	fu-eri-nt	fu-isse-t	fu-isse-nt

PLUPERFECT.

392. The Subjunctive has two principal uses.

- I. It may be used *independently*.
- II. It may be *dependent* on another verb.

I. SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

393. HORTATORY SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. **Bonī sīmus.** Let us be *good*.
2. **Nē ignāvi sīmus.** Let us not be *cowards*.

a. Observe that these sentences are *exhortations*. Hence this is called the **Hortatory Subjunctive**.

b. The negative is **nē**, as in example (2).

394. Rule XXXII. The Subjunctive is used to express a mild command or exhortation.

395.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF WISH.

1. **Sis fēlix.** May you be *fortunate*.

2. (**Utinam**) **Athēnīs essem.** O that I were (now) at *Athens*!

3. (**Utinam**) **nē domī fuissēmus.** O that we had not been at *home*!

a. Notice that the wish expressed in example (1) is with regard to the *future*, and that it may be fulfilled. Hence, it is called a *possible wish*. It requires the Present Subjunctive.

b. The wish expressed in example (2) is with regard to *present time*, but it *cannot* be fulfilled, as the person is evidently *not* now at Athens. It is therefore called an *impossible wish in the present*. Notice that although the time is present, the tense is Imperfect.

c. The wish in example (3) is with reference to *past time*, and of course cannot be fulfilled. It is called an *impossible wish in the past*, and requires the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

d. **Utinam** may be omitted. The negative is **nē**.

396. Rule XXXIII. The Subjunctive is used to express a wish; the Present tense is used for a *possible wish*; the Imperfect for an *impossible wish in the present*; the Pluperfect for an *impossible wish in the past*.

MIDĀS.

397. Bacchus oīlim Midae, rēgī Phrygiae, prō beneficiō arbitrium mūneris dedit. Ille autem sīc petīvit: “Quicquid meō corpore contigerō, id aurum sit.” Cuī deus maestus adnuit, “Ita sit.” Midās autem laetus domum abīvit. Vix fōrtūnae crēdēns postīs tangit, quī prōtinus in aurum vertuntur. Deinde rēgiam percurrit, lectōs, mēnsās, sellās, manū tangēns. Brevī omnia sunt aurea. Mox rēgī māgnificās epulās ministri appōnunt. Tum vērō quiequid eibī rēx ūre contingit, id statim in aurum vertitur. Etiam vīnum in aureum flūmen vertitur. Midās attonitus opēs effugere temptat sed frūstrā. Sīc tandem sēcum dīcit: “Nē tam stultus fuisse! Et dītissimus et pauperrimus mortālium sum! Utinam deus ipse adesset! Quō modo sine ēius auxiliō mortem effugiam?”

398. 1. Let not the king be astonished. 2. O that all things in the palace were golden! 3. Let the feast be magnificent. 4. O that the attendants of the king had not been so foolish! 5. O that we were not so poor!

Sight Translation. MIDĀS. — Concluded.

399. Inde Midās Bacchum diem noctemque quaerēbat. Dēnique famē sitīque dēfessus deum repperit. Tum sīc ūrat: “Dā veniam, pater, peccāvī. Ab hōc crūdēlī fātō mē ēripe.” Cuī deus benīgnē respondebat: “Vāde ad flūmen Pactōlum. Ubi ad flūminis fontīs vēneris, aquae tuum caput subde, et simul

corpus crīmenque ēlue." Rēx ad flūmen succēdit, atque in aquam sē mergit. Statim, mīrābile dictū, vīs aurea dē ēius corpore in flūmen cēdit. Usque ad hōc tempus Pactōlus aureīs harēnīs fluere dīcitur. At Midās, euī ex eō tempore opēs invīsae erant, silvās et rūra semper colēbat.

400. 1. Quis erat Midās? 2. Quis oīlim Midae arbitrium mūneris dedit? 3. Ubi rēx domum vēnit, quid prīnum fēcit? 4. Quid accidit? 5. Quid deinde Midās fēcit? 6. Quid accidit, ubi ministri epulās rēgī apposuērunt? 7. Quem Midās diū quaerēbat? 8. Quid Midae petentī deus respondit? 9. Quid accidit, ubi rēx in aquam sē mersit? 10. Cūr posteā Midās silvās et rūra colēbat?

QUESTIONS.

401. Inflect the Subjunctive of **sum**. What are the two principal uses of the Subjunctive? Illustrate the Hortatory Subjunctive. Why is it called Hortatory? In wishes, when is the Present Subjunctive used? The Imperfect? The Pluperfect? What negative is used with the Hortatory Subjunctive and in wishes?

famēs, hunger, FAMINE.

sitis, thirst.

peccō, sin.

ē-ripiō, snatch or save from.

vādō, go, proceed. (**In-vade.**)

Pactōlus, river in Asia Minor.

sub-dō, put or dip under.

crīmen, offence, CRIME.

ē-luō, wash, wash away.

suc-cēdō, draw near. (**Succeed.**)

mergō, dip, sink. (**Merge.**)

harēna, sand. (**Arena.**)

in-vīsus, hateful.

colō, inhabit, frequent.

(**Culture.**)

LESSON XLII.

Active Subjunctive; Indirect Question; Genitive and Dative with Adjectives.

402. ACTIVE VOICE—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
am-e-m	mone-a-m	reg-a-m	audi-a-m
am-ē-s	mone-ā-s	reg-ā-s	audi-ā-s
am-e-t	mone-a-t	reg-a-t	audi-a-t
am-ē-mus	mone-ā-mus	reg-ā-mus	audi-ā-mus
am-ē-tis	mone-ā-tis	reg-ā-tis	audi-ā-tis
am-e-nt	mone-a-nt	reg-a-nt	audi-a-nt

IMPERFECT TENSE.

amā-re-m	monē-re-m	rege-re-m	audi-re-m
amā-rē-s	monē-rē-s	rege-rē-s	audi-rē-s
amā-re-t	monē-re-t	rege-re-t	audi-re-t
amā-rē-mus	monē-rē-mus	rege-rē-mus	audi-rē-mus
amā-rē-tis	monē-rē-tis	rege-rē-tis	audi-rē-tis
amā-re-nt	monē-re-nt	rege-re-nt	audi-re-nt

PERFECT TENSE.

amāv-eri-m	monu-eri-m	rēx-eri-m	audīv-eri-m
amāv-eri-s	monu-eri-s	rēx-eri-s	audīv-eri-s
amāv-eri-t	monu-eri-t	rēx-eri-t	audīv-eri-t
amāv-eri-mus	monu-eri-mus	rēx-eri-mus	audīv-eri-mus
amāv-eri-tis	monu-eri-tis	rēx-eri-tis	audīv-eri-tis
amāv-eri-nt	monu-eri-nt	rēx-eri-nt	audīv-eri-nt

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

amāv-issem	monu-issem	rēx-issem	audīv-issem
amāv-issem-s	monu-issem-s	rēx-issem-s	audīv-issem-s
amāv-issem-t	monu-issem-t	rēx-issem-t	audīv-issem-t
amāv-issem-mus	monu-issem-mus	rēx-issem-mus	audīv-issem-mus
amāv-issem-tis	monu-issem-tis	rēx-issem-tis	audīv-issem-tis
amāv-issem-nt	monu-issem-nt	rēx-issem-nt	audīv-issem-nt

a. Notice that the tense signs of the Subjunctive in all four Conjugations are as follows :

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
-a- (CONJ. I. -e-)	-re-	-eri-	-isse-

b. Inflect the Active Subjunctive of **portō**, **habeō**, **dīcō**, **veniō**.

II. SUBJUNCTIVE IN DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

403. INDIRECT QUESTION.

DIRECT QUESTION.

1. **Ubi est?**

Where is he?

2. **Quid agunt?**

What are they doing?

INDIRECT QUESTION.

Sciō ubi sit.

I know where he is.

Sēnsit quid agerent.

He perceived what they were doing.

a. Observe that an Indirect Question is really a Direct Question made dependent on a verb.

b. Notice that the verb in the Indirect Question is in the Subjunctive mood.

404. Rule XXXIV. Indirect Questions are put in the Subjunctive.

405. SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

Quaerit	quis	<i>discēdat.</i>
Quaeret		<i>discesserit.</i>
Quaesiverit		

<i>He is inquiring</i>	<i>who</i>	<i>is departing.</i>
<i>He will inquire</i>		
<i>He will have inquired</i>		<i>has departed.</i>

Quaerēbat	quis	<i>discēderet.</i>
Quaesīvit		<i>discessisset.</i>
Quaesiverat		

He was inquiring }
He inquired } who { **was departing.**
He had inquired } { **had departed.**

a. Carefully examine the above sentences and observe that the tense of the Subjunctive depends upon the tense of the principal verb according to the following rule :

406. Rule XXXV. If the tense of the principal verb is *Present*, *Future*, or *Future Perfect*, it will be followed by the *Present* or *Perfect Subjunctive*. But if the tense of the principal verb is *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, or *Pluperfect*, it will be followed by the *Imperfect* or *Pluperfect Subjunctive*.

407. GENITIVE AND DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

GENITIVE.

Plēnus irae.

Full of anger.

DATIVE.

Locus idōneus castrīs.

*A place suitable for a
camp.*

408. Rule XXXVI. The Genitive is used with adjectives denoting *desire*, *knowledge*, *memory*, *fulness*, *power*, *sharing*, *guilt*, and their opposites.

409. Rule XXXVII. The Dative is used with adjectives denoting *fitness*, *nearness*, *likeness*, *friendliness*, *inclination*, and their opposites.

IĀSŌN ET CENTAURUS.

410. In Thessaliā ōlim erat rēx, nōmine Aesōn, cuī erat frāter Peliās, homō summā audāciā et impudentiā. Hīc, coniūrātiōne factā, frātrem expulit, āc ipse rēgnum occupāvit. Haud ita multō post, Peliās

Iāsonem fīlium Aesonis interficere cōnstituit. Sed quīdam, quī Aesonī amīcus erat, eī ostendit quid cōnsilī Peliās habēret. Inde Aesōn, plēnus timōris, cum fīliō in montīs effūgit, ubi cuīdam centaurō, nōmine Chīrōnī, Iāsonem ēducandum dedit. (Centaurī caput manūsque hūmānās sed corpus equīnum habēbant.) Cum Chīrōne multōs annōs vīvēbat Iāsōn, patris rēgnīque immemor. Tandem eī iam fortissimō et validissimō centaurus ostendit unde vēnisset et quis esset.

411. 1. Full of recklessness he was expelled from Thessaly by the king. 2. Let us show the brave youth who he is, and whence he came. 3. Jason was educated by a centaur who was friendly to his father. 4. O that his brother would show him what plan the centaurs have! 5. Forgetful of their father, they had lived many years in the mountains.

Sight Translation. IĀSŌN ET ANUS.

412. Inde Iāsōn, patris videndī cupidissimus, ad Iōleum, ubi rēgia erat, contendere cōnstituit, atque, Peliā expulsō, patrem restituere in suum rēgnū. Mox, omnibus rēbus parātīs, Chīrōnī “Valē” dīcit, et ad plānitium dēscendit. Sub monte succēdit ad Anau-rum, rapidum flūmen, quī tum māximē imbribus tumidus erat. Dum Iāsōn trānsīre dubitat, paupereim anum in rīpā sedentem videt. Quae statim strīdulā vōce iuvenem sē trānsportāre iubet. Quod prīmum Iāsōn recūsat; sed posteā, misericordiā mōtus, eam in suōs umerōs tollit et aquam intrat. Vix in rapidō

flūmine sē sustinet. Tandem, dēfessus labōribus, alterō calceō āmīssō, ad rīpam venit. Deinde, onere dēpositō, ad “Valē” dīcendum sē vertit. At iam, mīrābile dictū, nōn anus, sed dea pulcherrimā fōrmā adest.

413. 1. Quālis homō erat Peliās? 2. Quō modo rēgnūm occupāvit? 3. Quid deinde facere cōstituit? 4. Quis Aesonī ostendit quid cōnsilī Peliās habēret? 5. Quid fēcit Aesōn? 6. Quālia animālia erant centaurī? 7. Quis Iāsonī ostendit unde vēnisset et quis esset? 8. Quid deinde iuvenis facere cōnstituit? 9. Ad quod flūmen sub monte succēdit? 10. Quām in rīpā sedentem videt? 11. Quid anus iuvenem facere iubet? 12. Num Iāsōn recūsat? 13. Quid accidit, ubi aquam intrat? 14. Ubi ad alteram rīpam vēnit, quid fēcit Iāsōn? 15. Quis adest?

QUESTIONS.

414. What are the tense signs of the Active Subjunctive in all four conjugations? What is the difference between a *Direct* and an *Indirect Question*? Give the rule for Sequence of tenses. What adjectives are followed by the Genitive? What by the Dative?

Iōlcus, town in Thessaly.

plānitiēs, PLAIN.

Anaurus, river in Thessaly.

rapidus, *swift*, RAPID.

tumidus, *swollen*. (**Tumor**.)

trāns-eō, *go across*. (**Transit**.)

anus, *old woman*.

LESSON XLIII.

Passive Subjunctive; Subjunctive of Purpose;
Dative of Service.

415. PASSIVE VOICE — SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
am-e-r	mone-a-r	reg-a-r	audi-a-r
am-ē-ris	mone-ā-ris	reg-ā-ris	audi-ā-ris
or -re	or -re	or -re	or -re
am-ē-tur	mone-ā-tur	reg-ā-tur	audi-ā-tur
am-ē-mur	mone-ā-mur	reg-ā-mur	audi-ā-mur
am-ē-minī	mone-ā-minī	reg-ā-minī	audi-ā-minī
am-e-ntur	mone-a-ntur	reg-a-ntur	audi-a-ntur

IMPERFECT TENSE.

amā-re-r	monē-re-r	rege-re-r	audī-re-r
amā-rē-ris	monē-rē-ris	rege-rē-ris	audī-rē-ris
or -re	or -re	or -re	or -re
amā-rē-tur	monē-rē-tur	rege-rē-tur	audī-rē-tur
amā-rē-mur	monē-rē-mur	rege-rē-mur	audī-rē-mur
amā-rē-minī	monē-rē-minī	rege-rē-minī	audī-rē-minī
amā-re-ntur	monē-re-ntur	rege-re-ntur	audī-re-ntur

PERFECT TENSE.

amātus (-a, -um)	<table border="0"><tr><td>sim</td><td>simus</td></tr><tr><td>sīs</td><td>sītis</td></tr><tr><td>sit</td><td>sint</td></tr></table>	sim	simus	sīs	sītis	sit	sint	amātī (-ae, -a)	<table border="0"><tr><td>simus</td></tr><tr><td>sītis</td></tr><tr><td>sint</td></tr></table>	simus	sītis	sint
sim	simus											
sīs	sītis											
sit	sint											
simus												
sītis												
sint												
monitus (-a, -um)	<table border="0"><tr><td>sim</td><td>simus</td></tr><tr><td>sīs</td><td>sītis</td></tr><tr><td>sit</td><td>sint</td></tr></table>	sim	simus	sīs	sītis	sit	sint	monitī (-ae, -a)	<table border="0"><tr><td>simus</td></tr><tr><td>sītis</td></tr><tr><td>sint</td></tr></table>	simus	sītis	sint
sim	simus											
sīs	sītis											
sit	sint											
simus												
sītis												
sint												
rēctus (-a, -um)	<table border="0"><tr><td>sim</td><td>simus</td></tr><tr><td>sīs</td><td>sītis</td></tr><tr><td>sit</td><td>sint</td></tr></table>	sim	simus	sīs	sītis	sit	sint	rēctī (-ae, -a)	<table border="0"><tr><td>simus</td></tr><tr><td>sītis</td></tr><tr><td>sint</td></tr></table>	simus	sītis	sint
sim	simus											
sīs	sītis											
sit	sint											
simus												
sītis												
sint												

andītus (-a, -um)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sim} \\ \text{sīs} \\ \text{sit} \end{array} \right.$	auditī (-ae, -a)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sīmus} \\ \text{sītis} \\ \text{sint} \end{array} \right.$
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PLUPERFECT TENSE.

amātus (-a, -um)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem} \\ \text{essēs} \\ \text{esset} \end{array} \right.$	amātī (-ae, -a)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essēmus} \\ \text{essētis} \\ \text{essent} \end{array} \right.$
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monitus (-a, -um)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem} \\ \text{essēs} \\ \text{esset} \end{array} \right.$	monitī (-ae, -a)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essēmus} \\ \text{essētis} \\ \text{essent} \end{array} \right.$
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rēctus (-a, -um)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem} \\ \text{essēs} \\ \text{esset} \end{array} \right.$	rēctī (-ae, -a)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essēmus} \\ \text{essētis} \\ \text{essent} \end{array} \right.$
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andītus (-a, -um)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem} \\ \text{essēs} \\ \text{esset} \end{array} \right.$	auditī (-ae, -a)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essēmus} \\ \text{essētis} \\ \text{essent} \end{array} \right.$
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a. Inflect the Passive Subjunctive of **volnerō**, **doceō**, **vincō**, and **vinciō**.

416.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE.

1. **Vēnit ut auxilium peteret.**

He came $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that he might seek assistance.} \\ \text{in order to seek assistance.} \\ \text{to seek assistance.} \end{array} \right.$

2. **Mīsit amīcum, qui auxilium peteret.**

He sent a friend $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who was to seek assistance.} \\ \text{in order to seek assistance.} \\ \text{to seek assistance.} \end{array} \right.$

3. **Eum in vincula coniēcit, nē auxilium peteret.**

He imprisoned him $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that he might not seek assistance.} \\ \text{lest he should seek assistance.} \\ \text{in order that he might not seek} \\ \text{assistance.} \end{array} \right.$

4. **Monuit captīvum, nē auxilium peteret.**

He warned the captive { that he should not seek assistance.
 { lest he should seek assistance.
 { not to seek assistance.

a. Observe that the dependent clauses introduced by **ut**, **qui**, and **nē** express *purpose*, the verb being in the Subjunctive.

b. Observe that the dependent clause in example (4) is equivalent to a noun, or *substantive*, used as an object of the principal verb. Such clauses are called *Substantive clauses of Purpose*.

417. Rule XXXVIII. The Subjunctive with **ut**, **nē**, or *a relative*, is used to express Purpose.

NOTE.—The rule for Sequence of Tenses is observed in clauses of Purpose.

418.

DATIVE OF SERVICE.

Militēs urbī praesidiō erant.

The soldiers were (for) a guard to the city.

a. Observe that *praesidiō* is in the Dative, and that the soldiers *served* as a guard to the city. Hence this is called the **Dative of Service**. It is usually coupled with another Dative forming the construction sometimes called the **Double Dative**.

419. Rule XXXIX. The Dative is used to denote the Purpose or End.

IĀSŌN ET DEA.

420. Tum sīc dīcit dea Iāsonī: “Iūnō sum, quae incēdō rēgīna deōrum, et soror et uxor Iovis! Tū mihi labōrantī auxiliō fuistī. Ego, sī quandō ūsus

erit, tibi auxilium feram.” Hīs verbīs ē cōnspectū in tenuem auram ēvānuit. Inde Iāsōn laetissimus ad Iōleum contendit.

Intereā Peliās mīrīs somniīs graviter commōtus, Delphōs mīsit lēgātum, quī Apollinem cōnsuleret. Cuī sīc respondit deus: “Cavē nē aliēnus, ūnum calceum gerēns, tē ex tuō rēgnō expellat.” Lēgātus rediit et rēgī nūntiāvit quid deus respondisset. Eum rēx monuit nē quid dē ūrāculō dīceret. Tamen, nēsciō quō modo, rūmor dē hāc rē volgātus est. Ubi igitur Iāsōn in urbem vēnit, cīvēs eum alterum calceum āmīssisse sēnsērunt atque eum monuērunt ut fugeret. At ille “Vēnī,” inquit “ut crūdēlem tyrannum expellerem.”

421. 1. A citizen had warned me not to come into the city. 2. The stranger is reporting what Apollo has replied. 3. Jason will come to expel the cruel tyrant from the city. 4. The citizens will send a messenger to consult the oracle. 5. He was sent to be an aid to the king in trouble.

Sight Translation. IĀSŌN ET PELIĀS.

422. Inde Iāsōn clāmōre secundō ad rēgiam contendit. Sed Peliās — mīrābile dictū — iuvenem benīgnē accēpit. Blandīs verbīs dīxit sē frātris filiō libenter

blandus, *flattering,* BLAND.
sub-eō, *undergo.*

callidus, *crafty, cunning.*

vellus, *fleece.*

re-ferō, *bring back.* (Refer.)

neg-ōtium, *task.* (**Negotiate.**)
temerē, *rashly.*

Athamās, king of Boeōtia.

Boeōtia, province in Greece.

noverca, *step-mother.*

cessūrum esse; prīmum autem necesse esse Iāsonem sē fortē virū praebēre. Cuī Iāsōn respondit sē ad omnia perīcula subeunda parātum esse. Tum callidus rēx “Ubi mihi vellus aureum ex Colchide rettuleris, tum tibi rēgnū trādam.” Iāsōn autem hōc difficillimum negōtium temerē suscēpit.

Dē vellere aureō haec rēs nārrātur. Athamantī, rēgī Boeōtiae, erant duo līberī, Phrixus et Hellē. Quōs eōrum noverca interficere cōnstituit, ut suī līberī rēgnārent. Sed deus ē manibus novercae līberōs ēripuit.

423. 1. Quae erat dea? 2. Quid Iūnō Iāsonī prōmīsit? 3. Cūr intereā Peliās graviter commōtus est? 4. Quid fēcit rēx? 5. Quid respondit deus? 6. Dē quō rēx lēgātum monuit nē dīceret? 7. Ubi Iāsōn in urbem vēnit, quid cīvēs dīxērunt? 8. Quid respondit Iāsōn? 9. Quō modo Peliās iuve-nem accēpit? 10. Quod difficillimum negōtium Iāsonī dedit? 11. Quī erant Phrixus et Hellē? 12. Quis līberōs interficere cōnstituit?

QUESTIONS.

424. What is the meaning of *ut* and *nē*? Give an example of a Purpose clause introduced by a relative. What other ways of expressing purpose have been given? May the Infinitive be used to express purpose? (Ans. *Only in poetry.*) Give an example of the Dative of Service. What special verbs take the Dative? What adjectives are followed by the Dative?

LESSON XLIV.

Verbs in *-iō*; Subjunctive of Result.

425. Verbs in *-iō* of the Third conjugation have a few forms in the *present stem* like the Fourth conjugation. Study the following:

Principal parts: **capiō, capere, cēpī, captus.**

INDICATIVE MOOD.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>I take, etc.</i>	<i>I am taken, etc.</i>
capi-ō	capi-mus
capi-s	capi-tis
capi-t	capiu-nt

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>I was taking, etc.</i>	<i>I was taken, etc.</i>
capiē-ba-m, etc.	capiē-ba-r, etc.

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>I shall take, etc.</i>	<i>I shall be taken, etc.</i>
capi-a-m	capi-ē-mus
capi-ē-s	capi-ē-tis
capi-e-t	capi-e-nt

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>I took, or have taken, etc.</i>	<i>I was or have been taken, etc.</i>
cēp-ī, etc.	capt-us, -a, -um sum, etc.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>I had taken, etc.</i>	<i>I had been taken, etc.</i>
cēp-era-m, etc.	capt-us, -a, -um eram, etc.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

I shall have taken, etc. *I shall have been taken, etc.*
cēp-er-ō, etc. *capt-us, -a, -um erō, etc.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

capi-a-m, etc. *capi-a-r, etc.*

IMPERFECT TENSE.

cape-re-m, etc. *cape-re-r, etc.*

PERFECT TENSE.

cēp-eri-m, etc. *capt-us, -a, -um sim, etc.*

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

cēp-isse-m, etc. *capt-us, -a, -um essem, etc.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

cape, take thou. *cape-re, be thou taken.*
capi-te, take ye. *capi-mini, be ye taken.*

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>capi-tō, thou shalt take.</i>	<i>capi-tor, thou shalt be taken.</i>
<i>capi-tō, he shall take.</i>	<i>capi-tor, he shall be taken.</i>
<i>capi-tōte, ye shall take.</i>	<hr/>
<i>capiu-ntō, they shall take.</i>	<i>capiu-ntor, they shall be taken.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. <i>cape-re, to take.</i>	<i>cap-i, to be taken.</i>
PERF. <i>cēp-isse, to have taken.</i>	<i>capt-us, -a, -um esse, to have been taken.</i>
FUT. <i>capt-ūrus, -a, -um esse,</i> <i>to be about to take.</i>	<i>capt-um īrī, to be about to be taken.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. **capiē-ns**, **-entis**, *taking*. PERF. **capt-us**, **-a**, **-um**, *having been taken*.

GERUND.

G. capie-ndī, *of taking.*
 D. capie-ndō, *for taking.*
 Ae. capie-ndum, *taking.*
 Ab. capie-ndō, *by taking.*

SUPINE.

Ac. capt-um, *to take.*

a. Observe that verbs in -iō retain the -i wherever Fourth conjugation verbs have -i followed by a vowel.

Inflect in like manner, **iaciō**, *to throw.*

426.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF RESULT.

1. **Tanta erat tempestas ut naves recicerentur.**
So great was the storm that the ships were driven back.
2. **Erat adeo tardus, ut non effugeret.**
He was so slow, that he did not escape.
3. **Hic unus est qui non credat.**
This is the only man who does not believe.
4. **Accidit ut esset luna plena.**
It happened that it was full moon.

a. Observe that these dependent clauses introduced by **ut** and **qui** express *result*, and that their verbs are in the Subjunctive mood.

b. Notice that the negative in Result clauses is **nōn**. Compare the negative in Purpose clauses.

c. The dependent clause in example (3) characterizes the man to whom reference is made. Such clauses are

therefore sometimes said to contain a **Subjunctive of Characteristic.**

d. Notice that the dependent clause in example (4) is used as a substantive, being the subject of the verb **accidit**. Such clauses are therefore called **Substantive Clauses of Result**.

427. Rule XL. The Subjunctive is used with **ut**, **ut nōn**, or *a relative*, to express Result. •

VELLUS AUREUM.

428. Dum saeva noverca Phrixum et Hellēn caedere parat, subitō ē nūbibus pennātus ariēs vellere aureō appāruit, atque līberōs abstulit. Tum tantus erat furor novercae, ut ex altā rūpe in mare sē dēmitt-eret. Intereā ariēs super mare terramque ad orientem volābat. Sed ēheu! ad ḍoram Āsiae, tam dēfessa erat Hellē ut praeceps in pontum incideret. Cuī aquae usque ad hōc tempus nōmen est *Helle-s-pontus*. Phrixus autem incolumis in Colchida pervēnit. Hīc, ariete caesō, vellus aureum in silvā sacrā Martī suspendit. Quō ex tempore vellus aureum ingentī dracōne terribilī speciē cūst̄diēbātur. Nēmō tam fortis inventus est, quī ad dracōnem accēdere audēret.

429. 1. They were so exhausted that they did not reach the coast. 2. The ram appeared in order that the children might not be slain by their step-mother. 3. So fierce was the dragon that they did not dare approach the wood. 4. Jason will fly to Colchis in order to slay the dragon. 5. No one is so brave as to approach the fierce ram.

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Sight Translation. IĀSONIS SOCII.

430. Iāsōn autem tam cupidus glōriae erat ut etiam hōc negōtiō nōn refugeret. Prīnum in omnīs partīs lēgātōs mīsit, quī clārissimīs virīs persuādērent ut hōc iter facerent. Ad hōc Iūnō erat māgnō auxiliō Iāsonī. Nam dea tantam cupiditātem glōriae virīs iniēcit ut multī ex omnībus partibus Graeciae convenīrent. In hōc numerō erant frātrēs geminī, Castor et Pollūx, atque Herculēs, fortissimus omnīum mortālīum; Orpheus, quī carminib⁹ saxa silvāsque mōvisse dīcitur; et Meleager et Thēseus, dē quibus ante dēmōnstrāvimus, et multī aliī clārī virī. Aderat quoque quīdam Argus, quī summam scientiam nauticārum rērum habēbat. Intereā Iāsōn omnia, quae sunt ūsuī ad armandās nāvīs, compor-tārī iusserat. Postquam omnēs virī convēnērunt, Argō praecipiente, nāvem longam aedificāvērunt, quam ex nōmine dūcis *Argō* appellāvērunt.

431. 1. Cūr līberī ā novercā nōn caesī sunt? 2. Quid deinde fēcit noverca? 3. Quō volāvit ariēs? 4. Quid accidit ad ūram Āsiae? 5. Quid fēcit Phrixus, ubi in Colchida pervēnit? 6. Quid vellus aureum custōdiēbat? 7. Cūr Iāsōn hōc negōtiō nōn refūgit? 8. Quid prīnum fēcit? 9. Quō

re-fugiō, shrink from. (Refuge.) dē-mōnstrō, mention. (Demonstrate.)

cupiditās, eagerness. (Cupidity) sc̄ientia, knowledge, SCIENCE. nauticus, NAUTICAL.

in-iciō, infuse. (Inject.) armō, equip. (Arm.) com-portō, collect. prae-cipiō, direct. (Precept.)

modo erat Iūnō auxiliō Iāsonī? 10. Quī ex omnibus partibus Graeciae convēnērunt? 11. Quid intereā Iāsōn iusserat? 12. Quid p̄īnum virī fēcērunt?

QUESTIONS.

432. In what respect do verbs in -iō differ from other verbs of the Third conjugation? Rule for clauses of Result. What is the negative? What negative is used in clauses of Purpose? What is meant by the Subjunctive of Characteristic? What is a Substantive clause of Result? Give an example of the Hortatory Subjunctive.

LESSON XLV.

Deponent Verbs; Verbs of Fearing; Quīn Clauses.

433. Deponent verbs are Passive in form but Active in meaning. They are inflected in all conjugations as follows:

Principal Parts:

hortor, hortārī, hortātus.	sequor, sequī, secūtus.
vereor, verērī, veritus.	potior, potirī, potitus.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
PRES.	hortor	vereor	sequor	potior
	hortāris (-re)	verēris (-re)	sequeris (-re)	potiris (-re)
	hortātūr	verētūr	sequitūr	potitūr
	hortāmūr	verēmūr	sequimūr	potimūr
	hortāmīnī	verēmīnī	sequimīnī	potimīnī
	hortantūr	verentūr	sequuntūr	potiuntūr

IMP.	hortābar	verēbar	sequēbar	potiēbar
FUT.	hortābor	verēbor	sequar	potiar
PERF.	hortātus sum	veritus sum	secūtus sum	potītus sum
PLUP.	hortātus eram	veritus eram	secūtus eram	potītus eram
F. P.	hortātus erō	veritus erō	secūtus erō	potītus erō

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	horter	vereār	sequar	potiar
IMP.	hortārer	verērer	sequerer	potirer
PERF.	hortātus sim	veritus sim	secūtus sim	potītus sim
PLUP.	hortātus essem	veritus essem	secūtus essem	potītus essem

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

hortāre, etc. verēre, etc. sequere, etc. potire, etc.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	hortārī	verērī	sequī	potīrī
PERF.	hortātus esse	veritus esse	secūtus esse	potītus esse
FUT.	hortātūrus esse	veritūrus esse	secūtūrus esse	potītūrus esse

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	hortāns	verēns	sequēns	potiēns
FUT.	hortātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	potītūrus
PERF.	hortātus	veritus	secūtus	potītus
G'V'E.	hortandus	verendus	sequendus	potiendus

VERBAL NOUNS.

GER.	hortandī, etc.	verendī, etc.	sequendī, etc.	potiendī, etc.
SUP.	hortātūm, -ū	veritūm, -ū	secūtūm, -ū	potītūm, -ū

a. Notice that the Future Infinitive is Active in form as well as in meaning.

b. Observe that Deponent verbs have all four participles. These have the same meaning as in any regular verb, except the **Perfect participle**, which means **having**, (not *having been*), thus:

PRES. **hortāns**, *exhorting*.

FUT. **hortātūrus**, *about to exhort*.

PERF. **hortātus**, *having exhorted*.

G'V'E. **hortandus**, *necessary to be exhorted, or exhorting*.

After studying **hortor** and **vereor**, inflect in like manner **mīror** and **mereor**.

NOTE. — Four verbs which are Active in the Present system become Deponents in the Perfect, and are called *Semi-deponent*. They are:

audeō, **audēre**, **ausus**, *dare*.

gaudeō, **gaudēre**, **gāvisus**, *rejoice*.

fidō, **fidere**, **fīsus**, *trust*.

soleō, **solēre**, **solitus**, *be wont*.

434. PURPOSE CLAUSES AFTER VERBS OF FEARING.

1. **Vereor ut vincat.** *I fear that he will not conquer.*

2. **Vereor nē vincat.** *I fear that he will conquer.*

Observe that after verbs of fearing **ut** means *that not*, while **nē** means *that*. In accordance with this rule, example (1) may also be written thus:

Vereor nē nōn vincat. *I fear that he will not conquer.*

435. Rule XLI. Verbs of Fearing are followed by the Subjunctive introduced by **ut** or **nē nōn**, meaning *that not*, or by **nē**, meaning *that*.

436. RESULT CLAUSES WITH QUÍN.

1. *Nōn dubitō quīn veniat.* I do not doubt that he will come.

2. *Nōn multum āfuit quīn interficerētur.* Not much was lacking but that he was killed, i.e., he was very nearly killed.

Notice that the Result clauses introduced by **quīn** are dependent on clauses containing the negative **nōn**.

437. Rule XLII. The Subjunctive with **quīn** may be used to express Result when the main clause contains or implies a negation.

ARGONAUTAE.

438. Omnibus rēbus parātīs, Iāsōn et ēius sociī nāvem dēdūcunt. Mox Argonautae (nam ita appellatī sunt) portū prōvehuntur, terraeque urbēsque recēdunt. Posterō diē Pēlion et Ossam praetervehuntur. Proeul aperītūr Olympī altum cacūmen nive candidum. Hinc eursum ad dextram advertunt. Mox Athon relinquunt, et altum mare petunt. Iam īinsula Lēmnos appāret. Hīc paucōs diēs morātī, iterum nāvem solvunt. Posterō diē per Hellēspontum in Propontida vēctī, ad urbem rēgis Cyzicī accēdunt. Hīc verēbantur ut benīgnē acciperentur. Rēx enim, quod cum fīnitimīs gentibus bellum gerēbat, omnīs alienōs ab urbe prohibēbat. Āc prīmō quidem nōn dubitāvit quīn Argonautae hostēs essent. Sed tandem certior factus quam ob causam vēnissent, eōs nōn modo in urbem accēpit sed etiam dōnīs onerāvit.

439. 1. I did not doubt that you would be kindly received. 2. We were afraid that his companions were not ready. 3. O that I had been informed why they came! 4. They are afraid that the neighboring nations will wage war with them. 5. We do not doubt that he will be delayed a few days.

Sight Translation. ARGONAUTAE ET CYZICUS.

440. Tum nāvem cōscendunt et portū prōvehuntur. Sed eādem nocte subitō tanta tempestās coorta est, ut nāvis, Argonautīs īncientibus, in eundem portum rēicerētur. Ubi igitur hī urbem intrāre cōnābantur, cīvēs, nōn dubitantēs quīn hostēs essent, in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Nec multum āfuit quīn Argonautae vincerentur. Pūgnātum est diū atque āriter. Tandem cīvēs, dēfessī volneribus, intrā moenia urbis sē recēpērunt. Prīmā lūce omnēs āgnōscunt sē nocte dēceptōs esse. Sed ēheu! in acervīs cadāverum rēx ipse repertus est. Deinde Argonautae māgnō dolōre affectī, ingentem rogum strūxērunt, quem pīctīs vestibus et fulgentibus armīs decorant. In altō rogō corpus rēgis locant. Tum Iāsōn āversus facem admovet. Flammae mox omnia cōnsūmunt. Quō factō Argonautae maestī ex urbe ad nāvem discēdunt.

co-orior, arise.

cōnor, try.

dē-cipiō, DECEIVE.

acervus, heap.

cadāver, corpse.

rogus, funeral pyre.

pīctus, embroidered. (**Picture.**)

fulgēns, gleaming. (**Re-fu-lgent.**)

āversus, turned away.

(**Averse.**)

ad-moveō, apply.

441. 1. Cūr Iāsōn et ēius sociī Argonautae appellatī sunt? 2. Quōs montīs pīmū Argonautae vīdērunt? 3. Ubi paucōs diēs morābantur? 4. Cūr verēbantur ut ā Cyzieō benīgnē acciperentur? 5. Quid fēcit rēx? 6. Quid eādem nocte eīs accedit? 7. Ubi urbem intrāre cōnābantur; quid cīvēs fēcērunt? 8. Quī vīcērunt? 9. Quid pīmā lūce omnēs āgnōscunt? 10. Ubi rēx repertus est? 11. Quid fēcērunt Argonautae?

QUESTIONS.

442. What are Deponent verbs? In what respect do they differ from regular verbs? Give all the participles, Latin and English, of **polliceor**, *I promise*. How do you translate **ut** and **nē** after verbs of Fearing? When may **quīn** clauses be used?

LESSON XLVI.

Ablative with Deponents; Accusative of Extent; Simple Conditions.

443. Study **sequor** and **potior** in the preceding lesson; then write out synopses of **ūtor** and **mōlior**.

444. ABLATIVE WITH DEPONENTS.

1. *Carne et lacte vescuntur.* They live on flesh and milk.

2. *Castrīs potītī sunt.* They got possession of the camp.

Observe that **vescuntur** and **potītī sunt** are followed by the Ablative.

445. Rule XLIII. The Deponents *ūtor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor*, and their compounds, govern the Ablative case.

446. ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT.

Fossa quīnque pedēs alta. A ditch five feet deep.

Notice that *quīnque pedēs* is in the Accusative case, and is the extent of the depth. It is therefore called the Accusative of Extent.

447. Rule XLIV. Extent of space is expressed by the Accusative.

448. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

INDICATIVE.

SIMPLE PRESENT.

1. **Si cēdit, ignāvus est.** If he yields, he is a coward.

SIMPLE PAST.

2. **Si cessit, ignāvus fuit.** If he yielded, he was a coward.

MORE VIVID FUTURE.

3. **Si cēdet (cesserit), ignāvus erit.** { If he yields (lit., shall yield or shall have yielded), he will be a coward.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

LESS VIVID FUTURE.

4. **Si cēdat, ignāvus sit.** If he should yield, he would be a coward.

CONTRARY TO FACT PRESENT.

5. **Si cēderet, ignāvus esset.** If he were yielding, he would be a coward.

CONTRARY TO FACT PAST.

6. **Si cessisset, ignāvus fuisset.** If he had yielded, he would have been a coward.

a. Notice that these sentences contain a *condition*, on which a *conclusion* is based.

b. In the first three sentences, nothing is implied as to the *truth* or *falsity* of the condition; if the condition is a fact, the conclusion follows as a fact. Hence the Indicative is used. Now compare the last three sentences.

c. Example (4) refers to the future, and vaguely suggests the possibility of the person's yielding. Example (5) distinctly implies that he *is not yielding*, and example (6) that he *did not yield*. In these sentences therefore the Subjunctive is used, the Present tense to suggest *mere possibility*, the Imperfect to imply *impossibility in the present*, the Pluperfect to imply *impossibility in the past*. (Compare the tenses in the Subjunctive of Wish.)

d. The six Conditions may be grouped according to their names, as follows:

Simple,	{	<i>Present.</i>	Indicative Present.
	}	<i>Past.</i>	Indicative Past.
Future,	{	<i>More vivid.</i>	Indicative Future or Future Perfect.
	{	<i>Less vivid.</i>	Subjunctive Present.
Contrary to Fact,	{	<i>Present.</i>	Subjunctive Imperfect.
	{	<i>Past.</i>	Subjunctive Pluperfect.

e. Observe that in *More vivid future* conditions the Latin marks the time with far greater precision than the English, using the Future or Future Perfect where we less accurately use the Present.

NOTE.—In Simple past conditionals, the Imperfect Indicative may be used to denote continued time in the past, as: **Sī cēdē-**

bat, ignāvus erat. If he was yielding, he was a coward. So also the Perfect Subjunctive is occasionally used in the condition of Less vivid future sentences, as: **Sī cesserit, ignāvus sit.** If he should have yielded, he would be a coward.

449. Rule XLV. Simple and More vivid future conditions take the *Indicative*; Less vivid future conditions take the *Present Subjunctive*; Contrary to fact conditions take the *Imperfect Subjunctive* when they refer to present time, and the *Pluperfect Subjunctive* when they refer to past time.

LŪDĪ CIRCĒNSĒS.

450. Circus Māximus Rōmae erat tria stadia longus et ūnum stadium lātus. Undique erant sedīlia, quōrum in pīmīs senātōrēs equitēsque sedēbant; cētera sedīlia cīvibus Rōmānīs grātuīta erant. In alterā extrēmā parte erant carcerēs, ex quibus quadrīgae ēmittēbantur. In mediō cursū erat mūrus humilis duodecim pedēs lātus, spīna nōmine, quī statuīs et columnīs ḫornātus est. Utrīmque in extrēmā parte spīnae erat mēta, quam septiēs circumīre necesse erat.

Ex omnibus spectāculīs, lūdīs Circēnsib⁹s Rōmānī māximē fruēbantur. Nec oceāsiō dēerat. Multūs fēstīs diēbus erant pūblicī lūdī. Sī imperātor bene rēs gessit, Rōmae triumphum lūdīs ēgit. Sī quis creātus est curūlis aedīlis, māgnificō mūnere fūctus est. Etiam fūnera ēgregiōrum virōrum lūdīs celebrābantur. Diē cōstitūtā, pīmā lūce multitūdō plēbis ad Circum properābat ut sedīlia occupārent. Multō ante tempus spectāculī omne sedīle tenēbātur.

Tandem sonus tubārum exaudītur, et mox māgnifica pompa, cōnsule dūcente, portam intrat.

451. 1. It will be necessary to go round a low wall, which is one stade long and three feet wide. 2. If this is a feast day, the Romans are enjoying the games at the Circus. 3. If I am (shall have been) elected curule aedile, I will exhibit magnificeent games. 4. Were the walls of the Circus Maximus three stades long? 5. If the sound of trumpets has been heard, the Senators have taken their seats.

Sight Translation. LŪDĪ CIRCĒNSĒS. — *Concluded.*

452. Dēnique, omnibus rēbus parātīs, cōnsul mappam dēmittit, et statim ex carceribus quattuor quadrigae ēmittuntur. Aurīgæ stantēs currū vehuntur, et colōre vestis et currūs facile discernuntur. Iterum atque iterum fervidīs rotīs mētam stringunt. Iam ūltimum spatium ad carcerēs dēcurrunt. Aurīgæ prōnī vōce verbereque equōs concitant. Plausū fre-

mappa, napkin.

fremitus, shouting, roaring.

aurīga, charioteer.

linea, LINE.

dis-cernō, distinguish. (**Dis-**
cern.)

pugillātiō, boxing. (**Pugilist.**)
lanista, trainer.

fervidus, glowing. (**Fervid.**)

Myrmillō, a kind of gladiator.

rota, wheel. (**Rotate.**)

Rētiārius, net-fighter.

stringō, graze.

fuscina, trident.

prōnus, leaning forward.

rēte, net.

(**Prone.**)

Thrāx, gladiator in Thracian
armor.

verber, whip, lash. (Re-
verberate.)

sīca, dagger.

con-citō, urge on. (**Ex-cite.**)

pollex, thumb.

plausus, ap-PLAUSE.

premō, PRESS down.

mitūque secundō trāns **albam** līneam volant et vīctor amplum praemium accipit.

Saepe erant alia certāmina, cursūs pedum, lūctatiō, pugillātiō. Valdē grāta plēbī erat vēnātiō, in quā leōnēs, elephantī et cēterae ferae aut inter sē aut cum hominibus pūgnābant. Māximē Rōmānī spectāculō **gladiātōrum** fruēbantur. Hī in lūdīs gladiātōriīs ā lanistīs exercēbantur. Multīs generibus tēlōrum ūtēbantur. **Myrmillōnēs** Gallicīs tēlīs armābantur. **Rētiāriī** fuscinā et rēte, **Thrācēs** sīcā clipeōque pūgnābant. Ubi gladiātor volnerātus est, multitūdō ‘hōc habet’ conclāmābat. Sī ille bene pūgnāverat, **pollicēs** premēbant atque ita eī parcēbant. Sed sī **pollicēs** vertērunt, gladiātor ferrum accēpit.

453. 1. Quot stadia longus erat Circus Māximus?
2. Ubi erant sedīlia senātōrum? 3. Quid erat spīna?
4. Quotiēs utramque mētam circumīre necesse erat?
5. Quibus lūdīs Rōmānī māximē fruēbantur?
6. Cūr prīmā lūce plēbs ad Circum properābat?
7. Quandō pompa portam intrat?
8. Cūr cōnsul mappam dēmittit?
9. Quō modo aurīgæ discernuntur?
10. Quid erat vēnātiō?
11. Quō modo gladiātōrēs exercēbantur?
12. Ubi gladiātor volnerātus est, quid multitūdō conclāmābat?
13. Quid faciēbant, sī bene pūgnāverat?
14. Quid accidit, sī pollicēs vertērunt?

QUESTIONS.

454. What verbs govern the Ablative? Give an example of the Accusative of Extent? Name six kinds of conditions. What mood and tense is used in each and why?

LESSON XLVII.

Compounds of Sum; Conditionals.

455. **P**ossum, compounded of potis, able, and sum, is inflected as follows :

Principal Parts: possum, posse, potuī, be able.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. *I am able, can, etc.*

possum	possumus	possim	possimus
potes	potestis	possis	possitis
potest	possunt	possit	possint

IMP. *I was able, could, etc.*

poteram	poterāmus	possem	possēmus
poterās	poterātis	possēs	possētis
poterat	poterant	posset	possent

FUT. *I shall be able, etc.*

poterō	poterimus
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PERF. *I have been able, could, etc.*

potuī	potuimus	potuerim	potuerimus
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PLUP. *I had been able, could have, etc.*

potueram	potuerāmus	potuissem	potuissēmus
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FUT. PERF. *I shall have been able, etc.*

potuerō	potuerimus
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INFINITIVE.

PRES. posse, to be able. PERF. potuisse, to have been able.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. potēns, -entis, (used as an adjective), powerful.

a. Notice that t is changed to s before s, and f is dropped after t.

NOTE.—In **prōsum**, *I benefit*, compounded of **prōd** (old form of **prō**), *for*, and **sum**, the **d** is retained only before **e**, thus: **prōsum**, **prōdes**, **prōdest**, **prōdessem**, **prōfui**. Other compounds of **sum** are inflected like **sum**.

456.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Carefully review all that is given in the preceding lesson on Conditional sentences. Name and translate the following:

(Remember that you can easily determine to which of the six classes any condition belongs by observing the *mood* and *tense* of the verbs.)

Sī laudārēris, beātus essēs; sī laudāberis, beātus eris: sī laudāris, beātus es; sī laudēris, beātus sīs; sī laudātus essēs, beātus fuissēs; sī laudātus es, beātus fuistī. Translate the following conditions into Latin: *If you were being praised, you were happy; if you were praised, you would be happy; if you should be praised, you would be happy; if you had been praised, you would have been happy; if you are praised, you are happy; if you are praised, you will be happy.*

HERCULĒS ET HYLĀS.

457. Iam Argonautae ūram Mȳsiae praetervehēbantur. Paulō post, ventō adversō, proxima lītora petīvērunt, et in terram ēgressī sunt. Ibi Herculēs cum Hylā, puerō pulcherrimā fōrmā, in silvam vēnātum īvit. Mox Hylās cervum videt, quem prōtinus īnsequitur. Ea rēs fēlīciter ēvēnisset, sī Herculēs puerum secūtus esset. At ille longius in silvam prōgreditur. Hylās autem celerem cervum volnerāre nōn poterat, āc diū sōlus in silvā errābat. Dēnique

ad fontem vēnit, ubi bibendī causā substitit. Sed Nympha fontis puerum pulcherrimum videt, atque eum, manibus ēius collō iniectīs, ad īnum fontem dētrahit. Iam Herculēs ad lītus reverterat, sed nusquam Hylam reperiēre poterat. Veritus nē puer errāret, in silvam rediit. Amēns hūc atque illūc currit et semper longius in silvam penetrat, sed frūstrā.

Intereā ventus sē verterat. Iam diū Argonautae impatientēs morae erant. Māximē Tīphys gubernātor sīc querēbātur, “Sī Herculēs et Hylās adessent, prōtinus proficīscē possēmus.”

458. 1. If he had advanced farther into the forest, he would have come to a spring. 2. If the stag was pursued by Hercules, it was wounded. 3. If you were impatient of delay, you would be complaining. 4. If he stops, he will be dragged down to the bottom of the spring. 5. If they should go into the forest to hunt, they could see deer.

Sight Translation. PHĒNEUS ET HARPYIAE.

459. Sed nēc Herculēs nec Hylās vēnit. Tōtam noctem Argonautae eōs exspectābant. Prīmā lūce Iāsōn sīc dīxit: “Nisi nostrī comitēs mox redierint, sine eīs proficīscēmur.” Tum diū eōs in omnīs partīs Argonautae petēbant. Dēnique maestī nāvem cōnsendunt et proficīscuntur. Haud ita multō post, ad terram vēnērunt, cūius rēx, Phēneus nōmine, gravissimō suppliciō adficiēbātur. Nam, quod hominibus

oc-cultus, hidden, concealed. **morior**, die. (**Mortal.**)

(**Occult.**)

quāsdam rēs occultās aperuerat, eum deī oculīs prīvāverant, atque nūper Harpīās in ēius terram dēmiserant. Haec duo mōnstra, quae capita hūmāna sed corpora avium habēbant, semper ab ipsō ōre rēgis cibum ēripiēbant. Ubi igitur Phīneus, quī nōn multum āfuit quīn famē morerētur, audīvit quī aliēnī essent, eōs in rēgiam arcessīvit. Nam sīc sēcum putābat: “Sī hī virī cum Harpīīs dīmicent, fōrtē eōs vincere possint.” Cāsū accidit ut duo ex Argonautīs, Zētēs et Calais, ālās habērent. Ubi igitur hī dē Harpīīs audīvērunt, statim dīxērunt sē rēgem līberātūrōs esse. Epulīs parātīs, omnēs mēnsīs ac-cumbunt. Mox mōnstra appārent. Sed Zētēs et Calais in aurās ascendunt, et impetum in ea faciunt. Diū et āriter pūgnātum est. Tandem duo virī Harpīās vincunt et fugant.

460. 1. Ubi iam Argonautae erant? 2. Cūr in terram ēgressī sunt? 3. Quī in silvam vēnātum īvērunt? 4. Quid Hylae accidit? 5. Quid fēcit Herculēs? 6. Quis māximē querēbātur, quod nec Herculēs nec Hylās aderat? 7. Quām diū Argonautae comitēs exspectābant? 8. Quid tandem fēcērunt? 9. Quō modo deī Phīnea pūnīverant? 10. Quālia mōnstra erant Harpīiae? 11. Quī Harpīās fugāvērunt?

QUESTIONS.

461. Give a synopsis of possum. Give the Imperfect Sub-junctive of possum in full. How do the letters change in possum? In prōsum? Translate the following: possīs, potuisse, potueram, potuistis, potuerim, poterāmus; you (sing.) might be able, they are able, we might have been able, to be able, you (plur.) will have been able, they will be able.

LESSON XLVIII.

Active and Passive Periphrastic Conjugations;
Dative of Agent; Objective Genitive.

462. The **Active Periphrastic** conjugation is made up of the *Future Active participle* and forms of the verb **sum**, as:

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRES.	amātūrus sum , <i>I am about to love.</i>	amātūrus sim .
IMP.	amātūrus eram , <i>I was about to love.</i>	amātūrus essem .
FUT.	amātūrus erō , <i>I shall be about to love.</i>	
PERF.	amātūrus fui , <i>I was about to love.</i>	amātūrus fuerim .
PLUP.	amātūrus fueram , <i>I had been about to love.</i>	amātūrus fuissem .
F. P.	amātūrus fuerō , <i>I shall have been about to love</i> (rare).	

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	amātūrus esse , <i>to be</i>	PERF.	amātūrus fuisse , <i>to have been about to love.</i>
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463. The **Passive Periphrastic** conjugation is made up of the *Gerundive* and forms of the verb **sum**, as:

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRES.	amandus sum , <i>I ought to be loved.</i>	amandus sim .
IMP.	amandus eram , <i>I ought to have been loved.</i>	amandus essem .
FUT.	amandus erō , <i>it will be necessary that I be loved.</i>	
PERF.	amandus fui , <i>I ought to have been loved.</i>	amandus fuerim .

PLUP. amandus **fueram**, *it had been necessary that I be loved.* amandus **fuissem**.

F. P. amandus **fuerō**, *it will have been necessary that I be loved.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. amandus **esse**, *to be* PERF. amandus **fuisse**, *to have been necessary to be loved.*

NOTE.—The difficulty of translating some tenses of the Passive Periphrastic conjugation arises from the fact that the English verb *ought* is defective. The student can always obtain the sense by using the meaning *necessary to be*, —as: **Hoc negotium suscipiendum fuit**, (lit., *this task was necessary to be undertaken*), *This task had to be undertaken.*

464.

DATIVE OF AGENT.

1. **Hoc mihi faciendum est.** *This must be done by me.*
2. **Caesarī omnia erant agenda.** *Everything had to be done by Caesar.*

Observe that the Dative is used to denote the person on whom the necessity rests.

465. Rule XLVI. The Dative is used with the Passive Periphrastic conjugation to denote the person by whom the action is to be done.

466.

OBJECTIVE GENITIVE.

1. **Amor patriae.** *Love of country.*
2. **Spēs salūtis.** *Hope of safety.*

Observe that the Genitives *patriae* and *salūtis* are *objects* of the *feeling* expressed by *amor* and *spēs* respectively. Hence the name **Objective Genitive**.

467. Rule XLVII. Nouns of *action* and *feeling* are followed by the Objective Genitive.

SYMPLEGADES.

468. Argonautae, fugātīs Harpyiīs, eō diē apud Phīnea mānsērunt. Rēx, grātus prō tantō beneficiō, Iāsonī dē perīculīs, quae eī subeunda essent, multa praedīxit. Posterō diē, nactū idōneam tempestātem ad nāvigandum, nāvem solvunt, et mox Pontum Euxīnum intrant. Hīc prīmum māgnus timor mentīs omnium occupāvit. “Eheu!” dīxērunt “quantum aequor nōbīs lūstrandum est! At, eā rē bene gestā, nōn dubium est quīn in multō graviōra perīcula ventūrī sīmus. Nam etiam sī incolumēs in Colchida pervēnerimus, nūlla spēs erit nōbīs mōnstrī vincendī, quod nēmō adhūc etiam aggredī ausus sit.” Dum sīc queruntur, subitō terribilem fragōrem exaudiunt. Mox procul duās rūpīs ingentī māgnitūdine cernunt, quae parvō intervallō in marī natābant. Tum sīc dīxit Iāsōn: “Illae sunt Symplēgades, dē quibus Phīneus mē praemonuit. Quae, sī quid in medium spatium venit, prōtinus incrēdibilī celeritāte concurrunt.”

469. 1. He will forewarn them about the monster, which must be conquered by Jason. 2. The Argonauts said that they would remain with the king that day. 3. If we had obtained suitable weather, we would have set sail. 4. We shall have to undergo this danger, if we intend to (are about to) arrive in Colchis. 5. There was no hope of sailing on the following day.

Sight Translation. SYMPLĒGADES.—Concluded.

470. Quā rē audītā, Argonautae perterritī sunt. Nec quidem multum āfuit quīn domum repetere cōstituerent. Quōs autem Iāsōn sīc increpuit: “Ubi nunc, sociī, est iste amor glōriae? Nōnne in columēs per tot pēcula cursum tenuimus? Revo- cāte animōs. Certē Iūnō in tantō discrīmine nōbīs nōn dēerit.” Vix dīcendī fīnem fēcerat, cum colum- bam in medium spatiū intrāre vident. Prōtinus ingentēs rūpēs concurrunt. Sed tantā celeritāte co- lumba volāvit, ut ineolumis, caudā āmīssā, ēvāderet. Tum Argonautae nōn dubitantēs quīn dea ipsa viam mōnstrāret, rēmīs incumbunt. Citius Notō voluerīque sagittā volat Argō in angustum fretum. Ingēns mōns aquae sequēns eōs obruere minātur. Iam utrimque rūpēs terribilī celeritāte concurrunt. Tum Argonautae summā contentiōne rēmīs prōcum- bunt. Prōsilit Argō per reliquum spatiū atque intāctus in altum mare ēvādit.

471. 1. Quō modo Phīneus probāvit sē Argonautīs grātum esse? 2. Quandō māgnus timor mentīs

in-crepō, *chide, rebuke.*

dis-crīmen, *crisis. (Discrim-
ination.)*

columba, *dove.*

cauda, *tail. (Caudal.)*

rēmus, *oar.*

in-cumbō, *bend. (Incum-
bent.)*

cito, *quickly.*

Notus, *the south wind.*

voluc̄er, *fleet, swift.*

fretum, *strait, channel.*

minor, *threaten.*

ob-ruō, *overwhelm.*

con-tentiō, *effort, exertion.
(Contention.)*

prō-cumbō, *bend forward.*

prō-siliō, *leap forward.*

in-tāctus, *untouched, INTACT.*

Argonautārum occupāvit? 3. Quid māximē timēbant? 4. Quid subitō exaudiunt? 5. Quid mox cernunt? 6. Quid accidit, sī quid inter rūpis vēnit? 7. Quis sōlus ex Argonautīs Symplēgadas nōn timuit? 8. Quam iam in medium spatiū intrāre vident? 9. Quid deinde accidit? 10. Num Argonautae in angustum fretum intrāre audent? 11. Quid ēvēnit?

QUESTIONS.

472. Of what does the Active Periphrastic conjugation consist? What is the Passive Periphrastic conjugation? What case is used to denote the agent with the Passive Periphrastic conjugation? How is the agent usually expressed with Passive verbs? Give an example of the Objective Genitive. Why is it so called?

LESSON XLIX.

Irregular Verb **Eō**; Cum Temporal, Causal, and Concessive.

473. Principal Parts: **Eō, īre, īvī or iī, itūrus, go.**

INDICATIVE.

PRES.	eō	īmus	eam	eāmus
	īs	ītis	eās	eātis
	it	eunt	eat	eant
IMP.	ībam		īrem	
FUT.	ībō			
PERF.	īvī or iī		īverim or ierim	
PLUP.	īveram or ieram		īvissem or īssem	
F. P.	īverō or ierō			

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	<i>i</i>	<i>ite</i>
FUT.	<i>itō</i>	<i>itōte</i>
	<i>itō</i>	<i>euntō</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	<i>ire</i>
PERF.	<i>ivisse</i> , or <i>issee</i>
FUT.	<i>itūrus esse</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	<i>iēns</i> , <i>euntis</i>
FUT.	<i>itūrus</i>
PERF.	<i>itum</i> ¹
G'V'E.	<i>eundus</i>

GERUND.

eundi	eundō	eundum	eundō
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SUPINE.

Ac.	<i>itum</i>	Ab.	<i>itū</i>
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474.

CUM TEMPORAL.

INDICATIVE.

Nam in ceteris rēbus, *cum* venit calamitās, tum dērimentum accipitur. *For* in everything else, the damage is received at the time when the disaster comes.

Cum Caesar vēnit, alterius factiōnis p̄incipēs erant Haedui. At the time when Caesar came, the Haedui were leaders of one faction.

Cum rosam vīderat, tum incipere vēr arbitrābatur. When he had seen a rose, then did he think spring was commencing.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Cum Athēnīs essem, Zēnō-nem audiēbam. I used to hear Zeno, when I was at Athens.

Cum in fugā traherētur, in ipsum Caesarem incidit. While he was being dragged along in flight, he happened upon Caesar himself.

Cum pervēnisset, ea cōgnōvit. When he had arrived, he ascertained these facts.

Haec cum dixisset, p̄ocēdit extrā mūnitiōnēs. After saying this, he proceeded outside the fortifications.

a. In clauses introduced by *cum*, meaning *when*, if the writer wishes to emphasize merely *the time* when

¹ Used only impersonally.

an action is done, he uses the Indicative. If, however, he wishes to suggest further that one action *depends* on another, he uses the Subjunctive. Thus, in the first example above in the right hand column, the writer not only states that he heard Zeno *when* he was at Athens, but, by using the Subjunctive, he further suggests that his hearing Zeno *depended* on his being at Athens.

b. Since, however, *in narrating past events*, it is natural for a person to think of the *dependence* of one action on another, the Subjunctive is generally used in the Imperfect and Pluperfect tenses, as seen in the examples above.

475. Rule XLVIII. *In narration, cum, meaning when, is followed by the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive.*

476.

CUM CAUSAL. *

1. **Quae cum ita sint, discēdāmus.** *Since these things are so, let us depart.*

2. **Caesar cum cōnstituisset hiemāre in continentī, obsidēs imperat.** *Caesar, since he had decided to winter on the continent, ordered hostages to be provided.*

CUM CONCESSIVE.

3. **Cum cōsilium tuum probārem, nihil prōficiēbam.** *Although I approved your plan, I was accomplishing nothing.*

4. **Cum prīmī ōrdinēs concidissent, tamen ācerrimē reliquī resistēbant.** *Although the first ranks had fallen, still the rest resisted most fiercely.*

Observe that in the first two examples, **cum**, meaning *since*, is followed by the Subjunctive. Likewise in the last two, **cum**, meaning *although*, is followed by the Subjunctive.

477. Rule XLIX. *Cum causal or concessive* is followed by the Subjunctive.

IĀSŌN ET MĒDĒA.

478. Multōs diēs Argonautae ad orientem prōvehēbantur. Tandem procul summa cacūmina Caucasī cernunt. Prīmā vigiliā subeunt ōstia flūminis Phāsidos, quī per fīnīs Colchōrum fluit. Hīc, cum ad fīnem cursūs pervēnissent, tamen māgnō timōre adficiēbantur. Nam ad urbem māgnī rēgis appropīquābant. Māne Iāsōn, cum novem comitēs dēlēgisset, ad urbem profectus est. Quō ipsō tempore, fōrte Mēdēa, fīlia rēgis, catervā virginum comitante, sacrificandī causā ad lūcum Hecatēs ībat. Cuī igitur Iāsōn obviam īvit. Ille autem, cum incertus esset, quō via dūceret, ā Mēdēa viam ad rēgiām quaesīvit. Cuī Mēdēa moenia urbis mōnstrāvit. Cum autem aliēnī discessissent, Mēdēa mīrābātur unde hī virī vēnissent, et māximē quis dux esset. Nam Iāsōn erat vir ēgregiā speciē, et reliquōs comitēs altīs umerīs superēminēbat.

479. 1. Since you are a stranger, I will show you the way. 2. Although they had entered the mouth of the river, they had not reached the end of their voyage. 3. When Medea was going toward the river, she met Jason. 4. Nine comrades must be selected by the leader, to accompany him to the palace. 5. On meeting him (when he had met him), he inquired where he was going.

Sight Translation. PERFIDUS REX.

480. Intereā Argonautae in rēgiam pervēnērunt, atque sine morā ad rēgem Aeētam admīssī sunt. Tum rēgī Iāsōn dīxit quam ob causam Argonautae in Colchida vēnissent. Rēx, cum rē vērā valdē īrātus esset, tamen callidē respondit: ante omnia bellum cum frātre Persē sibi gerendum esse; hōc cōfēctō, sē vellus aureum Argonautīs libenter trāditūrum esse. Iāsōn, cum hōc audīvisset, pollicitus est sē rēgī ad id bellum auxilium datūrum esse. Sine morā rēx cum suō frātre bellum gerere incipit. Omnibus in locīs Argonautae ingentem clādem hostium faciunt. Tandem Persēs, omnī spē rēgnī potiendī dēpositā, ē fīnibus rēgis exiit. Inde Iāsōn, cum bellum cōfēctum esset, postulāvit ut vellus aureum sibi trāderētur. Cuī sīc respondit rēx: “ Nōn iam tē morābor. Audī; tibi ostendam quae facienda sint. In fīnitimō campō sunt duo aeripedēs et flammiferī taurī. Hī tibi prīmum iungendī sunt. Deinde, campō arātō, dentēs dracōnis serendī sunt.”

481. 1. Ad quod flūmen tandem Argonautae ve-niunt? 2. Cūr māgnō timōre adficiēbantur? 3. Quis posterō diē ad urbem profectus est? 4. Cuī obviam īvit? 5. Quid Iāsōn ā Mēdēā quaesīvit? 6. Quid Mēdēa mīrābātur? 7. Nōnne rēx īrātus erat, cum audīvisset quam ob causam Argonautae vēnissent? 8. Quid rēx dīxit? 9. Fuēruntne

rē vērā, *in fact.*

polliceor, *promise.*

aeri-pēs, *bronze-footed.*

flammi-fer, *fire-breathing.*

arō, *plough.* (**Arable.**)

serō, *sow.*

Argonautae auxiliō rēgī in bellō? 10. Quid pos-tulāvit Iāsōn, cum bellum cōflectum esset? 11. Quid respondit rēx?

QUESTIONS.

482. Write out a synopsis of *eō*, giving the Present Indicative and Subjunctive in full. Explain the use of moods with *cum* meaning *when*. Rule for *cum* in narration. Rule for *cum* causal and concessive. Translate the following: *ivērunt*, *eāmus*, *ī*, *eunt*, *ivisse*, *ibat*, *ivissētis*; *to go, he may have gone, they will go, you (singular) are going, I might go, we had gone.*

LESSON L.

Irregular Verb Ferō; Dum, Dōnec, and Quoad;
Antequam and Priusquam.

483. Principal Parts: **Ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, bear, carry.**

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.		
INDICATIVE.				
PRES.	ferō fers fert	ferimus fertis ferunt	feror ferris or -re fertur	ferimur feriminī feruntur
IMP.	ferēbam		ferēbar	
FUT.	feram		ferar	
PERF.	tuli		lātus sum	
PLUP.	tuleram		lātus eram	
F. P.	tulerō		lātus erō	
SUBJUNCTIVE.				
PRES.	feram		ferar	
IMP.	ferrem		ferrer	
PERF.	tulerim		lātus sim	
PLUP.	tulissem		lātus essem	

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	fer ¹	ferte	ferre	ferimini
FUT.	fertō	fertōte	fertor	—
	fertō	feruntō	fertor	feruntor

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ferre	ferri
PERF.	tulisse	latus esse
FUT.	laturus esse	latum iri

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	ferēns	PERF.	latus
FUT.	laturus	G'V'E.	ferendus

GERUND.

G.	ferendī	Ac.	ferendum	SUPINE.
D.	ferendō	Ab.	ferendō	Ab.

484. SUBJUNCTIVE WITH DUM, DÖNEC, AND QUOAD.

INDICATIVE.

Dum haec geruntur, reliqui discesserunt. While these things were going on, the rest departed.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Rūsticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis. The countryman is waiting (lit. until the river shall flow by) for the river to flow by.

a. Notice that when **dum** means *while*, and simply marks the fact that one action happens *during* another, the Indicative is used. The Present tense is preferred.

b. Observe, however, that when **dum** means *until*, and implies *purpose*, *doubt*, or *futurity*, it takes the Subjunctive.

NOTE. — **Dōnec** and **quoad** are used, though less frequently, in the same way.

¹ Four verbs drop final -e in the imperative; viz., **dīcō**, **dūcō**, **faciō**, and **ferō**.

485. Rule L. *Dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad*, implying *purpose*, *doubt*, or *futurity*, take the Subjunctive, otherwise the Indicative.

**486. SUBJUNCTIVE WITH ANTEQUAM AND PRIUS-
QUAM.**

INDICATIVE.

*Neque prius fugere dēsti-
tērunt quam ad flūmen
Rhēnum pervenērunt.
They did not cease fleeing
before they came to the
river Rhine.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Priusquam sē hostēs ex
terrōre recipērent, in
finīs Suessiōnum exerci-
tum dūxit. Before the
enemy could recover from
fright, he led his army into the
territory of the Suessiones.*

a. Notice that the Indicative is used with *priusquam* to denote simply that one action happened *before* another. (*Priusquam* may be separated by intervening words as in the example illustrating the use of the Indicative.)

b. Notice that the Subjunctive is used with *priusquam*, when any *further relation* exists. Thus in the example above there is an idea of *possibility*, as well as of *priority of time*.

487. Rule LI. With *antequam* and *priusquam* the Indicative is used to express mere *priority of time*, the Subjunctive to express any *further relation*.

POTENTISSIMUM UNGUENTUM.

488. Iāsōn, cum tyrannī verba audīvisset, īrātus sīc respondit: “Praeclāram vērō grātiam, Aeēta, nōbīs refers prō nostrīs tantīs beneficiīs! Ego tamen nōn sum is, quī periculum vītet. Priusquam sōl

crāstinus occidet, aut tua iūssa cōnfēcerō, aut perierō.” Hīs verbīs discessit, et maestus ad sociōs sē contulit. Rēx autem valdē gāvīsus est, quod crē-didit nūllum mortālem flammiferōs taurōs domāre posse. Intereā Mēdēa incerta erat, quid faceret. Scīvit enim Iāsonem sine auxiliō perītūrum esse. Diū haerēbat. Tandem eī clam auxilium ferre dēcrē-vit. Exspectāvit dum omnēs somnō sē darent. Tum priusquam vigiliae eam caperent, ex rēgiā ēvāsit, et ad flūmen pervēnit. Hīc subsistit incerta quid faciat. Subitō Iāsonem ipsum cernit. Ille enim qui-ēscere nōn potuerat, atque sōlus in rīpā vagābātur. Quem Mēdēa sīc breviter appellat: “ Nē timē, Iāsōn. Ego sum Mēdēa, filia rēgis, quae vēnī ut tibi auxili-um feram.” Hīs verbīs eī potentissimum unguentum dat, quod ipsa composuerat. Nam summae scientiam medicāmentōrum habēbat. Tum Mēdēa, cum Iāsonī explicuissest quō modo unguento ūterētur, et quid deinde faciendum esset, ad rēgiam rediit.

489. 1. To-morrow's sun will set before you can subdue the fire-breathing bulls. 2. While she was escaping from the palace, the guards seized her. 3. They had come to bring her assistance. 4. His comrades departed before he could execute the king's commands. 5. She waited until Jason should bring her assistance.

Sight Translation. FLAMMIFERĪ TAURĪ.

490. Māne Iāsōn nūntium ad rēgem mīsit, quī dracōnis dentīs referret. Deinde, cum suum corpus

armaque unguentō unxisset, cum Argonautīs ad campum proficisciatur. Hīc duōs ingentīs taurōs ex stabulīs ēmergere vident. Mox illī alienōs cernunt. Parumper stant, dum terram aereīs pedibus pulsant et flammās ē nāribus exspīrant. Tum horribilī mūgītū accēdunt. Iāsōn intrepidus stat, dum reliquī Argonautae sē in tūtiōrem locum recipiunt. Iam ferōcēs taurī in Iāsonem invādunt. Subitō, mīrābile dictū! sistunt atque sē convertunt. Sed, priusquam effugerent, Iāsōn prōsilit, atque eōs comprehendit. Neque hī, cum summīs vīribus nīterentur, ēius manūs excutere poterant. Tandem perdomitī, sē iungī patiuntur. Deinde Iāsōn campum arat, āc draconis dentīs sulcīs committit. Ex quibus venit mīra seges armātōrum virōrum. Dē hīs autem Mēdēa Iāsonem praemonuerat. Ille igitur sine morā in mediōs virōs suam galeam iniēcit. Quō factō, virī inter sē pūgnāre incēpērunt, atque mox ad ūnum caesī sunt.

491. 1. Recūsāvitne Iāsōn iūssa rēgis? 2. Cūr rēx gāvīsus est? 3. Cūr diū haerēbat Mēdēa? 4. Quid tandem fēcit? 5. Quem in rīpā cernit? 6. Quid Iāsonī dat? 7. Quid deinde Mēdēa facit? 8. Quō modo Iāsōn unguentō ūsus est? 9. Quid fēcērunt taurī, cum Argonautās cernerent? 10. Cūr

stabulum, stall, STABLE.

sistō, stop. (De-sist.)

parum-per, for a little while.

nītor, struggle.

pulsō, paw, beat. (Pulse.)

patior, suffer, allow. (Patient.)

nāris, nostril. (Nasal.)

seges, crop.

ex-spīrō, breathe out. (Ex-

spire.)

taurī sistunt priusquam ad Iāsonem pervenīrent?
 11. Quālis seges venit ex sulcīs? 12. Quō modo
 Iāsōn armātōs virōs superat?

QUESTIONS.

492. Give a synopsis of **ferō**, Active and Passive, writing the Present Indicative of both voices in full. What tense of the Subjunctive of **ferō** is irregular? How does **dum** differ in meaning when used with the Indicative or the Subjunctive? When do **dum**, **dōnec**, and **quoad** take the Subjunctive? When do **antequam** and **priusquam** take the Subjunctive? Translate the following: **ferāmus**, **tulisse**, **ferēbāris**, **lātī essētis**, **ferrent**, **ferrī**, **tulerit**, **feruntō**, **fert**; *I might have carried, you (plural) had been carried, to be about to be carried, we shall carry, he was carried, you (singular) may have been carried, to have been carried, thou shalt be carried.*

LESSON LI.

Irregular Verbs **Volō**, **Nōlō**, **Mālō**; Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse.

493. Principal Parts:

Volō, *velle, volūi, be willing, wish.*

Nōlō, *nōlle, nōlui, be unwilling.*

Mālō, *mālle, mālui be more willing, prefer.*

INDICATIVE.

PRES.	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
	volt (vult)	nōn volt (nōn vult)	māvolt (māvult)
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	voltis	nōn voltis	māvoltis
	(vultis)	(nōn vultis)	(māvultis)
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt

IMP.	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
FUT.	volam	nōlam	mālam
PERF.	voluī	nōluī	māluī
PLUP.	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
F. P.	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	velim	nōlim	mālim
	velis	nōlis	mālis
	velit	nōlit	mālit
	velimus	nōlimus	mālimus
	velitis	nōlitis	mālitis
	velint	nōlint	mālint
IMP.	vellem	nōllem	māllem
	vellēs	nōllēs	māllēs
	vellet	nōllet	māllet
	vellēmus	nōllēmus	māllēmus
	vellētis	nōllētis	māllētis
	vellent	nōllent	māllent
PERF.	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
PLUP.	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	_____	nōlī	_____
	_____	nōlīte	_____
FUT.	_____	nōlītō, etc.	_____

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	velle	nōlle	mālle
PERF.	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	volēns	nōlēns	_____
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a. Nōlō is compounded of the negative nē + volō.
Mālō = mage (*more*) + volō.

494.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

The student will recall the general rule that verbs of *saying, thinking, knowing, and perceiving* are followed by the Infinitive with a subject-accusative. Examine the following examples:

a. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

DIRECT.

Germānī, qui trāns Rhēnum incolunt, inter sē obsidēs dant. *The Germans, who dwell across the Rhine, are exchanging hostages.*

INDIRECT.

Dīcit Germānōs, qui trāns Rhēnum incolant, inter sē obsidēs dare. *He says that the Germans, who dwell across the Rhine, are exchanging hostages.*

Dīxit Germānōs, qui trāns Rhēnum incolerent, inter sē obsidēs dare. *He said that the Germans, who dwelt across the Rhine, were exchanging hostages.*

Observe that, in the Subordinate clause introduced by **qui**, the verb — which is in the Indicative mood in the Direct Discourse — becomes Subjunctive in the Indirect. Notice also that the rule for Sequence of Tenses holds good in Indirect Discourse.

b. COMMANDS.

DIRECT.

Venī ad mē, sī potes. *Come to me, if you can.*

INDIRECT.

Respondet veniat ad sē, sī possit. *He replies that he may come to him, if he can.*

Respondit venīret ad sē, sī posset. *He replied that he might come to him, if he could.*

Observe that the Imperative in the Direct Discourse is changed to the Subjunctive in the Indirect.

Mild commands with the *Hortatory Subjunctive* in Direct Discourse retain the Subjunctive in the Indirect, thus :

DIRECT.

Redeat ad mē, cum volet. Let him return to me, when he pleases.

INDIRECT.

Respondet redeat ad sē, cum velit. He replies that he may return to him, when he pleases.

Respondit redīret ad sē, cum vellet. He replied that he might return to him, when he pleased.

Notice that the First and Second persons in the Direct Discourse are usually changed to the Third person in the Indirect.

c. QUESTIONS.

DIRECT.

Quid tibi vis? What do you mean ?

INDIRECT.

Respondet: Quid sibi vellet? He replies: What does he mean?

Respondit: Quid sibi vellet? He replied: What did he mean?

Observe that a *real* question is put in the Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse. On the contrary, *rhetorical* questions (which are merely asked for effect, and imply their own answer) are generally put in the Infinitive in Indirect Discourse, thus :

DIRECT.

Quid est turpius? What is baser?

INDIRECT.

Quid esse turpius? What was baser?

A rhetorical question suggesting a *doubt*, and therefore taking the Subjunc. in Direct Discourse, retains the Subjunc. in the Indirect, as:

DIRECT.	INDIRECT.
Quid agam? <i>What am I to do?</i>	Respondit: quid ageret? <i>He replied: What was he to do?</i>

495. Rule LII. In Indirect Discourse, the Subjunctive is used in **subordinate clauses**, in **commands**, and in **real questions**; but rhetorical questions regularly take the Infinitive

MEDEAE FUGA.

496. Iāsōn, omnibus labōribus cōfēctīs, cum sociīs ad nāvem rediit. Rēx autem, cum Iāsonem negōtium cōnfēcisse audīvisset, prīmū obstupuit, deinde in suam fīliam saevīre coepit. Scīvit enim Mēdēam ūnam esse quae Iāsonī auxilium ferre potuisset. Cum tamen iam nox esset, statuit diem sibi exspectandum esse. Dīxit autem sē prīmā lūce in perfidam fīliam animadversūrum esse, quae suum patrem alienīs prōdere voluisset.

Mēdēa, hīs minīs audītīs, vehementer commōta est. Scīvit enim Aeētam hominem esse barbarum et īrācundum. Quid faceret? Nōn dubium esse quīn, sī in rēgiā manēret, sua vīta māgnō in perīculō esset. Praetereā nisi Iāson dē cōnsiliīs rēgis certior facerētur, illum cum omnibus sociīs peritūrum esse.

Tālia in animō volvēns, diū incerta erat. Tandem fugere dēcerēvit. Iterum ē rēgiā ēlapsa ad rīpam flūminis pervēnit. Hīc Iāsonem invēnit. Ille enim cīus adventum exspectābat. Tum Mēdēa docuit ūnam esse spem salūtis sī fugam experīrentur; rēgem prīmā lūce cum omnibus cōpiīs ventūrum esse; sine morā in nāvem cōnscenderent et fugerent.

NOTE.—Before translating the following sentences into Latin, change the English into the Latin form. Thus the first sentence will read: *Medea knew Jason her arrival to be about to await.*

497. 1. Medea knew that Jason would await her arrival. 2. The king said that they might remain in the palace if they wished. 3. Jason knew that the king would be very angry, when he heard this. 4. They reply: What are they to do? If they remain, their lives will be in great danger. 5. Jason knows that Medea is the only (person) who can bring him assistance.

Sight Translation. MĒDĒA ET DRACŌ.

498. At Iāsōn respondit: Sē hōc modō nōlle dis-cēdere. Num ad patriam sine vellere aureō, propter quod et ipse et fortēs sociī tot labōrēs pertulissent, redīre posset? Sē mālle morī quam, rē īfectā, ex Colchide discēdere.

Inde Mēdēa Iāsonem sequī iussit; sē eum ad vellus aureum ductūram esse. Prōtinus virgō rapidō passū in dēnsam silvam penetrāvit. Iāsōn ducem subsequitur. Subitō Iāsōn ingentem flamمام cōn-

īn-fectus, unaccomplished.
passus, step, PACE.
sub-sequor, follow closely.
vibrō, gleam. (Vibrate.)
rubor, redness. (Ruby.)
sanguineus, blood-red.
crista, CREST.
am-plexor, encircle.
sībila, hissing. (Sibilant.)

horreō, bristle.
offa, cake.
mel, honey.
medicātus, magic.
sopōrātus, sleep-causing.
guttur, throat. (Guttural.)
pandō, open, ex-PAND.
humī, on the ground.
iaceō, lie. (Ad-jacent.)

spicit. Tenebrae saevā lūce vibrant. Tum quaerit Iāsōn, “Quid est ille rubor? Quid tam subitō refulsit.” Cuī Mēdēa respondet eum dracōnis oculōs cōnspicere; illum sanguineīs cristīs sīc fulgēre. Brevī posteā Iāsōn ipse dracōnem cernere potest. Ille immēnsīs orbibus arborem amplexus, iam caput tollit et horrenda sībila ēmittit. Cuī Mēdēa, vidēns collum iam horrēre, offam melle et medicatīs frūgi- bus sopōrātam obicit. Ille ingēns guttur pandēns, offam corripit. Iamque mōnstrī altae cristae cadunt, atque caput et ingēns cervīx humī iacent.

499. 1. Quam rēx culpāvit, cum Iāsonem negōtium cōnfēcisse audīvisset? 2. Quid dīxit rēx, sē prīmā lūce factūrum esse? 3. Quālis homō erat Aeēta? 4. Quid Mēdēa facere dēcrēvit? 5. Quem ad rīpam flūminis invēnit? 6. Quae Argonautīs erat ūna spēs salūtis? 7. Cūr Iāsōn hōc modō discēdere nōluit? 8. Ubi Mēdēa Iāsonem dūcit? 9. Quid subitō Iāsōn cōnspicit? 10. Iāsonī dē hōc rubōre quaerentī quid Mēdēa respondet? 11. Quid facit dracō, ubi Iāsonem cernit? 12. Quō modo Mēdēa effēcit ut dracō dormīret?

QUESTIONS.

500. In what clause is the Infinitive with Subject-Accusative used in Indirect Discourse? What mood is used in Subordinate clauses? How are *commands* and *questions* expressed? Give synopses of **volō**, **nōlō**, and **mālō**, writing the Indicative Present in full. Translate the following : **nōluissētis**, **māvolt**, **volēmus**, **nōllēs**, **māluerint**, **voluisse**, **nōn vīs**, **mālimus**, **nōlle**; *we were unwilling, you (singular) had wished, they might prefer, be ye unwilling, I preferred, you (plural) will have wished, to prefer, they will wish, they may wish, they might wish.*

LESSON LII.

Irregular Verb FIŌ.

501. Principal Parts: FIŌ, fierī, factus, *be made, become.*

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRES.	fiō	fīmus	fīam
	fīs	fītis	fīas
	fit	fiunt	fīat
IMP.	fiēbam		fierem
FUT.	fīam		
PERF.	factus sum		factus sim
PLUP.	factus eram		factus essem
F. P.	factus erō		

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
PRES.	fi	fīte	PRES. fierī
FUT.	fītō	fītōte	PERF. factus esse
	fītō	fīuntō	FUT. factum īrī

PARTICIPLES.	
PERF. factus	G'V'E. faciendus

a. FIŌ is used as the Passive of faciō. Notice that the -ī is long, except before -er.

VELLUS AUREUM.

502. Iāsōn, cum dēnique dracōnem dormīre vīdisset, māgnam arborem, sub quā ingēns mōnstrum extēndit, aspīcit. Per rāmōs aurī fulgōrem cōnspicit. Tum eī quaerentī viam, quā sē ad caput arboris ferret, Mēdēa respondet nēcessē esse eī arborem ascendere, sī praemiō potīrī velit. Nēc mora fit. Sine ūllō sonitū dormientem dracōnem trānsilit, atque ad caput arboris ascendit. Iam avidus manū por-

rigit et vellus optatum corripit. Tum celeriter ex arbore descendit. Tacitū ipse et Mēdēa ab locō discedunt, et per silvam vestigia repetunt. Ubi vērō sociis, quī anxiō animō ducem exspectabant, per tenebrās aureus fulgor apparet, māgnus clāmor in caelum surgit. Iāsōn gaudēns ad rīpam incēdit, atque prius vellus aureum in puppim mittit. Deinde Mēdēae persuādet ut patriam relinquat et sēcum ad Thraciam proficiscātur. Prīnum virgō īre nōluit. Tandem autem Iāsonī spondentī sē eam in mātrīmōnium ductūrum esse, cum prīnum in tūtum locum pervēnissent, concēdit. Tum laetī Argonautae nāvem solvunt et prīmā lūce ad ōstia flūminis appropiābant.

503. 1. The Argonauts rejoiced when they saw the gleam of the golden fleece. 2. It will be necessary for you to go to the river, if you wish this to be done. 3. Jason replied that he could see the fleece in the branches of the tree, under which the dragon was sleeping. 4. Did Jason persuade Medea to leave her country? 5. You must climb the tree, if you wish to obtain the golden fleece.

Sight Translation. REDITUS ARGONAUTĀRUM.

504. Intereā māne rūmor Argonautās discessisse per urbem volat atque mox ad aurīs rēgis venit. Ille suspicāns id quod erat, Mēdēam per rēgiām quaerit, sed nēquīquam. Inde furēns ad flūmen fertur. Iam rīpae cīvibus complentur, quī omnēs ūnam in partem spectant. Procul Aeēta puppim

nāvis cernit, quae iam ē cōnspectū ēvehitur. Brevī posteā nūntius rēgem certiōrem fēcit, Argonautās cum Mēdēā et vellere aureō ex ēius manibus ēffūgisse.

Intereā Argonautae secundō ventō diem noctemque per undās volant. Cum tandem ad ōstia Histrī pervēnissent, in terram ēgrediuntur et laetissimās nūptiās celebrant. Tum iterum nāvem solvunt. Per variōs cāsūs, per multa pericula eursum tenent, et dēnique cum vellere aureō in portum Iōleī invehuntur.

Multae aliae rēs ā Latīnīs scrip̄tōribus dē Iāsone et Mēdēā nārrantur. Quās rēs autem discipulus ipse nunc Latīnē legere potest.

505. 1. Quid per rāmōs arboris Iāsōn cōspicit?
2. Quid necesse erat eī facere ut vellere aureō potīrētur? 3. Quid faciunt sociī ubi aureum fulgōrem cernunt? 4. Quid Iāsōn Mēdēae persuādet ut faciat? 5. Nōnne Mēdēa īre volt? 6. Ubi prīmā lūce erant Argonautae? 7. Quī rūmor māne ad aurīs rēgis vēnit? 8. Quid fēcit rēx? 9. Dē quō mox certior factus est? 10. Ubi Argonautae nūptiās celebrant? 11. In quem portum dēnique invehuntur? 12. Ubi nunc discipulus ipse dē Iāsone et Mēdēā multās aliās rēs legere potest?

QUESTIONS.

506. How is fiō used? When is the -i of fiō long? Give a synopsis of fiō, writing the Present Indicative and Subjunctive in full. Translate the following: **factum erit, fieri, fiētis, facta essent, fī;** *it may be done, to be about to be done, they might be done, having been done.*

auris, ear. (Aural.)

Hister, Danube river.

Latinē, in LATIN.

legō, read. (Lecture.)

STEM.	I.		II.		Consonant		III.		IV.		V.	
	F.	-a	M.	-o	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M.	-u	M.	N.
SINGULARIA. N. G. D. Ae. Am. Ab.	-a	-us, -er, and -ir	-um	-um	-s ¹ or -z ²	-s ¹ or -z ²	-s ¹ or -z ²	-us	-us	-u	-es	F.
	-ae	-ō	-um	-um	-is	-i	-im (-em)	-ū	-ūs	-ēi	-ēi	
	-ae	-ō	-um	-um	-em	-e	-im (-em)	-um	-ū	-ēm	-ēm	
	-am	-ō	-ō	-ō	-e	-i (-e)	-i (-e)	-ū	-ū	-ē	-ē	
	-ā	-i	-ēs	-a	-ēs	-a	-ēs	-ia	-ia	-es	-es	
	-ae	-ōrum	-ōrum	-um	-a	-ēs	-ibus	-ium	-num	-ērum	-ēbus	
PLURALIA. N. G. D. Is. Ās. Ab.	-ārum	-is	-is	-a	-ēs	-a	-is (-ēs)	-ia	-ūs	-ibus	-ēs	
	-ārum	-ās	-ās	-is	-ōs	-is	-ibus	-ia	-ibus	-ua	-ebus	
	-ārum	-ās	-ās	-is	-ōs	-is	-ibus	-ia	-ūs	-ibus	-ēbus	
	-ārum	-ās	-ās	-is	-ōs	-is	-ibus	-ia	-ūs	-ibus	-ēbus	
	-ārum	-ās	-ās	-is	-ōs	-is	-ibus	-ia	-ūs	-ibus	-ēbus	
	-ārum	-ās	-ās	-is	-ōs	-is	-ibus	-ia	-ūs	-ibus	-ēbus	

MODEL NOUNS.

STEM.	porta-		servo-		bello-		rēg-		capit-		turri-		marī-		manu-		cornu-		diē-		
	N.	G.	D.	Ae.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ae.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ae.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ae.	Ab.	
SINGULARIA. N. G. D. Ae. Portam. Ab.	porta	portae	portae	portam	portā	servus	bellum	bellū	rēx	caput	turris	mare	maris	marī	manus	cornū	cornū	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portae	portae	portam	portā	servi	belli	bellō	rēgis	capitis	turris	mare	marī	marī	manūs	cornūs	cornūs	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portae	portae	portam	portā	servō	bellum	bellū	rēgi	capitī	turri	mare	marī	marī	manū (-ū)	cornū	cornū	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portae	portae	portam	portā	servō	bellum	bellū	rēgem	caput	turrim (-em)	mare	marī	marī	manum	cornū	cornū	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portae	portae	portam	portā	servō	bellum	bellū	rēge	capite	turri (-e)	mare	marī	marī	maniū	cornū	cornū	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portae	portae	portam	portā	servi	bella	bella	rēgēs	capita	turres	maria	marīum	marīum	maniūs	cornua	cornua	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
PLURALIA. N. G. D. Is. Ās. Ab.	portae	portārum	portārum	portam	portā	servōrum	bellōrum	bellōrum	rēgibus	capitibus	turribus	maribus	marībus	marībus	maniūs	cornuum	cornuum	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portās	portās	portas	portā	servīs	belis	belis	rēgēs	capita	turris (-ēs)	maria	marīa	marīa	maniūs	cornua	cornua	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portās	portās	portas	portā	servīs	belis	belis	rēgibus	capitibus	turribus	maribus	marībus	marībus	maniūs	cornibus	cornibus	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portās	portās	portas	portā	servīs	belis	belis	rēgēs	capita	turris (-ēs)	maria	marīa	marīa	maniūs	cornibus	cornibus	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portās	portās	portas	portā	servīs	belis	belis	rēgibus	capitibus	turribus	maribus	marībus	marībus	maniūs	cornibus	cornibus	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi
	portae	portās	portās	portas	portā	servīs	belis	belis	rēgēs	capita	turris (-ēs)	maria	marīa	marīa	maniūs	cornibus	cornibus	diēs	diēs	diēi	diēi

¹ Usually with euphonic changes.² Wanting, and stem usually undergoes euphonic changes.

T A B L E S
O F
DECLEMNSION AND CONJUGATION.

508.

NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION.—**A** STEMS.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N.	<i>porta</i> , <i>a gate</i> .	<i>portae</i> , <i>gates</i> .
G.	<i>portae</i> , <i>of a gate</i> , or, <i>a gate's</i> .	<i>portarum</i> , <i>of gates</i> , or, <i>gates'</i> .
D.	<i>portae</i> , <i>to or for a gate</i> .	<i>portis</i> , <i>to or for gates</i> .
Ac.	<i>portam</i> , <i>a gate</i> .	<i>portas</i> , <i>gates</i> .
Ab.	<i>portā</i> , <i>from, with, or by a gate</i> .	<i>portis</i> , <i>from, with, or by gates</i> .

509.

SECOND DECLENSION.—**O** STEMS.
slave (m.) *boy* (m.) *field* (m.) *man* (m.) *temple* (n.)

SINGULAR.

N.	servus	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>	<i>vir</i>	<i>templum</i>
G.	servī	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>templī</i>
D.	servō	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>templō</i>
Ac.	servum	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrūm</i>	<i>virum</i>	<i>templum</i>
Ab.	servō	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>templō</i>

PLURAL.

N.	servī	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>templa</i>
G.	servōrum	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>	<i>virōrum</i>	<i>templōrum</i>
D.	servīs	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	<i>templīs</i>
Ac.	servōs	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>agrōs</i>	<i>virōs</i>	<i>templa</i>
Ab.	servīs	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	<i>templīs</i>

NOTE.—The Vocative Singular of Second Declension nouns in **-us** ends in **-e**, as : **serve**.

510. *filius, son* (m.)*auxilium, aid* (n.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>filius</i>	<i>filiī</i>	<i>auxilium</i>	<i>auxilia</i>
G. <i>filiī, -iī</i>	<i>filiōrum</i>	<i>auxiliī, -iī</i>	<i>auxiliōrum</i>
D. <i>filiō</i>	<i>filiīs</i>	<i>auxiliō</i>	<i>auxiliīs</i>
Ac. <i>filium</i>	<i>filiōs</i>	<i>auxilium</i>	<i>auxilia</i>
Ab. <i>filiō</i>	<i>filiīs</i>	<i>auxiliō</i>	<i>auxiliīs</i>

NOTE.—The Vocative Singular of *filius* is *filiī*.

511. THIRD DECLENSION.—LIQUID STEMS.

<i>consul</i> (m.)	<i>legion</i> (f.)	<i>maiden</i> (f.)	<i>river</i> (n.)
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SINGULAR.

N. <i>cōnsul</i>	<i>legiō</i>	<i>virgō</i>	<i>flūmen</i>
G. <i>cōnsulīs</i>	<i>legiōnis</i>	<i>virginis</i>	<i>flūminis</i>
D. <i>cōnsulī</i>	<i>legiōnī</i>	<i>virginī</i>	<i>flūmini</i>
Ac. <i>cōsulem</i>	<i>legiōnem</i>	<i>virginem</i>	<i>flūmen</i>
Ab. <i>cōsule</i>	<i>legiōne</i>	<i>virgine</i>	<i>flūmine</i>

PLURAL.

N. <i>cōsulēs</i>	<i>legiōnēs</i>	<i>virginēs</i>	<i>flūmina</i>
G. <i>cōsulum</i>	<i>legiōnum</i>	<i>virginum</i>	<i>flūminum</i>
D. <i>cōsulibus</i>	<i>legiōnibus</i>	<i>virginibus</i>	<i>flūminibus</i>
Ac. <i>cōsulēs</i>	<i>legiōnēs</i>	<i>virginēs</i>	<i>flūmina</i>
Ab. <i>cōsulibus</i>	<i>legiōnibus</i>	<i>virginibus</i>	<i>flūminibus</i>

<i>labor</i> (m.)	<i>father</i> (m.)	<i>body</i> (n.)	<i>race</i> (n.)
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SINGULAR.

N. <i>labor</i>	<i>pater</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>genus</i>
G. <i>labōris</i>	<i>patris</i>	<i>corporis</i>	<i>generis</i>
D. <i>labōrī</i>	<i>patrī</i>	<i>corporī</i>	<i>generī</i>
Ac. <i>labōrem</i>	<i>patrem</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>genus</i>
Ab. <i>labōre</i>	<i>patre</i>	<i>corpore</i>	<i>genere</i>

PLURAL.

N.	labōrēs	patrēs	corpora	genera
G.	labōrum	patrum	corporum	generum
D.	labōribus	patribus	corporibus	generibus
Ac.	labōrēs	patrēs	corpora	genera
Ab.	labōribus	patribus	corporibus	generibus

513.

MUTE STEMS.

<i>chief</i> (m.)	<i>king</i> (m.)	<i>judge</i> (m.)
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SINGULAR.

N.	prīnceps	rēx	iūdex
G.	prīncipis	rēgis	iūdicis
D.	prīncipi	rēgi	iūdicī
Ac.	prīncipem	rēgem	iūdicem
Ab.	prīncipe	rēge	iūdice

PLURAL.

N.	prīncipēs	rēgēs	iūdicēs
G.	prīncipum	rēgum	iūdicum
D.	prīncipibus	rēgibus	iūdicibus
Ac.	prīncipēs	rēgēs	iūdicēs
Ab.	prīncipibus	rēgibus	iūdicibus

514. <i>soldier</i> (m.)	<i>guard</i> (m.)	<i>head</i> (n.)
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SINGULAR.

N.	mīles	custōs	caput
G.	militis	custōdis	capitis
D.	mīlītī	custōdī	capitī
Ac.	mīlitem	custōdem	caput
Ab.	mīlite	custōde	capite

PLURAL.

N.	mīlitēs	custōdēs	capita
G.	mīlitum	custōdum	capitum
D.	mīlitibus	custōdibus	capitibus
Ac.	mīlitēs	custōdēs	capita
Ab.	mīlitibus	custōdibus	capitibus

515.

I STEMS.

a. Masculines and Feminines in -is and -ēs.

cough (f.) ship (f.) fire (m.) enemy (m.) cloud (f.)

SINGULAR.

N.	tussis	nāvis	īgnis	hostis	nūbēs
G.	tussis	nāvis	īgnis	hostis	nūbis
D.	tussi	nāvī	īgnī	hostī	nūbī
Ac.	tussim	nāvem (-im)	īgnem	hostem	nūbem
Ab.	tussi	nāvī (-e)	īgnī (-e)	hoste	nūbe

PLURAL.

N.	tussēs	nāvēs	īgnēs	hostēs	nūbēs
G.	tassium	nāvium	īgnium	hostium	nūbium
D.	tussibus	nāvibus	īgnibus	hostibus	nūbibus
Ac.	tussīs (-ēs)	nāvīs (-ēs)	īgnīs (-ēs)	hostīs (-ēs)	nūbīs (-ēs)
Ab.	tussibus	nāvibus	īgnibus	hostibus	nūbibus

b. Neuters in -e, -al, and -ar.

sea (n.) animal (n.) spur (n.)

SINGULAR.

N.	mare	animal	calcar
G.	maris	animālis	calcāris
D.	marī	animālī	calcārī
Ac.	mare	animal	calcar
Ab.	marī	animālī	calcārī

PLURAL.

N.	maria	animālia	calcāria
G.	marium	animālium	calcārium
D.	maribus	animālibus	calcāribus
Ac.	maria	animālia	calcāria
Ab.	maribus	animālibus	calcāribus

516.

MIXED STEMS.

city (f.)	citadel (f.)	bridge (m.)	age (f.)
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SINGULAR.

N.	urbs	arx	pōns	aetās
G.	urbis	arcis	pontis	aetātis
D.	urbī	arcī	pontī	aetātī
Ac.	urbem	arcem	pontem	aetātem
Ab.	urbe	arce	ponte	aetāte

PLURAL.

N.	urbēs	arcēs	pontēs	aetātēs
G.	urbium	arcium	pontium	aetātium (-um)
D.	urbibus	arcibus	pontibus	aetātibus
Ac.	urbīs (-ēs)	arcīs (-ēs)	pontīs (-ēs)	aetātīs (-ēs)
Ab.	urbibus	arcibus	pontibus	aetātibus

517.

FOURTH DECLENSION.—U STEMS.

exercitus, army (m.)	cornū, horn (n.)
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	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	exercitus	exercitūs	cornū	cornua
G.	exercitūs	exercituum	cornūs	cornuum
D.	exercituī (-ū)	exercitibus	cornū	cornibus
Ac.	exercitum	exercitūs	cornū	cornua
Ab.	exercitū	exercitibus	cornū	cornibus

518.

FIFTH DECLENSION.—E STEMS.

diēs, day (m.)	rēs, thing (f.)
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	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
G.	diēi	diērum	rei	rērum
D.	diēi	diēbus	rei	rēbus
Ac.	diem	diēs	rem	rēs
Ab.	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

519.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

god (m.)*house* (f.)*strength* (f.)

SINGULAR.

N.	deus	domus	vīs
G.	deī	domūs (-ī, loc.)	vīs
D.	deō	domui (-ō)	vī
Ac.	deum	domum	vim
Ab.	deō	domō (-ū)	vī

PLURAL.

N.	deī, diī, dī	domūs	vīrēs
G.	deōrum, deūm	domuum (-ōrum)	vīriūm
D.	deīs, diīs, dīs	domibus	vīribus
Ac.	deōs	domōs (-ūs)	vīrēs
Ab.	deīs, diīs, dīs	domibus	vīribus

520.

GREEK NOUNS.

NOTE.—*These are given for reference only. All the irregular forms of Greek nouns occurring in the text will be found in the Vocabulary.*

DEC. I.

DECLENSION II.

DEC. III.

SINGULAR.

N.	Hellē	Naxos	Perseus	Propontis
G.	Hellēs	Naxī	Perseī (-eos)	Propontidis
				(-idos)
D.	Hellae	Naxō	Perseō (-eī)	Propontidī
Ac.	Hellēn	Naxon (-um)	Persea	Propontida
Ab.	Hellē (-ā)	Naxō	Perseō	Propontide

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES.

SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.	
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
bonus	bona	bonum	miser	miserā	M.
bonī	bonae	bonī	miserī	miserī	ruber
bonō	bonae	bonō	miserō	miserō	rubiā
bonum	bonam	bonum	miserum	miserum	ruberō
bonō	bonā	bonō	miserō	miserō	rubrum
PLURAL.		PLURAL.		PLURAL.	
bonae	bona	miserī	miserē	rubiā	ruberā
bonōrum	bonōrum	miserōrum	miserarūm	ruberōrum	rubrārum
bonīs	bonīs	miserīs	miserīs	ruberīs	ruberōrum
bonās	bonās	miserōs	miserās	ruberās	ruberīs
bonīs	bonīs	miserīs	miserīs	ruberīs	ruberīs

The following nine adjectives have -ius in the Genitive Singular in all genders, and -i in the Dative: alius, sōlus, tōtus, ūnus, ūllus, nūllus, alter, uter, neuter.

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES.

Three Terminations.		Two Terminations.		One Termination.	
SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.	SINGULAR.	SINGULAR.	SINGULAR.
M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	M.	N.
ācer	ācris	ācre	fortis	forte	meliōris
ācris			fortis	forte	meliōris
ācri			forti	forte	meliōri
ācrem	ācre	ācre	fortem	meliōrem	meliōre (-ī)
ācri			forti	forte	meliōrem
PLURAL.		PLURAL.		PLURAL.	
ācrēs	ācris	ācris	fortēs	fortia	meliōrēs
ācrium			fortium	fortium	meliōrum
ācribus			fortibus	fortibus	meliōribus
ācris (-ēs)	ācris (-ēs)	ācris	fortis (-īs)	fortia	meliōrēs (-īs)
ācribus			fortibus	fortibus	meliōribus

ADJECTIVES.

522. FIRST, AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

bonus, bona, bonum, good.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. bonus	bona	bonum
G. bonī	bonae	bonī
D. bonō	bonae	bonō
Ac. bonum	bonam	bonum
Ab. bonō	bonā	bonō

PLURAL.

N. bonī	bonaē	bona
G. bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
D. bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Ac. bonōs	bonās	bona
Ab. bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

miser, misera, miserum, wretched.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. miser	misera	miserum
G. miseri	miserae	miseri
D. miserō	miserae	miserō
Ac. miserum	misera	miserum
Ab. miserō	misera	miserō

PLURAL.

N. miseri	miserae	misera
G. miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
D. miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Ac. miserōs	miserās	misera
Ab. miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
G. pulchrī	pulchræ	pulchrī
D. pulchrō	pulchræ	pulchrō
Ac. pulehrum	pulchram	pulchrum
Ab. pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō

PLURAL.

N. pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra
G. pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
D. pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
Ac. pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
Ab. pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

523.

THIRD DECLENSION.—I STEMS.

ācer, ācris, ācre, sharp.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
G.	ācris				ācrium
D.	ācrai				ācribus
Ac. ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrīs (-ēs)	ācrīs (-ēs)	ācria
Ab.	ācrai				ācribus

fortis, forte, brave.

SINGULAR.

M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
N. fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia
G. fortis			fortium
D. fortī			fortibus
Ac. forte		fortīs (-ēs)	fortia
Ab. fortī			fortibus

524.

CONSONANT STEMS.

audāx, daring.

SINGULAR.

M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
N.	audāx	audācēs	audācia
G.	audācis		audācium
D.	audācī		audācibus
Ac.	audācem	audāx	audācīs (-ēs)
Ab.	audācī (-e)		audācibus

prūdēns, prudent.

SINGULAR.

M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
N.	prūdēns	prūdentēs	prūdentia
G.	prūdentis		prūdentium
D.	prūdentī		prūdentibus
Ac.	prūdentem	prūdēns	prūdentīs (-ēs)
Ab.	prūdentī (-e)		prūdentibus

525.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

alius, alia, aliud, another.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	alius	alia	aliūd	aliī	alia
G.		aliūs		aliōrum	aliārum
D.		aliī			aliīs
Ac.	alium	aliām	aliud	aliōs	aliās
Ab.	aliō	aliā	aliō		aliīs

ūnus, ūna, ūnum, one. tōtus, tōta, tōtum, whole.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	tōtus	tōta
G.		ūniūs			tōtiūs
D.		ūnī			tōtī
Ac.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	tōtum	tōtam
Ab.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	tōtō	tōtā

duo, duae, duo, two. **trēs, tria, three.**

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	N.
N. duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
G. duōrum	duārum	duōrum		trium
D. duōbus	duābus	duōbus		tribus
Ac. duōs, duo	duās	duo	trīs (trēs)	tria
Ab. duōbus	duābus	duōbus		tribus

526. DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES.

lātior, lātius, wider. **plūs, more.**

SINGULAR.

M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
N. lātior	lātius	—	plūs
G. lātiōris	—	—	plūris
D. lātiōrī	—	—	—
Ac. lātiōrem	lātius	—	plūs
Ab. lātiōre or -ī	—	—	plūre

PLURAL.

N.	lātiōrēs	lātiōra	plūrēs	plūra
G.	lātiōrum		plūrium	
D.	lātiōribus		plūribus	
Ac.	lātiōrēs (-is)	lātiōra	plūrīs (-ēs)	plūra
Ab.	lātiōribus		plūribus	

527. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

ADJECTIVES IN -lis.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
facilis, -e, <i>easy.</i>	facilior, -ius.	facillimus, -a, -um.
dificilis, -e, <i>difficult.</i>	dificilior, -ius.	dificillimus, -a, -um.
similis, -e, <i>like.</i>	similior, -ius.	simillimus, -a, -um.
dissimilis, -e, <i>unlike.</i>	dissimilior, -ius.	dissimillimus, -a, -um.
gracilis, -e, <i>slender.</i>	gracilior, -ius.	gracillimus, -a, -um.
humilis, -e, <i>low.</i>	humilior, -ius.	humillimus, -a, -um.

ADJECTIVES WITH DOUBLE SUPERLATIVE.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
exterus, <i>outward.</i>	exterior, <i>outer.</i>	extrēmus, extimus, <i>outmost.</i>
īferus, <i>low.</i>	īferior, <i>lower.</i>	īfimus, īmus, <i>lowest.</i>
posterus, <i>following.</i>	posterior, <i>later.</i>	postrēmus, postumus, <i>last.</i>
superus, <i>upper.</i>	superior, <i>higher.</i>	suprēmus, summus, <i>top of, highest.</i>

ADJECTIVES WITH NO POSITIVE.

[cis, citrā, adv., <i>on this side.]</i>	citerior, <i>hither.</i>	citimus, <i>hithermost.</i>
[in, intrā, prep., <i>in, within.]</i>	interior, <i>inner.</i>	intimus, <i>inmost.</i>
[prae, prō, prep., <i>before.]</i>	prior, former.	prīmus, first.
[prope, adv., <i>near.]</i>	propior, nearer.	proximus, next.
[ūltrā, adv., <i>beyond.]</i>	ūlterior, farther.	ūltimus, farthest.

ADJECTIVES IRREGULAR THROUGHOUT.

bonus, good.	melior, better.	optimus, best.
malus, bad.	pēior, worse.	pessimus, worst.
māgnus, great.	māior, greater.	māximus, greatest.
parvus, small.	minor, smaller.	minimus, smallest.
multus, much.	—, plūs, more.	plūrimus, most.
multi, many.	plūrēs, more.	plūrimi, most.

528.

NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.

1. **ūnus, ūna, ūnum, one.**
2. **duo, duae, duo, two.**
3. **trēs, tria, three.**
4. **quattuor**
5. **quīnque**
6. **sex**
7. **septem**

ORDINALS.

1. **prīmus, first.**
2. **secundus, second.**
3. **tertius, third.**
4. **quartus**
5. **quīntus**
6. **sextus**
7. **septimus**

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
8. octō	octāvus
9. novem	nōnus
10. decem	decimus
11. ūndecim	ūndecimus
12. duodecim	duodecimus
13. tredecim	tertius decimus
14. quattuordecim	quartus decimus
15. quīndecim	quīntus decimus
16. sēdecim	sextus decimus
17. septendecim	septimus decimus
18. duodēvīgintī	duodēvīcēsimus
19. ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsimus
20. vīgintī	vīcēsimus
21. vīgintī ūnus or ūnus et vīgintī	vīcēsimus prīmus or ūnus et vīcēsimus
28. duodētrīgintā	duodētrīcēsimus
29. ūndētrīgintā	ūndētrīcēsimus
30. trīgintā	trīcēsimus
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus
50. quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus
80. octōgintā	octōgēsimus
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus
100. centum	centēsimus
101. centum ūnus or centum et ūnus	centēsimus prīmus or ūnus et centēsimus
200. ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsimus
300. trecentī, -ae, -a	trecentēsimus
400. quadringentī, -ae, -a	quadringentēsimus
500. quīngentī, -ae, -a	quīngentēsimus
600. sēscēntī, -ae, -a	sēscēntēsimus
700. septingentī, -ae, -a	septingentēsimus
800. octingentī, -ae, -a	octingentēsimus
900. nōngentī, -ae, -a	nōngentēsimus
1,000. mīlle	mīllēsimus
2,000. duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus
100,000. centum mīlia	centiēs mīllēsimus
1,000,000. deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centiēs mīllēsimus

529.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON.	SECOND PERSON.	REFLEXIVE.
SINGULAR.		
N. ego	tū	—
G. meī	tuī	sui
D. mihi	tibi	sibi
Ac. mē	tē	sē or sēsē
Ab. mē	tē	sē or sēsē
PLURAL.		
N. nōs	vōs	—
G. nostrum or nostri	vestrum or vestri	sui
D. nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi
Ac. nōs	vōs	sē or sēsē
Ab. nōbīs	vōbīs	sē or sēsē

530.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

hic, this.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.	
N. hic	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
G.	hūius		hōrum	hārum	hōrum
D.	huīc			hīs	
Ac. hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
Ab. hōc	hāc	hōc		hīs	

ille, that.

N. ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
G.	illīus		illōrum	illārum	illōrum
D.	illī			illīs	
Ac. illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
Ab. illō	illā	illō		illīs	

is, this, that.

N. is	ea	id	eī (ii)	eae	ea
G.	ēius		eōrum	eārum	eōrum
D.	eī			eīs (iīs)	

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Ac. eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
Ab. eō	eā	eō		eīs (iīs)	

īdem, the same.

N.	īdem	eadem	idem	eīdem	eaedem	eadem
				(iīdem)		

G.		ēiusdem		eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
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D.		eīdem		eīsdem	(iīsdem)	
----	--	-------	--	--------	----------	--

Ac.	eūndem	eāndem	īdem	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
-----	--------	--------	------	--------	--------	-------

Ab.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem		eīsdem	(iīsdem)
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ipse, self.

N.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
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G.		ipsīus		ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
----	--	--------	--	---------	---------	---------

D.		ipsī			ipsīs	
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Ac.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
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Ab.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō		ipsīs	
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531. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

qui, who, which.

N.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
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G.	cūius			quōrum	quārum	quōrum
----	-------	--	--	--------	--------	--------

D.	cui				quiibus	
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Ac.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
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Ab.	quō	quā	quō		quiibus	
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532. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

N.	quis	quae	quid	qui	quae	quae
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quis	qui	quod	qui	qui	qui	qui
------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

G.	cūius			quōrum	quārum	quōrum
----	-------	--	--	--------	--------	--------

D.	cui				quiibus	
----	-----	--	--	--	---------	--

Ac.	quem	quam	quid	quōs	quās	quae
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Ab.	quō	quā	quō		quiibus	
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533. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

aliquis, *some one.*

SINGULAR.

N.	aliquis (-quī)	aliqua	aliquid (-quod)
G.		alicūius	
D.		alicuī	
Ac.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid (-quod)
Ab.	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

PLURAL.

N.	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
G.	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
D.		ali'quibus	
Ac.	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
Ab.		ali'quibus	

quīdam, *certain one.*

SINGULAR.

N.	quīdam	quaedam	quiddam (quoddam)
G.		cūius'dam	
D.		cuīdam	
Ac.	quendam	quandam	quiddam (quoddam)
Ab.	quōdam	quādam	quōdam

PLURAL.

N.	quīdam	quaedam	quaedam
G.	quōrun'dam	quārun'dam	quōrun'dam
D.		quibus'dam	
Ac.	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
Ab.		quibus'dam	

REGULAR VERBS.

First Conjugation.

534. Principal Parts: **amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus.**

Stem amā-.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

I love, am loving, do love, etc. *I am loved, etc.*

amō	amāmus	amor	amāmur
amās	amātis	amāris or -re	amāminī
amat	amant	amātur	amantur

IMPERFECT.

I loved, was loving, did love, etc. *I was loved, etc.*

amābam	amābāmus	amābar	amābāmur
amābās	amābātis	amābāris or -re	amābāminī
amābat	amābant	amābātur	amābāntur

FUTURE.

I shall love, etc. *I shall be loved, etc.*

amābō	amābimus	amābor	amābimur
amābis	amābitis	amāberis or -re	amābimini
amābit	amābunt	amābitur	amābuntur

PERFECT.

I loved, have loved, etc. *I was or have been loved, etc.*

amāvī	amāvimus	amātus	sum	sumus
amāvistī	amāvistis		es	estis
amāvit	amāvērunt (-re)		est	sunt

PLUPERFECT.

ACTIVE VOICE.

I had loved, etc.

amāveram
amāverās
amāverat

PASSIVE VOICE.

I had been loved, etc.

amāverāmus	eram	erāmus
amāverātis	erās	erātis
amāverant	erat	erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have loved, etc.

amāverō
amāveris
amāverit

I shall have been loved, etc.

amāverimus	erō	erimus
amāveritis	eris	eritis
amāverint	erit	erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

amem
amēs
amet

amer
amēris or -re
amētur

amēmur
amēmini
amentur

IMPERFECT.

amārem
amārēs
amāret

amārer
amārēris or -re
amārētur

amārēmur
amārēmini
amārentur

PERFECT.

amāverim
amāveris
amāverit

amāverimus	sim
amāveritis	sis
amāverint	sit

amātī	sīmus
	sītis
	sīnt

PLUPERFECT.

amāvissēm
amāvissēs
amāvissēt

amātūs

essem
essēs
esset

essēmus
essētis
essent

IMPERATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

amā, *love thou.*
amāte, *love ye.*

amāre, *be thou loved.*
amāminī, *be ye loved.*

FUTURE.

amātō, *thou shalt love.*
amātō, *he shall love.*
amātōte, *ye shall love.*
amantō, *they shall love.*

amātor, *thou shalt be loved.*
amātor, *he shall be loved.*
—
amantor, *they shall be loved.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	amāre, <i>to love.</i>	amāri, <i>to be loved.</i>
PERF.	amāvisse, <i>to have loved.</i>	amātus, -a, -um esse, <i>to have been loved.</i>
FUT.	amātūrus, -a, -um esse, <i>to be about to love.</i>	amātūm īrī, <i>to be about to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	amāns, -antis, <i>loving.</i>	PERF.	amātus, -a, -um, <i>having been loved.</i>
FUT.	amātūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to love.</i>	G'V'E.	amandus, -a, -um, <i>necessary to be loved, or loving.</i>

GERUND.

G. amandī, *of loving.*
D. amandō, *for loving.*
Ac. amandum, *loving.*
Ab. amandō, *by loving.*

SUPINE.

Ac. amātūm, *to love.*
Ab. amātū, *to love.*

535. Second Conjugation.

Principal Parts: **moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus, warn.**

Stem monē-.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

I warn, etc.

I am warned, etc.

moneō **monēmus**

moneor

monēmur

monēs **monētis**

monēris or -re

monēminī

monet **monent**

monētur

monentur

IMPERFECT.

I warned, was warning, etc.

I was warned, etc.

monēbam **monēbāmus**

monēbar

monēbāmur

monēbās **monēbātis**

monēbāris or -re

monēbāminī

monēbat **monēbant**

monēbātūr

monēbāntur

FUTURE.

I shall warn, etc.

I shall be warned, etc.

monēbō **monēbimus**

monēbor

monēbimur

monēbis **monēbitis**

monēberis or -re

monēbiminī

monēbit **monēbunt**

monēbitur

monēbuntur

PERFECT.

I warned, have warned, etc. I was or have been warned, etc.

monuī **monuīmus**

sum

sumus

monuistī **monuistis**

es

estis

monuit **monuērunt (-re)**

est

sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had warned, etc.

I had been warned, etc.

monueram **monuerāmus**

eram

erāmus

monuerās **monuerātis**

erās

erātis

monuerat **monuerant**

erat

erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

ACTIVE VOICE.

I shall have warned, etc.

monuerō	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

PASSIVE VOICE.

I shall have been warned, etc.

monitus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} erō \\ eris \\ erit \end{array} \right.$	moniti	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} erimus \\ eritis \\ erunt \end{array} \right.$

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

moneam	moneāmus	monear	moneāmur
moneās	moneātis	moneāris or -re	moneāmini
moneat	moneant	moneātur	moneantur

IMPERFECT.

monērem	monērēmus	monērer	monērēmur
monērēs	monērētis	monērēris or -re	monērēmini
monēret	monērent	monērētur	monērentur

PERFECT.

monuerim	monuerimus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sim \\ sis \\ sit \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sīmus \\ sītis \\ sint \end{array} \right.$
monueris	monueritis		
monuerit	monuerint		

PLUPERFECT.

monuissem	monuissēmus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} essem \\ essēs \\ esset \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} essēmus \\ essētis \\ essent \end{array} \right.$
monuissēs	monuissētis		
monuisset	monuissent		

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

*monē, warn thou.
monēte, warn ye.*

*monēre, be thou warned.
monēmini, be ye warned.*

FUTURE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

monētō, *thou shall warn.*
 monētō, *he shall warn.*
 monētōte, *ye shall warn.*
 monētō, *they shall warn.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

monētor, *thou shalt be warned.*
 monētor, *he shall be warned.*
 —
 monētor, *they shall be warned.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. monēre, *to warn.*
 PERF. monuisse, *to have
warned.*
 FUT. monitūrus, -a, -um
*esse, to be about
to warn.*

monēri, *to be warned.*
 monitus, -a, -um esse, *to have
been warned.*
 monitum irī, *to be about to be
warned.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. monēns, -entis, *warn-
ing.*
 FUT. monitūrus, -a, -um, *about to warn.*

PERF. monitus, -a, -um, *hav-
ing been warned.*
 G'V'E. monendus, -a, -um,
*necessary to be
warned, or warning.*

GERUND.

G. monendī, *of warning.*
 D. monendō, *for warning.*
 Ac. monendum, *warning.*
 Ab. monendō, *by warning.*

SUPINE.

Ac. monitum, *to warn.*
 Ab. monitū, *to warn.*

536.

Third Conjugation.

Principal Parts: regō, regere, rēxi, rēctus, rule.
Stem rege-.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

I rule, etc.
 regō
 regis
 regit

PRESENT.

regimur
 regeris or -re
 regitur

PASSIVE VOICE.

I am ruled, etc.

IMPERFECT.

ACTIVE VOICE.

I ruled, was ruling, etc.

regēbam	regēbāmus
regēbās	regēbātis
regēbat	regēbant

PASSIVE VOICE.

I was ruled, etc.

regēbar	regēbāmūr
regēbāris or -re	regēbāmini
regēbātur	regēbāntur

FUTURE.

I shall rule, etc.

regam	regēmus
regēs	regētis
reget	regent

I shall be ruled, etc.

regar	regēmūr
regēris or -re	regēmini
regētur	regēntur

PERFECT.

I ruled, have ruled, etc.

rēxi	rēximus
rēxistī	rēxistis
rēxit	rēxērunt (-re)

I was or have been ruled, etc.

rēctus	sum	rēctī	sumus
	es		estis
	est		sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled, etc.

rēixeram	rēxerāmus
rēixerās	rēxerātis
rēixerat	rēxerant

I had been ruled, etc.

rēctus	erām	rēctī	erāmus
	erās.		erātis
	erat		erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have ruled, etc.

rēxerō	rēxerimus
rēxeris	rēxeritis
rēxerit	rēxerint

I shall have been ruled, etc.

rēctus	erō	rēctī	erimus
	eris		eritis
	erit		erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

regam	regāmus
regās	regātis
regat	regant

regar	regāmūr
regāris or -re	regāmini
regātūr	regāntur

IMPERFECT.

ACTIVE VOICE.

regerem	regerēmus
regerēs	regerētis
regeret	regerent

PASSIVE VOICE.

regerer	regerēmur
regerēris or -re	regerēminī
regerētur	regerentur

PERFECT.

rēxerim	rēxerimus
rēxeris	rēxeritis
rēxerit	rēxerint

rēcti	{ simus sitis sint
rēcti	{ simus sitis sint

PLUPERFECT.

rēxissem	rēxissemus
rēxisses	rēxissetis
rēxisset	rēxissent

rēcti	{ essēmus essētis essent
rēcti	{ essēmus essētis essent

IMPERATIVE.

rege, rule thou.
regite, rule ye.

regere, be thou ruled.
regimini, be ye ruled.

FUTURE.

regitō, thou shalt rule.
regitō, he shall rule.
regitōte, ye shall rule.
reguntō, they shall rule.

regitor, thou shalt be ruled.
regitor, he shall be ruled.
—
reguntor, they shall be ruled.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	regere, to rule.	regi, to be ruled.
PERF.	rēxisse, to have ruled.	rēctus, -a, -um esse, to have been ruled.
FUT.	rēctūrus, -a, -um	rēctum īrī, to be about to be esse, to be about ruled.

PARTICIPLES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRES.	<i>regēns, -entis, ruling.</i>	PERF.	<i>rēctus, -a, -um, having been ruled.</i>
FUT.	<i>rēctūrus, -a, -um, about to rule.</i>	G'V'E.	<i>regendus, -a, -um, necessary to be ruled, or ruling.</i>

GERUND.

SUPINE.

G.	<i>regendī, of ruling.</i>
D.	<i>regendō, for ruling.</i>
Ac.	<i>regendum, ruling.</i>
Ab.	<i>regendō, by ruling.</i>

537. Fourth Conjugation.

Principal Parts: *audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus, hear.**Stem audi-*.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

I hear, etc.		I am heard, etc.	
audiō	audiūmus	audior	audiūmur
audiōs	audiūtis	audiōris or -re	audiūminī
audit	audiunt	audiōtur	audiuntur

IMPERFECT.

<i>I heard, was hearing, etc.</i>	<i>I was heard, etc.</i>
audiēbam	audiēbāmus
audiēbās	audiēbātis
audiēbat	audiēbant

FUTURE.

<i>I shall hear, etc.</i>		<i>I shall be heard, etc.</i>	
audiām	audiēmus	audiār	audiēmur
audiēs	audiētis	audiēris or -re	audiēminī
audiēt	audiēnt	audiētūr	audiēntur

PERFECT.

ACTIVE VOICE.

I heard, have heard, etc.

audivī	audivimus	auditus	{ sum es est	{ sumus estis sunt.
audivisti	audivistis			
audivit	audivērunt (-re)			

PASSIVE VOICE.

I was or have been heard, etc.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had heard, etc.**I had been heard, etc.*

audiveram	audiverāmus	auditus	{ eram erās erat	{ erāmus erātis erant
audiverās	audiverātis			
audiverat	audiverant			

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall have heard, etc.**I shall have been heard, etc.*

audiverō	audiverimus	auditus	{ erō eris erit	{ erimus eritis erunt
audiveris	audiveritis			
audiverit	audiverint			

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

audiām	audiāmus	audiār	audiāmūr
audiās	audiātis	audiāris or -re	audiāmīnī
audiāt	audiānt	audiātūr	audiāntūr

IMPERFECT.

audīrem	audīrēmus	audīrer	audīrēmūr
audīrēs	audīrētis	audīrēris or -re	audīrēmīnī
audīret	audīrent	audīrētūr	audīrentūr

PERFECT.

audīverim	audīverimus	audītūs	{ sim sīs sit	{ sīmūs sītīs sīnt
audīveris	audīveritis			
audīverit	audīverint			

PLUPERFECT.

ACTIVE VOICE.

audivissem audivissēmus
 audivissēs audivissētis
 audivisset audivissent

PASSIVE VOICE.

auditus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem} \\ \text{essēs} \\ \text{esset} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essēmus} \\ \text{essētis} \\ \text{essent} \end{array} \right.$
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IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

audi, hear thou.
audite, hear ye.

audire, be thou heard.
audimini, be ye heard.

FUTURE.

auditō, thou shalt hear.
auditō, he shall hear.
auditōte, ye shall hear.
audiuntō, they shall hear.

auditor, thou shalt be heard.
auditor, he shall be heard.
 ——————
audiunctor, they shall be heard.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. <i>audire</i> , to hear.	<i>audiri</i> , to be heard.
PERF. <i>audivisse</i> , to have heard.	<i>auditus</i> , -a, -um <i>esse</i> , to have been heard.
FUT. <i>auditūrus</i> , -a, -um <i>esse</i> ,	<i>auditum īrī</i> , to be about to be heard.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. <i>audiēns</i> , -entis, hearing.	PERF. <i>auditus</i> , -a, -um, having been heard.
FUT. <i>auditūrus</i> , -a, -um, about to hear.	<i>G'v'E. audiendus</i> , -a, -um, necessary to be heard, or hearing.

GERUND.

G. *audiendī*, of hearing.
 D. *audiendō*, for hearing.
 Ac. *audiendum*, hearing.
 Ab. *audiendō*, by hearing.

SUPINE.

Ac. *auditum*, to hear.
 Ab. *auditū*, to hear.

538. THIRD CONJUGATION.—VERBS IN **-IŌ**.**Capiō**, *take*.Principal Parts : **capiō**, **capere**, **cēpī**, **captus**.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

<i>I take</i> , etc.		<i>I am taken</i> , etc.	
capiō	capimus	capior	capimur
capis	capitis	caperis or -re	capimini
capit	capiunt	captur	capiuntur

IMPERFECT.

<i>I was taking</i> , etc.		<i>I was taken</i> , etc.	
capiēbam	capiēbāmus	capiēbar	capiēbāmur
capiēbās	capiēbātis	capiēbāris or -re	capiēbāminī
capiēbat	capiēbant	capiēbātūr	capiēbāntūr

FUTURE.

<i>I shall take</i> , etc.		<i>I shall be taken</i> , etc.	
capiam	capiēmus	capiar	capiēmur
capiēs	capiētis	capiēris or -re	capiēminī
capiet	capiētent	capiētentūr	capiētentūr

PERFECT.

<i>I took</i> , or <i>have taken</i> , etc.		<i>I was or have been taken</i> , etc.	
cēpī, etc.		captus, -a, -um sum, etc.	

PLUPERFECT.

<i>I had taken</i> , etc.		<i>I had been taken</i> , etc.	
cēperam, etc.		captus, -a, -um eram, etc.	

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>I shall have taken</i> , etc.		<i>I shall have been taken</i> , etc.	
cēperō, etc.		captus, -a, -um erō, etc.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

capiam, capiās, etc.	capiar, capiāris or -re, etc.
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IMPERFECT.

caperem, etc. caperer, etc.

PERFECT.

cēperim, etc. captus, -a, -um sim, etc.

PLUPERFECT.

cēpissem, etc. captus, -a, -um essem, etc.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

cape, take thou. capere, be thou taken.
capite, take ye. capimini, be ye taken.

FUTURE.

capitō, thou shalt take. capitor, thou shalt be taken.
capitō, he shall take. capitor, he shall be taken.
capitōte, ye shall take. —
capiuntō, they shall take. capiuntor, they shall be taken.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. capere, to take.	capi, to be taken.
PERF. cēpissem, to have taken.	captus, -a, -um esse, to have
FUT. captūrus, -a, -um	been taken.
esse, to be about to take.	captum īri, to be about to be

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. capiēns, -entis, tak-	PERF. captus, -a, -um, having
ing.	been taken.
FUT. captūrus, -a, -um, ne-	G'V'E. capiendus, -a, -um, ne-
about to take.	cessary to be taken,

GERUND.

G. capiēndī, of taking.
D. capiēndō, for taking.
Ac. capiēndūm, taking.
Ab. capiēndō, by taking.

SUPINE.

Ac. captum, to take.
Ab. captū, to take.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

539.

Sum, be.Principal Parts: **sum, esse, fui, futūrus.**

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

sum, I am.**es, you are.****est, he, (she, it) is.**

PLURAL.

sumus, we are.**estis, you are.****sunt, they are.**

IMPERFECT.

eram, I was.**erās, you were.****erat, he was.****erāmus, we were.****erātis, you were.****erant, they were.**

FUTURE.

erō, I shall be.**eris, you will be.****erit, he will be.****erimus, we shall be.****eritis, you will be.****erunt, they will be.**

PERFECT.

fui, *{ I was.
I have been.***fuimus,** *{ we were.
we have been.***fuistī,** *{ you were.
you have been.***fuistis,** *{ you were.
you have been.***fuit,** *{ he was.
he has been.***fuērunt** *{ they were.
or fuēre, } they have been.*

PLUPERFECT.

**fueram, I had been.
fuerās, you had been.
fuerat, he had been.****fuerāmus, we had been.
fuerātis, you had been.
fuerant, they had been.**

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>fuerō, I shall have been.</i>	<i>fuerimus, we shall have been.</i>
<i>fueris, you will have been.</i>	<i>fueritis, you will have been.</i>
<i>fuerit, he will have been.</i>	<i>fuerint, they will have been.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
SINGULAR.			
<i>sim</i>	<i>essem</i>	<i>fuerim</i>	<i>fuisset</i>
<i>sīs</i>	<i>essēs</i>	<i>fueris</i>	<i>fuissēs</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>esset</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuisset</i>
PLURAL.			
<i>sīmus</i>	<i>essēmus</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>	<i>fuissēmus</i>
<i>sītis</i>	<i>essētis</i>	<i>fueritis</i>	<i>fuissētis</i>
<i>sint</i>	<i>essent</i>	<i>fuerint</i>	<i>fuissent</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.	PLURAL.
<i>SINGULAR.</i> <i>es, be thou.</i>	<i>este, be ye.</i>

FUTURE.

<i>estō, thou shalt be.</i>	<i>estōte, ye shall be.</i>
<i>estō, he shall be.</i>	<i>suntō, they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	INF.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>esse, to be.</i>		
<i>fuisse, to have been.</i>		
<i>FUT.</i>	<i>futūrus, -a, -um esse,</i> <i>to be about to be.</i>	<i>futūrus, -a, -um, about to be.</i>

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRES.	possum potes potest	possumus potestis possunt	possim possis possit
IMP.	poteram poterās poterat	poterāmus poterātis poterant	possem possēs posset
FUT.	poterō	poterimus	possent
PERF.	potui	potuimus	potuerim
PLUP.	potueram	potuerāmus	potuissēmus
F. P.	potuerō	potuerimus	

	INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.
PRES.	posse		potēns, -entis
PERF.	potuisse		

541. *Prōsum, benefit.*Principal Parts : *prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, prōfutūrus.*

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRES.	prōsum prōdes prōdest	prōsumus prōdestis prōsunt	prōsim prōsis prōsit
IMP.	prōderam	prōderāmus	prōdessem
FUT.	prōderō	prōderimus	prōdessem
PERF.	prōfui	prōfuiimus	prōfuerim
PLUP.	prōfueram	prōfuerāmus	prōfuissem
F. P.	prōfuerō	prōfuerimus	prōfuissem

	IMPERATIVE.	
PRES.	prōdes	prōdeste
		FUT. prōdestō prōdestōte

	INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.
PRES.	prōdesse		
PERF.	prōfuisse		
FUT.	prōfutūrus, -a, -um esse	prōfutūrus, -a, -um	

542.

Eō, go.Principal Parts : **eō, īre, īvī or iī, itūrus.**

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRES.	eō	īmus	eam
	is	ītis	eās
	it	eunt	eat
IMP.	ībam		īrem
FUT.	ībō		
PERF.	īvī or iī		īverim or ierim
PLUP.	īveram or ieram		īvissem or īsse
F. P.	īverō or ierō	*	

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
PRES.	ī	īte	īre
FUT.	ītō	ītōte	īvisse or īsse
	ītō	euntō	itūrus, -a, -um esse

PARTICIPLES.		GERUND.	
PRES.	īēns, euntis	eundi	eundō, eundum, eundō
FUT.	itūrus, -a, -um		
PERF.	itum		SUPINE.
G'V'E.	eundus, -a, -um	Ac. itum	Ab. itū

543.

Ferō, bear.Principal Parts: **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.**

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
INDICATIVE.			
PRES.	ferō	ferimus	feror
	fers	fertis	ferris or -re
	fert	ferunt	fertur
IMP.	ferēbam		ferēbar
FUT.	feram		ferar
PERF.	tulī		lātus, -a, -um sum
PLUP.	tuleram		lātus, -a, -um eram
F. P.	tulerō		lātus, -a, -um erō

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	feram	ferar
IMP.	ferrem	ferrer
PERF.	tulerim	lātus, -a, -um sim
PLUP.	tulissem	lātus, -a, -um essem

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	fer	ferte	ferre	ferimini
FUT.	fertō	fertōte	fertor	—
	fertō	feruntō	fertor	feruntor

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ferre	ferri
PERF.	tulisse	lātus, -a, -um esse
FUT.	lātūrus, -a, -um esse	lātum irī

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	ferēns, -entis	PERF.	lātus, -a, -um
FUT.	lātūrus, -a, -um	G'V'E.	ferendus, -a, -um

GERUND.

SUPINE.

G.	ferendī	Ac.	ferendum	Ac.	lātum
D.	ferendō	Ab.	ferendō	Ab.	lātū

544. **Volō, Nōlō, Mālō.**

Principal Parts:

Volō, velle, volui, *be willing, wish.***Nōlō, nōlle, nōlui,** *be unwilling.***Mālō, mālle, mālui,** *be more willing, prefer.*

INDICATIVE.

PRES.	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
	volt	nōn volt	māvolt
	(vult)	(nōn vult)	(māvult)
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	voltis	nōn voltis	māvoltis
	(vultis)	(nōn vultis)	(māvultis)
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt

IMP.	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
FUT.	volam, volēs, etc.	nōlam, nōlēs, etc.	mālam, mālēs, etc.
PERF.	voluī	nōluī	māluī
PLUP.	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
F. P.	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	velim	nōlim	mālim
	velis	nōlis	mālis'
	velit	nōlit	mālit
	velimus	nōlimus	mālimus
	velitis	nōlitis	mālitis
	velint	nōlint	mālint
IMP.	vellem	nōllem	māllem
	vellēs	nōllēs	māllēs
	vellet	nōllet	māllet
	vellēmus	nōllēmus	māllēmus
	vellētis	nōllētis	māllētis
	vellent	nōllent	māllent
PERF.	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
PLUP.	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	—	nōlī	—
	—	nōlīte	—
FUT.	—	nōlītō, etc.	—

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	velle	nōlle	mālle
PERF.	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	volēns	nōlēns	—
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545.

Fiō, *be made, become.*Principal Parts : **fiō**, **fieri**, **factus**.

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRES.	fiō	fīmus	fīam	fīāmus
	fīs	fītis	fīās	fīātis
	fīt	fīunt	fīat	fīant
IMP.	fīēbam		fīerem	
FUT.	fīam, fīēs, etc.			
PERF.	factus, -a, -um sum		factus, -a, -um sim	
PLUP.	factus, -a, -um eram		factus, -a, -um essem	
F. P.	factus, -a, -um erō			

	IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
PRES.	fī	fīte	PRES.	fieri
FUT.	fītō	fītōte	PERF.	factus, -a,-um esse
	fītō	fīuntō	FUT.	factum īri

PARTICIPLES.

PERF.	factus, -a, -um	G'V'E.	faciendus, -a, -um
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VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl. . .	= <i>ablative.</i>	inter. . .	= <i>interrogative.</i>
acc. . .	= <i>accusative.</i>	loc. . .	= <i>locative.</i>
adj. . .	= <i>adjective.</i>	m. . .	= <i>masculine.</i>
cf. (cōnfer)	= <i>compare.</i>	n. . .	= <i>neuter.</i>
comp. . .	= <i>comparative.</i>	num. . .	= <i>numeral.</i>
conj. . .	= <i>conjunction.</i>	part. . .	= <i>participle.</i>
dat. . .	= <i>dative.</i>	pass. . .	= <i>passive.</i>
def. . .	= <i>defective.</i>	plur. . .	= <i>plural.</i>
dem. . .	= <i>demonstrative.</i>	poss. . .	= <i>possessive.</i>
f. . .	= <i>feminine.</i>	prep. . .	= <i>preposition.</i>
gen. . .	= <i>genitive.</i>	pron. . .	= <i>pronoun.</i>
impers. .	= <i>impersonal.</i>	pronom. .	= <i>pronominal.</i>
indecl. .	= <i>indeclinable.</i>	refl. . .	= <i>reflexive.</i>
indef. . .	= <i>indefinite.</i>	rel. . .	= <i>relative.</i>
interj. . .	= <i>interjection.</i>	sup. . .	= <i>superlative.</i>

Direct and indirect derivatives from the Latin (as well as cognate words), which are also definitions, are printed in **S M A L L C A P I T A L S**. Derivatives and cognates which are not definitions are printed in *G o t h i c I t a l i c*, and included within parentheses.

VOCABULARY.

A

A., abbreviation of Aulus.
ā, ab, or abs, prep. with abl., *from*,
by, on.
ab-eō, -ire, -īvī or -ii, -itūrus, *go
 away.* Cf. discēdō, excēdō.
ab-ruptus, -a, -um, adj., [rumpō,
break], (*broken off*), *steep, precipitous.* (*Abrupt.*)
abs-cidō, -ere, -cidi, -cīsus, [cae-
 dō], *cut off.*
abs-tuli, see au-ferō.
ab-sum, -esse, āfui, āfutūrus, *be
 ABSENT, be distant, be lacking.*
āc, see atque.
ac-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessūrus,
 [ad], *draw near, approach.* (*Access.*)
 Cf. appropīnquo.
ac-cendō, -ere, -cendi, -cēnsus,
 [ad + -cendō, *kindle*], *kindle,
 set on fire, light.* Cf. incendō.
ac-cidō, -ere, -cidi, —, [ad +
 cadō], *fall upon, happen.* (*Acci-
 dent.*) Cf. incidō, ēveniō.
ac-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [ad
 + capiō], *ACCEPT, receive, en-
 tertain.* Cf. recipiō.
ac-commodō, -are, -āvī, -ātus,
 [ad + commodō, *sit*], *sit to.* (*Ac-
 ccommodate.*)
ac-cumbō, -ere, -cubuī, -cubitū-
 tus, [ad + -cumbō, *lie*], *recline
 (at the table).*
ac-cūsō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, [ad +
 causa], (*call to account*), *AC-
 CUSE.*

ācer, **ācris**, **ācre**, adj., *sharp, spir-
 ited, fierce.* (*Acrid.*)
acervus, -ī, m., *pile, heap.*
ācriter, adv., [**ācer**], *shar ply,*
fiercely.
ad, prep. with acc., *to, toward, for, at.*
ad-aperiō, -ire, -erui, -ertus,
throw open.
ad-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus,
lead to, in-DUCE, influence.
ad-eō, adv., *to this, so far, so.*
ad-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, [**fa-
 ciō**], (*do to*), *treat, AFFECT.*
ad-haereō, -ere, —, —, *cling
 to, stick to, ADHERE.*
ad-hūc, adv., *hitherto, still.*
ad-iaceō, -ēre, -cuī, —, *lie near,*
be ADJACENT.
ad-itus, -ūs, m., [**eō**], (*a going to*),
approach, access, entrance.
ad-ligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bind to,*
fasten to. Cf. adnectō.
ad-mirātiō, -ōnis, f., [**mīror**], *AD-
 MIRATION.*
ad-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus,
(send to, let go, let come), ADMIT.
ad-moveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus,
MOVE to, apply.
ad-nectō, -ere, -nēxuī, -nēxus,
tie to. (*Annex.*) Cf. adligō.
ad-nuō, -ere, -nuī, —, *nod to,*
assent.
ad-siduus, -a, -um, adj., [**sedeō**],
constant, steady. (*Assiduous.*)
ad-sum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, *be
 present, be at hand, come.*

ad-ulēscēns, -entis, m. and f., [olēscō, grow], *youth, young man or woman.* Cf. iuvenis.
 ad-vena, -ae, m. and f., [veniō], *stranger.*
 ad-ventus, -ūs, m., [veniō], *arrival. (Advent.)*
 ad-versus, -a, -um, adj., [vertō], *(turned towards, facing), ADVERSE, unfavorable.*
 ad-versus or ad-versum, prep. with acc., [vertō], *against.*
 ad-vertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus, *turn to or towards.*
 ad-vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *call, summon. (Advocate.)* Cf. arcessō.
 aedi-ficō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ae-dis + faciō], *build. (Edifice.)*
 aedilis, -is, m., [aedis], *commissioner of buildings, AEDILE.*
 aedis or aedēs, -is, f., *temple, room; plur., house.* Cf. domus.
 Aeēta, -ae, m., *king of Colchis.*
 Aegaeus, -a, -um, adj., AEGEAN.
 aeger, -gra, -grum, adj., *ill, sick.*
 Aegeus, -eī (acc., -ea), m., *father of Thēseus and king of Athens.*
 aēneūs, -a, -um, adj., [aes, bronze], *of bronze, bronze.*
 aequor, -oris, n., *(level surface), sea, ocean.* Cf. mare.
 āēr, āeris (acc., āera), m., *the AIR.*
 aereus, -a, -um, adj., [aes, bronze], *of bronze, bronze.*
 aeri-pēs, -pedis, adj., [aes, bronze], *with feet of bronze, bronze-footed.*
 Aesōn, -onis, m., *prince of Thessaly.*
 aēstās, -ātis, f., *summer.*
 aetās, -ātis, f., *age.*
 Aethiopia, -ae, f., ETHIOPIA.
 Aethra, -ae, f., *mother of Thēseus.*
 Africa, -ae, f., AFRICA.
 ā-fuī, see ab-sum.
 ager, -grī, m., *field. (Agri-culture.)*
 ag-gredior, -gredi, -gressus, [ad + gradior, step], *approach, attack. (Aggressive.)* Cf. invādō.

āgmen, -inis, n., [agō], *(that which is driven), line, army.* Cf. exercitus.
 āg-nōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus, [ad + (g)nōscō, know], *recognize, acknowledge.* Cf. cōgnōscō.
 agō, -ere, ēgi, āctus, *drive, lead, ACT, do, perform, celebrate; grātiās agō, give thanks.* Cf. dūcō.
 agri-cola, -ae, m., [ager + colō], *farmer. (Agriculture.)*
 āla, -ae, f., *wing.* Cf. penna.
 Alba [Longa], -ae, f., [albus], *ancient city in Latium.*
 Albānus, -a, -um, adj., [Alba], *of ALBA, ALBAN.*
 albeō, -ēre, —, —, [albus], *be white.*
 Albertus, -ī, m., ALBERT.
 albus, -a, -um, adj., *white.* Cf. candidus.
 aliēnus, -i, m., [alius], *stranger, foreigner. (Alien.)*
 ali-quandō, adv., [alius], *(at some time or other), once.*
 ali-quis (qui), ali-qua, ali-quid (quod), *indef. pron., [alius], some one, any one, some, any.*
 alius, -a, -ud, (gen., aliis, dat., aliī), adj., *other, another; aliis . . . aliis, one . . . another.* Cf. alter.
 alō, -ere, aluī, *altus or alitus, nourish.*
 Alphēus, -ī, m., *god of the river ALPHEUS in Arcadia.*
 alter, -era, -erum (gen., alterius, dat., alterī), adj., *one (of two), the other (of two); alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.* Cf. aliis.
 Althaea, -ae, f., ALTHEA, *mother of Meleager.*
 altitūdō, -inis, f., [altus], *height, depth. (Altitude.)*
 altus, -a, -um, adj., [alō], *high, lofty, deep.* Cf. celsus, prōcerus.

amat, (he) *loves, likes.*

amb-, am-, an-, inseparable particle meaning *around, round about.*

ambāgēs, -um, plur. f., [amb- + agō], *windings.* (*Ambiguous.*)

amb-iō, -ire, -ivi or -iī, -itus [eō], *go around.*

ambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *walk.* (*Amble.*)

ā-mēns, -entis, adj., (out of one's mind), *mad, frantic.*

Americānus, -a, -um, adj., [*America*], *AMERICAN.*

amicus, -a, -um, adj., [amō], *friendly.* (*Amicable.*)

amicus, -ī, m., [amō], *friend.*

ā-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, (send away, let go), *lose.*

amnis, -is, m., *river.* Cf. flūmen, *fluvius.*

amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *lore, like.*

amor, -ōris, m., [amō], *love.*

am-plexor, -plectī, -plexus, [plectō], *twine, embrace.*

amplus, -a, -um, adj., *AMPLE.*

Anaurus, -ī, m., *river in Thessaly.*

Androgeus, -ī, m., son of Minōs, king of Crete.

Andromeda, -ae, f., daughter of Cēpheus, king of Ethiopia.

anguis, -is, m. and f., *snake.* Cf. serpēns.

angustiae, -ārum, plur. f., [angustus], *narrows, strait.*

angustus, -a, -um, adj., *narrow.*

anim-ad-vertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus, [animus], (turn one's mind to), *attend to, punish.*

animal, -ālis, n., [anima, *breath*], (living being), *ANIMAL.*

animus, -ī, m., *mind, spirit, courage;* in animō esse, *to intend.* Cf. mēns.

annus, -ī, m., *year.* (*Annual.*)

ante, prep. with acc., and adv., *before.*

ante-cellō, -ere, —, —, ex-CEL.

ante-hāc, adv., *before this.*

ante-quam, conj., *before.*

antiquitās, -ātis, f., [antīquus], ANTIQUITY.

antiquus, -a, -um, adj., [ante], old, ancient. (*Antique.*)

anus, -ūs, f., *old woman.*

anxius, -a, -um, adj., ANXIOUS.

aper, aprī, m., *wild boar.*

aperiō, -ire, -erūi, -ertus, open, become visible, disclose, reveal.

apertus, -a, -um, adj., [aperiō], open. (*Aperture.*)

Apollō, -inis, m., god of the sun, of divination and oracles, of poetry and music.

ap-pārēō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, [ad], APPEAR.

ap-pellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus, [ad], (drive to), land.

ap-pellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad], call, name, accost, address, proclaim. (*Appeal.*) Cf. vocō.

ap-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, [ad], place near, place or set before. (*Apposition.*)

ap-propīnquat, (he) approaches.

ap-propīnquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + prope], (come near to), approach. Cf. accēdō.

aptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fit, ad-APT.

apud, prep. with acc., among, with, at the house of, at.

aqua, -ae, f., water. (*Aquatic.*)

quila, -ae, f., eagle.

āra, -ae, f., altar.

arbitrium, -ī, n., [arbiter, judge], choice.

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus, [arbiter, judge], judge, believe, think. (*Arbitration.*) Cf. putō, sentiō.

arbor, -oris, f., tree. (*Arbor.*)

ar-cessō, -ere, -ivi, -itus, [accē-dō], summon, fetch. Cf. advocō.

ārdeō, -ēre, ārsī, ārsus, be on fire, burn, blaze. (*Arson.*)

arduuus, -a, -um, adj., steep, difficult, ARDUOUS.

argentāria, -ae, f., [argentum, silver], bank.

Argō, -ūs, f., the ARGO, Jason's ship.

Argolicus, -a, -um, adj., of ARGOLIS, a district in the Peloponnesus.

Argonauta, -ae, m., an ARGONAUT, one of the crew of the ARGO.

Argus, -ī, m., the builder of the ARGO.

Ariadnē, -ēs, (acc., Ariadnē, abl., Ariadnē), f., daughter of Minōs, king of Crete.

Ariadneus, -a, -um, adj., [Ariadnē], of ARIADNE.

ariēs, -ietis, m., ram.

Ariōn, -onis, m., a Lesbian bard.

arma, -ōrum, plur. n., ARMS, weapons. Cf. tēlum.

armātus, -a, -um, adj., [armō], ARMED.

armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [arma], ARM, equip.

arō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, plough, till. (Arable.)

ars, artis, f., ART.

arx, arcis, f., citadel.

a-scendō, -ere, -scendi, -scēn-sus, [ad + scandō, climb], climb, mount, ASCEND, embark on. Cf. cōncendō.

Asia, -ae, f., ASIA Minor.

a-spectus, -ūs, m., [aspiciō], sight, appearance, ASPECT. Cf. cōspectus.

asper, -era, -erum, adj., rough, harsh.

a-spiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectus, [ad + -speciō, look], look at. Cf. cōnspectiō.

at, conj., but (introducing a contrast to what precedes). Cf. sed, autem.

Atalanta, -ae, f., daughter of Schoeneus.

āter, ātra, ātrum, adj., black.

Athamās, -antis, m., father of Phrixus and Hellē.

Athēnae, -ārum, plur. f., ATHENS, capital of Attica.

Athēniēnsis, -e, adj., [Athēnae], ATHIENIAN.

Athōs, —, (acc., Athon), m., mountain in Macedonia.

at-que, conj. (used before vowels and consonants; āc, before consonants only), [ad + -que], and too, and also, and. Cf. et, -que.

ātrium, -ī, n., [āter], fore-court.

atrōx, -ōcis, adj., [āter], savage, fierce, ATROCIOUS. Cf. ferōx, saevus.

Attica, -ae, f., district in central Greece.

at-tollō, -ere, —, —, [ad], lift up. (Ex-tol.)

at-tonitus, -a, -um, adj., [ad + tonō, thunder], (thunderstruck), ASTONISHED.

audācia, -ae, f., [audāx], daring, AUDACITY, recklessness.

audācter, adv., [audāx], boldly, courageously, AUDACIOUSLY.

audāx, -cis, adj., [audeō], daring, bold, AUDACIOUS.

audeō, -ēre, ausus, semi-deponent, dare.

audiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, hear, listen to. (Audience.)

au-ferō, -ferre, abs-tuli, ab-lā-tus, [ab], bear away, carry off.

augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctus, (transitive verb), increase. Cf. crēscō.

Aulus, -ī, m., see Postumius.

aura, -ae, f., breeze, air; often plur. air. Cf. ventus.

aureus, -a, -um, adj., [aurum], of gold, golden.

auriga, -ae, m. and f., charioteer.

auris, -is, f., EAR.

aurum, -ī, n., gold.

au-spiciūm, -ī, n., [avis + -speciō, look], divination (by the flight of birds), AUSPICES.

aut, conj., or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.

autem, post-positive conj., *but, however, moreover, now.* Cf. at, sed.
auxilium, -ī, n., [augeō], *help, aid, assistance.* (*Auxiliary.*)
avārus, -a, -um, adj., *AVARICIOUS.*
ā-vellō, -ere, -velli, -volus, *tear away.* (*Con-vulsion.*) Cf. ēripiō.
ā-vertō, -ere, -tī, -sus, *turn away, AVERT.*
avidus, -a, -um, adj., *desirous, eager.* (*Avidity.*) Cf. cupidus.
avis, -is, f., *bird.* (*Aviary.*)
ā-volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus, *fly away.*
avunculus, -ī, m., [avus], *materal UNCLE.*
avus, -ī, m., *grandfather.*

B

Bacchus, -ī, m., *god of wine.*
baculum, -ī, n., *stick, staff, cane.*
barbarus, -a, -um, adj., *foreign, strange, BARBAROUS.*
basilica, -ae, f., *portico, BASILICA, building used for merchants' exchange and for the courts.*
beātus, -a, -um, adj., *happy, blessed.* (*Beatitude.*) Cf. fēlix.
Belga, -ae, m., *BELGIAN, man of a tribe in northern Gaul.*
bellum, -ī, n., *war.*
bēlua, -ae, f., *beast, wild beast, monster.* Cf. fera, mōnstrum.
bene, adv., [bonus], *well.*
bene-ficium, -ī, n., [faciō], *favor, BENEFIT.*
benignē, adv., [bene + genus], *in a kindly manner, graciously.*
bibō, -ere, bibī, —, *drink.* (*Im-bibe.*)
blandus, -a, -um, adj., *flattering.* (*Bland.*)
Boeōtia, -ae, f., *district in central Greece.*
bonum, -ī, n., [bonus], *(good thing), treasure, blessing.*
bonus, -a, -um, adj., *good.*

bracchium, -ī, n., *arm.* (*Bracket.*)
brevī, adv., [brevis], *in a short time, shortly, soon.*
brevis, -e, adj., *short, BRIEF.*
breviter, adv., [brevis], *BRIEFLY.*
Brūtus, -ī, m., L. Junius BRUTUS, who expelled the Tarquins.

C

C., abbreviation for Gāius.
cacūmen, -inis, n., *point, peak.*
cadāver, -eris, n., [cadō], *corpse, carcass.* Cf. corpus.
cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus, *fall, fall down, fall prostrate, droop.*
caecus, -a, -um, adj., *blind.*
caedēs, -is, f., [caedō], *murder, slaughter.*
caedō, -ere, cecidī, caesus, *cut, beat, kill, slay, sacrifice.* Cf. interficiō, necō.
caelum, -ī, n., *sky, heaven, the heavens.* (*Celestial.*)
caerimōnia, -ae, f., *CEREMONY.*
Caesar, -aris, m., Julius CAESAR.
Calais, —, m., *one of the Argonauts.*
calamitās, -ātis, f., *CALAMITY, disaster.* Cf. clādēs.
calcar, -āris, n., *spur.*
calceus, -ī, m., *shoe.* Cf. solea.
caleō, -ēre, -ui, —, *be warm.*
calēscō, -ere, —, —, *grow warm.*
callidē, adv., [callidus], *shrewdly, cunningly.*
callidus, -a, -um, adj., *shrewd, cunning, crafty.*
Calydōnius, -a, -um, adj., CALYDONIAN.
Camillus, -ī, m., M. Furius CAMILLUS, dictator, who commanded the Romans at the siege of Vēii.
campus, -ī, m., *plain, field;* Campus Mārtius, a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, dedicated to Mārs.
candēlābrum, -ī, n., *lamp-stand, CANDELABRUM.*

candidus, -a, -um, adj., *shining white, bright, shining, glittering.* (*Candid.*) Cf. albus.

canō, -ere, cecini, —, *sing, play, prophesy, foretell.*

cantor, -ōris, m., [canō], *singer.*

cantus, -ūs, m., [canō], *song, singing.* (*Chant.*)

capiō, -ere, cēpī, *captus, take, seize, CAPTURE, adopt.* Cf. rapiō.

Capitōlium, -ī, n., [caput], *the hill in Rome on which the CAPITOL stood; the CAPITOLINE.*

captat, (he) *seizes, takes prisoner.*

captiva, -ae, f., [capiō], (female) *CAPTIVE, prisoner.*

captivus, -ī, m., [capiō], (male) *CAPTIVE, prisoner.*

capulus, -ī, m., [capiō], *that which is grasped), hilt.*

caput, -itis, n., *head, life, top.* (*Capital.*)

carcer, -eris, m., *prison, jail; barrier, starting place (in a race course).* (*In-carcerate.*)

carmen, -inis, n., *song, CHARM, religious formula, prayer.*

carō, carnis, f., *flesh.* (*Carnal.*)

Carolus, -ī, m., CHARLES.

carpō, -ere, -psi, -ptus, *pick, pluck, gather.*

cārus, -a, -um, adj., *dear, precious.*

casa, -ae, f., *cottage, hut.*

Castor, -oris, m., *twin brother of Pollūx.*

castra, -ōrum, plur. n., *camp.*

cāsus, -ūs, m., [cadō], *accident, chance, experience.* (*Casual.*)

catēna, -ae, f., *chain, fetter.* Cf. vinculum.

caterva, -ae, f., *crowd, throng.* Cf. turba.

cathedra, -ae, f., *easy chair, arm chair.* Cf. sella.

Caucasus, -ī, m., *the CAUCASIAN mountains in Asia.*

cauda, -ae, f., *tail.* (*Caudal.*)

causa, -ae, f., CAUSE; abl., causā followed by the gen., *for the sake of, on account of.*

caveō, -ere, cāvī, *cautus, beware.* (*Caution.*)

cecinī, see canō.

cēdō, -ere, cessī, *cessus, go from, withdraw, yield.* (*Cede.*)

celebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, frequent, CELEBRATE.

celer, -eris, -ere, adj., *swift, fleet, quick.* Cf. rapidus.

celeritās, -ātis, f., [celer], *swiftness, quickness, CELERITY.*

celeriter, adv., [celer], *swiftly, quickly.*

celerrimus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of celer], *swiftest, fleetest.*

cella, -ae, f., *store-room.* (*Cell.*)

celsus, -a, -um, adj., (raised), *high.* (*Ex-celsior.*) Cf. altus, prōcērus.

centaurus, -ī, m., CENTAUR.

centēni, -ae, -a, num. adj., [centum], *one hundred each.*

Cēpheus, -ēī, m., king of Ethiopia and father of Andromeda.

Cēphīsus, -ī, m., river on the west side of Athens.

cēpī, see capiō.

cēra, -ae, f., *wax.*

Cercyon, -onis, m., *robber in Attica.*

Cerēs, -eris, f., goddess of agriculture.

cernō, -ere, crēvī, *certus, discern, make out, catch sight of, perceive.*

certāmen, -inis, n., [certō, strive], *struggle, contest, race; certamen pedum, foot-race.*

certē, adv., [certus], *assuredly, CERTAINLY.*

certus, -a, -um, adj., [cernō], *fixed, settled, CERTAIN, sure;* certior faciō, (make certain), inform.

cervical, -ālis, n., [cervix], *pillow, bolster.*

cervīx, -īcis, f., neck. Cf. collum.
 cervus, -ī, m., stag, deer.
 cēterus, -a, -um, adj., the other,
 the rest. Cf. reliquus.
Chirōn, -ōnis, m., a centaur.
cibus, -ī, m., food.
Cicerō, -ōnis, m., M. Tullius CICE-
 ro, the famous Roman orator.
Circēnsis, -e, adj., of the CIRCUS.
 circum, adv., and prep. with acc.,
 [circus], around.
 circum-dō, -dare, -dedī, -datus,
 place around, surround; with
 acc. and dat.
 circum-eō, -ire, -īvī or īī, -itus,
 go around. (Circuit.)
 circum-ibant, (they) went around.
 circum-spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
 [-speciō], look, look around.
 (Circumspect.)
circus, -ī, m., (CIRCLE), enclosure
 for races, athletic games, and
 contests; Circus Māximus, an
 oval CIRCUS between the Palatine
 and Aventine hills, with room for
 one hundred thousand spectators.
cis, prep. with acc., on this side.
citerior, -ius, comp. adj., [cis, cit-
 rā], hither.
cito, adv., [citus, quick], quickly,
 swiftly.
citrā, prep. with acc., on this side.
cīvis, -is, m. and f., citizen. (Civic.)
cīvitās, -ātis, f., [cīvis], state. (City.)
clādēs, -is, f., destruction, disaster,
 loss, injury. Cf. calamītās.
clam, adv., and prep. with abl., se-
 cretly.
clāmitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
 [clāmō], cry aloud, keep shout-
 ing.
clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call to,
 call upon, shout to.
clāmor, -ōris, m., shout, cry,
 CLAMOR.
clārissimus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of
 clārus], most celebrated, most
 famous.

clārus, -a, -um, adj., CLEAR,
 bright, famous, celebrated, illus-
 trious. Cf. ēgregius, īsignis.
classis, -is, f., fleet. (Class.)
claudō, -ere, clausī, clausus,
 shut up, CLOSE.
clāva, -ae, f., club.
cliēns, -entis, m., dependant,
 CLIENT.
clipeus, -ī, m., round shield of
 metal. Cf. scūtum.
cloāca, -ae, f., sewer; Cloāca
 Māxima, the great sewer built
 by Tarquinius Superbus.
Clūsium, -ī, n., ancient city of
 Etruria.
Coclēs, -itis, m., Horātius Coclēs,
 who defended the Pōns Sublicius.
coepī, -isse, coeptus, def., begin.
cōgnōmen, -inis, n., [com- + nō-
 men], surname.
cō-gnōscō, -ere, -gnōvī, -gnitus,
 become acquainted with, ascer-
 tain, re-COGNIZE, know. Cf.
 agnōscō.
cō-gō, -ere, co-ēgī, co-āctus,
 [com- + agō], (drive together),
 force, compel. (Cogent.)
Colchis, -idis, (acc. Colchida), f.,
 province of Asia east of the
 Black Sea.
Colchus, -ī, m., [Colchis], COL-
 CHIAN.
collis, -is, m., hill. Cf. mōns.
collum, -ī, n., neck. Cf. cervīx.
colō, -ere, colui, cultus, CULTI-
 VATE, inhabit.
color, -ōris, m., COLOR.
columba, -ae, f., dove, pigeon.
columna, -ae, f., COLUMN.
com-, (primitive form of cum, used
 in compounds, and changed to
 col-, con-, cor-, or co-, before
 certain consonants), (1) together
 with; (2) thoroughly, completely.
coma, -ae, f., hair. Cf. crīnis.
com-es, -itis, m. and f., [eō], com-
 panion, comrade.

com-itium, -ī, n., [eō], the COMITIUM, a place in the Forum where certain elections were held; plur., comitia, assemblies (of the Roman people), elections.

comitor, -ārī, -ātus, [comes], accompany, attend.

com-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, COMMIT, intrust.

com-mōtus, -a, -um, adj., [part. of commoveō], (MOVED), excited, alarmed. (Commotion.)

com-moveō, -ere, -mōvī, -mōtus, MOVE violently, alarm, arouse, excite.

com-pleō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētus, fill up. (Complete.) Cf. expleō, impleō.

com-plexus, -ūs, m., [plexō, twine], (surrounding), embrace.

com-plurēs, -a, (more than one), several.

com-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, (place together), mix, compound. (Component.)

com-portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, carry or bring together. (Import.) Cf. cōferō.

com-prehendō, -ere, -endi, -ēnsus, (take hold of), seize. Cf. corripiō.

con-, see com-.

con-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, yield, grant, CONCEDE.

con-cidō, -ere, -cidī, —, [cadō], (fall together), fall down, fall.

con-ciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, procure, obtain, win, CONCILIATE.

con-citō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [citus, quick], urge on, ex-CITE.

con-clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, (cry out together), shout out. (Exclamation.)

con-cordia, -ae, f., [cors, heart], CONCORD; Templum Concordiae, TEMPLE OF CONCORD in the Forum.

con-currō, -ere, -currī or eucurrī, -cursus, run or rush together, collide. (Concourse.)

con-diciō, -ōnis, f., [dīcō], CONDITION, terms.

con-discipulus, -ī, m., [discō], schoolmate. (Disciple.)

con-dō, -dere, -didī, -ditus, (put away), store up, bury.

con-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, draw together, assemble, collect. (Conduct.) Cf. congregō, convenīō, convocō.

con-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, (bring together), bear; with sē, betake one's self, go. Cf. compōrtō.

con-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, [faciō], complete, accomplish, finish, wear out.

con-gregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [grex], collect, assemble. (Congregation.) Cf. condūcō, convenīō, convocō.

con-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus, [iaciō], throw; in vincula conicīō, imprison.

con-iugium, -ī, n., [iungō], marriage. Cf. mātrimōnium.

con-iunx, -iugis, m. and f., (married person), husband, wife. (Conjugat.)

con-iürātiō, -ōnis, f., [coniürō], conspiracy.

con-iürō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [iürō, swear], (swear together), conspire. (Conjure.)

con-laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, praise highly.

con-locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, arrange. Cf. pōnō.

con-loquium, -ī, n., [loquor], conversation. (Colloquy.)

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus, attempt, try. Cf. experior, temptō.

cōn-scendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēnsus, [scandō, climb], mount, embark on. Cf. ascendō.

cōn-sidō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus, sit down.
 cōn-silium, -ī, n., plan, COUNSEL.
 cōn-sōbrinus, -ī, m., [soror], (son of a mother's sister), first-cousin.
 cōn-spectus, -ūs, m., [cōnspectiō], sight. Cf. aspectus.
 cōn-spiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectus, [-speciō, look], look at attentively, get sight of, sec. Cf. aspicio.
 cōn-stituō, -ere, -ui, -ūtus, [statuō], fix, appoint, determine, CONSTITUTE. Cf. dēcernō.
 cōn-sul, -ulis, m., [cōnsulō], CONSUL, chief Roman magistrate.
 cōn-sulō, -ere, -luī, -ltus, [salīō, leap], (meet and consider), CONSULT.
 cōn-sultō, adv., [cōnsulō], on purpose, designedly.
 cōn-sūmō, -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmp-tus, (use up), CONSUME, burn up, destroy.
 con-tendō, -ere, -dī, -tus, (aim for), CONTEND, hasten. Cf. festinō, properō.
 con-tentiō, -ōnis, f., [tendō], effort, CONTENTION.
 con-tinēns, -entis, f., [teneō], mainland, CONTINENT.
 con-tineō, -ēre, -ui, -tentus, [teneō], hold together, comprise, CONTAIN.
 con-tingō, -ere, -tigī, -tāctus, [tangō], touch. (Contact.)
 con-veniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus, come together, assemble, CONVENE. Cf. condūcō, congregō, convocō.
 con-ventus, -ūs, m., [veniō], (assembly), court.
 con-vertō, -ere, -tī, -sus, turn round, turn. (Convert.)
 con-viva, -ae, m. and f., [vīvō], (table companion), guest. (Convivial.) Cf. hospes.

con-vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call together, assemble, CONVOKE. Cf. condūcō, congregō, conveniō.
 co-, see com-.
 co-orior, -īrī, -ortus, rise.
 cōpia, -ae, f., [com- + ops], abundance, plenty, supply; plur., troops, forces. (Copious.)
 cor-, see com-.
 cōram, prep. with abl., in the presence of.
 Corinthus, -ī, f., CORINTH, a city of Greece.
 cornū, -ūs, n., horn, wing.
 corōna, -ae, f., CROWN, wreath, garland.
 corpus, -oris, n., body (living or lifeless), CORPSE. Cf. cadāver.
 cor-rigō, -ere, -rēxi, -rēctus, [regō], (set RIGHT), make up for, CORRECT.
 cor-ripiō, -ere, -ripui, -reptus, [rapiō], snatch up, seize. Cf. comprehendō.
 cor-rumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus, ruin, CORRUPT.
 crās, adv., to-morrow.
 Crassus, -ī, m., a very wealthy Roman.
 crāstīnus, -a, -um, adj., [crās], of to-morrow, to-morrow's.
 crēdō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, believe, trust. (Credit.)
 creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, make, CREATE, choose, elect.
 crēscō, -ere, crēvī, crētus, intransitive verb, rise, grow, in-CREATE. Cf. augēō.
 Crēta, -ae, f., CRETE, a large island in the Mediterranean.
 crēvī, see cernō and crēscō.
 crimen, -inis, n., charge, CRIME, offence. Cf. scelus.
 crīnis, -is, m., hair, lock of hair. Cf. coma.
 crista, -ae, f., CREST.
 crūdēlis, -e, adj., [crūdus], CRUEL.

crūdēliter, adv., [crūdēlis], CRU-
ELLY.

crūdus, -a, -um, adj., raw, CRUDE,
rough, cruel.

cubiculāris, -e, adj., [cubicul-
um], of a sleeping chamber.

cubiculum, -ī, n., [-cumbō, re-
cline], sleeping chamber, bed-
room.

cubile, -is, n., [-cumbō, recline],
couch, bed.

cuī, [dat. of quī], to whom.

culpa, -ae, f., blame, fault. (*Cul-
pable.*)

culpō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [culpa],
blame, reproach.

culter, -trī, m., knife.

cum, conj., when; as, since; though,
although; cum . . . tum, both
. . . and.

cum, prep. with abl., with.

cumulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, heap,
load, ac-CUMULATE.

cūnctus, -a, -um, adj., [co-iūnc-
tus], all together, the whole. Cf.
omnis, tōtus.

cuniculus, -ī, m., underground
passage, mine.

cupiditās, -ātis, f., [cupidus], de-
sire, eagerness, CUPIDITY.

cupidō, -inis, f., [cupidus], desire,
wish, eagerness.

cupidus, -a, -um, adj., [cupiō],
eager, desirous, anxious.

cupiō, -ere, -ivī, -itus, long for,
desire, wish.

cūr, adv., [quī + rēs], why: inter.,
why?

cūra, -ae, f., care, anxiety.

cūrat, (he) cares for, takes care of.

Curēs, -ium, m. and f., the chief
town of the Sabines.

cūria, -ae, f., senate house; in
Rome, the senate usually met
in the Cūria Hostilia, built by
Tullus Hostilius.

currō, -ere, cucurri, cursus, run.
(*Current.*)

currus, -ūs, m., [currō], chariot.

cursor, -ōris, m., [currō], runner,
racer. (*Cursory.*)

cursus, -ūs, m., [currō], running,
course, voyage.

Curtius, -ī, m., Mettius CURTIUS,
the Roman hero who leaped into
an abyss in the Forum.

curūlis, -e, adj., [currus], CU-
RULE; sella curūlis, the CU-
RULE chair, occupied only by the
higher Roman magistrates.

curvō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [cur-
vus], bend, CURVE.

curvus, -a, -um, adj., bent,
CURVED, crooked. Cf. falcātus.

cuspis, -idis, f., point.

custōdiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus, [cus-
tōs], watch, guard, keep.

custōs, -ōdis, m. and f., guard,
keeper, CUSTODIAN.

cýgnus, -ī, m., swan.

Cyprus, -ī, f., island near the coast
of Asia Minor.

Cyzicus, -ī, m., king of a town of
the same name in Mysia.

D

Daedalus, -ī, m., an Athenian ar-
chitect, the contriver of the laby-
rinth.

Danaē, -ēs, (acc. Danaēn), mother
of Perseus.

dat, (he) gives.

dē, prep. with abl., from, of, about,
concerning.

dea, -ae, (dat. and abl. plur., deā-
bus), f., goddess.

decem, indecl. num. adj., ten. (*Deci-
mal.*)

dē-cernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētus,
decide, DECREE. Cf. cōnstituō.

dē-cidō, -ere, -cidī, —, [cadō],
fall down. (*Deciduous.*)

deciēs, num. adv., [decem], ten
times.

dē-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [ca-piō], DECEIVE.
dē-clinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, turn aside. (*Decline.*)
decorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [deucus, beauty], adorn, DECORATE. Cf. ūnō.
dē-currō, -ere, -cucurrī or -currī, -cursus, run down.
dē-cutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussus, [quatiō, shake], shake off. Cf. excutiō.
dedī, see dō.
dē-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, lead away, lead down, launch. (*Deduce.*)
dē-fendō, -ere, -fendī, -fēnsus, [-fendō, ward off], DEFEND, protect.
dē-fessus, -a, -um, adj., worn out, exhausted.
dē-fluō, -ere, -flūxī, -fluxus, flow down or by. (*In-flux.*)
dē-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus, [iaciō], hurl down or off, cast down. (*Dejection.*)
de-inde, adv., [dē], then, next, afterwards.
dē-lectat, (he) DELIGHTS, pleases.
dē-lectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, LIGHT, please.
dē-lēctus, -a, -um, adj., [dēligō], picked, chosen, choice.
dē-ligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus, choose, pick out, se-LECT.
Delphi, -ōrum, plur. m., city in Greece, famed for its oracle of Apollō.
Delphicus, -a, -um, adj., [Delphi], DELPHIC, of DELPHI.
delphinus, -ī, m., DOLPHIN.
dē-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, send down, drop, throw, cast.
dē-mōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, point out, show, DEMONSTRATE. Cf. ostendō.
dē-nique, adv., at last, at length, finally. Cf. tandem.

dēns, dentis, m., tooth. (*Dentist.*)
dēnsus, -a, -um, adj., thick, DENSE.
dē-pendeō, -ēre, —, —, hang from, DEPEND.
dē-pōnō, -ere, -posui, -positus, lay aside, give up, abandon. (*Deposit.*)
dē-rigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus, [regō], DIRECT.
dē-scendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēn-sus, [scandō, climb], DESCEND, dismount, disembark. Cf. ex-pōnō.
dē-serō, -ere, -ruī, -rtus, DESERT, abandon. Cf. relinquō.
dē-sertus, -a, -um, adj., [dēserō], DESERTED, abandoned.
dē-siliō, -īre, -iluī, -ultus, [saliō, leap], leap down, jump down.
dē-sistō, -ere, -stitti, -stitus, leave off, stop, DESIST.
dē-sum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, fail, be wanting, be lacking.
dē-tineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus, [teneō], keep back, DETAIN, reserve.
dē-trahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus, draw off, drag down, drag. (*Detract.*)
dē-trimentum, -ī, n., [terō, rub], damage, DETRIMENT.
Deucaliōn, -ōnis, m., a survivor of the flood. See Pyrrha.
deus, -ī, (plur., nom., deī, diī, dī, gen., deōrum or deūm, dat. and abl., deīs, diīs, dis), m., god, DEITY.
dē-vorant, (they) DEVOUR.
dē-vorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [vorō, swallow whole], DEVOUR, destroy.
dextra, -ae, f., right hand. (*Dexterous.*)
dī-, see dis-.
Diālis, -e, adj., of Jupiter; Flāmen Diālis, priest of Jove.
(diciō), -ōnis, f., [dīcō], sway, control.

dicit, (he) says.

dicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, de-DICATE, consecrate, devote.

dicō, -ere, dixī, dictus, say, tell. (Diction.)

dictātor, -ōris, m., [dīcō], DICTATOR, a chief magistrate with unlimited powers, appointed in great emergencies to govern for six months.

diēs, -ēī, m. and f., day.

dif-ficilis, -e, adj., [dis- + facilis], DIFFICULT.

dif-ficultās, -ātis, f., [difficilis], DIFFICULTY.

diligēns, -entis, adj., [diligō], DILIGENT, careful.

diligenter, adv., [diligēns], DILIGENTLY, carefully.

diligentia, -ae, f., [diligēns], DILIGENCE.

di-ligō, -ere, -lēxi, -lēctus, [legō], single out, love.

di-micātiō, -ōnis, f., [dīmicō], fight, struggle. Cf. pūgna, proelium.

di-micō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fight, struggle. Cf. pūgnō.

di-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, (send apart), DISMISS.

dirus, -a, -um, adj., frightful, fearful, DIRE. Cf. terribilis.

dis-, dī-, inseparable particle meaning asunder, apart, in different directions.

dis-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, depart. Cf. abeō, excēdō.

dis-cernō, -ere, -crēvi, -crētus, (set apart), distinguish, DISCERN.

discipulus, -ī, m., [discō], (learner), scholar, pupil.

discō, -ere, didicī, —, learn.

dis-crīmen, -inis, n., crisis.

dis-similis, -e, adj., unlike, DISIMILAR.

dis-tendō, -ere, -dī, -tus, stretch apart, stretch, DISTEND. Cf. extēndō.

dītissimus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of dives], richest, wealthiest.

diū, adv., long, for a long time.

diurnus, -a, -um, adj., [diēs], for the day, day. (Diurnal.)

di-vellō, -ere, -vellī, -volsus, [vellō, tear], tear apart.

dīves, -itis, adj., rich.

di-vidō, -ere, -visī, -visus, [videō], DIVIDE.

dīvitior, -ius, comp. of dīves.

dō, dare, dedī, datus, give, offer. Cf. dōnō.

doceō, -ēre, -cūī, -ctus, teach, show, inform, tell. (Doctor.)

dolor, -ōris, m., [doleō, grieve], grief, pain. (Dolorous.)

dolus, -ī, m., deceit, cunning. Cf. frauds.

dominus, -ī, m., [domō], master.

domō, -āre, -ui, -itus, subdue, conquer. (In-domitable.)

domus, -ūs, f., house; domī, loc., at home.

dōnec, conj., as long as, while; until.

dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dōnum], present, give. Cf. dō.

dōnum, -ī, n., [dō], present, gift. (Donation.) Cf. mūnus.

dormiō, -ire, -ivī, -itūs, sleep. (Dormitory.)

dracō, ūnis, m., DRAGON.

dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dubius, doubtful], hesitate, DOUBT.

dubium, -ī, n., [dubius, doubtful], uncertainty, DOUBT.

dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus, lead, draw; in mātrīmōniūm dūcō, marry (a wife). (Duct.) Cf. agō.

dulcēdō, -inis, f., [dulcis, sweet], sweetness. (Dulcet.)

dum, conj., with Indic., while, as long as; with Subj., until.

duo, duae, duo, num. adj., two. (Duet.)

duo-decim, indecl. num. adj., [decem], twelve. (Duodecimal.)

dūrus, -a, -um, adj., *hard*. (Endure.)

dux, ducis, m. and f., [dūcō], *leader, general*. (Duke.) Cf. imperātor.

E

ē, see ex.

eburneus, -a, -um, adj., [ebur, IVORY], *of IVORY, IVORY*.

ecce, interj., *lo! see! behold! there! look!*

ē-ducō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dux], *bring up, rear, EDUCATE*.

ē-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, *lead out*.

ef-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, [ex + faciō], *make, cause, accomplish*, EFFECT.

ef-fugiō, -ere, -fūgī, —, [ex + fugiō], *(flee away), escape*. Cf. ēvādō.

ēgī, see agō.

ego, meī, pers. pron., I.

ē-gredior, -gredī, -gressus, [gradior, step], *go out, disembark*. (Egress.) Cf. expōnō.

ē-gregiē, adv., [ēgregius], *excellently, admirably, remarkably*.

ē-gregius, -a, -um, adj., [grex], *distinguished, eminent*. (Egregious.) Cf. clārus, insignis.

ēheu, interj., alas!

ē-lābor, -ī, -lapsus, *slip away, glide out, escape*. (Erlapse.)

elephantus, -ī, m., ELEPHANT.

ē-luō, -ere, -ūi, -ūtus, *wash out, wash*. Cf. lavō.

ē-mergō, -ere, -sī, -sus, *come forth, EMERGE*.

ē-micō, -āre, -ui, -ātus, *dart forth*.

ē-mineō, -ēre, -ui, —, [-mineō, tower], *stand out, project*. (Eminent.)

ē-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, *send out, EMIT, let out; pass., start*.

emō, -ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *buy; gain, obtain*.

enim, conj., (post positive), *for*. Cf. nam.

eō, īre, īvī or ii, itūrus, *go*.

Epidaurus, -ī, f., city in Argolis.

epistula, -ae, f., *letter, EPISTLE*.

epulæ, -ārum, plur. f., (viands), *feast, banquet*.

eques, -itis, m., [equus], *horse-man, cavalryman, knight*: one of the EQUESTRIAN Order ranking between the Senate and the Plēbs.

equester, -tris, -tre, adj., [eques], EQUESTRIAN.

equinus, -a, -um, adj., [equus], *of a horse, EQUINE*.

equitābant, (they) used to ride.

equitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [eques], *ride*.

equus, -ī, m., *horse*.

erant, (they) were.

erat, (he) was.

ē-ripiō, -ere, -ui, -reptus, [rapiō], *snatch away, save, rescue*. Cf. āvellō.

errābant, (they) used to roam, wander.

errat, (he) strays, wanders.

errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *stray, wander, rove, roam*. (Err.)

ē-rumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus, *burst out*. (Eruption.)

est, (he) is.

et, conj., and; et . . . et, both . . . and. Cf. atque, -que.

et-iam, adv., also, even, still. Cf. quoque.

Euxīnus, -a, -um, adj., Pontus Euxīnus, the Black Sea.

ē-vādō, -ere, -sī, -sus, *go forth, escape, EVADE*. Cf. effugiō.

ē-vānēscō, -ere, -vānūi, —, *VANISH away*.

ē-vehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vēctus, *carry away; pass., sail away*.

ē-veniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, (come forth), happen, result. (Event.) Cf. accidō.

ex or ē, prep. with abl., *out of, of, from, on, according to.*

ex-audiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, *hear (from afar).*

ex-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, *depart; ē vitā excēdō, die. (Excess.) Cf. abeō, discēdō.*

ex-citō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, [cieō, *arouse], rouse, awaken, EXCITE.*

ex-cutio, -ere, -cussī, -cussus, [quatiō, *shake], shake off, strike away. (Per-cussion.) Cf. dēcutiō.*

exemplar, -āris, n., *copy, EXAMPLE.*

exemplum, -ī, n., *EXAMPLE.*

ex-eō, -ire, -ii, -itus, *go out, depart, withdraw. (Exit.)*

ex-erceō, -ere, -cuī, -itus, [arceō, *keep], keep at work, keep busy, engage, train, EXERCISE, drill.*

ex-ercitātus, -a, -um, adj., [exerceō], *well EXERCISED, drilled, or disciplined.*

ex-ercitus, -ūs, m., [exerceō], *(disciplined body of men), army. Cf. āgmen.*

ex-iguus, -a, -um, adj., *scanty, small, inconsiderable. Cf. parvus.*

ex-inde, adv., *thereafter, then.*

ex-ōrnō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, *fit out, equip, ad-ORN.*

ex-pellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus, *drive out, EXPEL.*

ex-perior, -īrī, -pertus, *try, prore, EXPERIENCE. Cf. cōnor, temptō.*

ex-pleō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētus, *fill up, fill full. Cf. compleō, impleō.*

ex-plicō, -are, -āvī or -uī, -ātus or -itus, [plicō, *fold], unfold, explain.*

ex-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, *set forth, set on shore, disembark. (Expose.) Cf. dēdescendō.*

ex-pūgnō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, *take by assault, storm, capture. Cf. oppūgnō.*

ex-silium, -ī, n., [exsul], *banishment, EXILE.*

ex-spectō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, *EXPECT, await, wait for, wait.*

ex-spirō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, *breathe out, EXPIRE. Cf. morior.*

ex-stō, -are, —, —, *exist, be EXTANT.*

ex-sul, -ulīs, m. and f., [saliō, leap], *EXILE.*

exta, -ōrum, plur. n., *(chief internal organs of the body), entrails.*

ex-tendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentus or -tēnsus, *stretch out, EXTEND. Cf. distendō.*

ex-ternus, -a, -um, adj., [exterus], *(EXTERNAL), foreign.*

ex-terus, -a, -um, adj., [ex], *outward.*

ex-torqueō, -ere, -torsī, -tortus, *twist out, wrench away. (Extort.)*

extrā, adv., and prep. with acc., [exterus], *outside. Cf. intrā.*

extrēmus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of exterus], *farthest, last, EXTREME.*

F

fābula, -ae, f., [fārī, speak], *story, tale. (Fable.)*

faciēbant, (they) *were doing.*

facile, adv., [facilis], *easily.*

facilis, -e, adj., [faciō], *(easy to do), easy. (Facile.)*

faciō, -ere, fēcī, *factus, make, construct, do, perform; certior faciō, make more certain, inform.*

facit, (he) *does.*

faciunt, (they) *do.*

factiō, -ōnis, f., [faciō], *FACTION.*

factum, -ī, n., [faciō], *deed, act. (Fact.)*

faenum, -ī, n., *hay.*

falcātus, -a, -um, adj., [falx, sickle], *hooked, curved. Cf. curvus.*

famēs, -is, (abl., famē), f., *hunger, FAMINE.*
 familia, -ae, f., *FAMILY.*
 familiāris, -e, adj., *of the FAMILY.*
 fātum, -ī, n., [fārī, *speak*], *destiny, FATE.*
 faucēs, -ium, f., (throat, jaws), *narrow passage.*
 faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautūrus, *FAVOR.*
 favor, -ōris, m., [faveō], *FAVOR.*
 fax, facis, f., *torch, firebrand.*
 fēcērunt, (they) *did do.*
 fēcit, (he) *did do.*
 fēliciter, adv., [fēlīx], *luckily, happily; fēliciter dīcō, offer congratulations.*
 fēlīx, -īcis, adj., *lucky, happy, fortunate. (Felicity.) Cf. bētūs.*
 fēmina, -ae, f., *woman. (Feminine.)*
 fera, -ae, f., [ferus], *wild beast.*
 feriō, -īre, —, —, *strike, smite, wound.*
 ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bear, bring, carry. Cf. portō, vehō.*
 ferōx, -ōcis, adj., [ferus], *fierce, savage, FEROIOUS. Cf. ferus, saevus.*
 ferreus, -a, -um, adj., [ferrum], *of iron, iron.*
 ferrum, -ī, n., *iron, sword.*
 ferus, -a, -um, adj., *wild, untamed, FIERCE. Cf. ferōx, saevus.*
 fervidus, -a, -um, adj., [ferveō, boil], *glowing. (Feruid.)*
 fessus, -a, -um, adj., *tired.*
 festinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *hasten. Cf. properō.*
 fēstus, -a, -um, adj., *FESTAL.*
 fictilis, -e, adj., *of clay or pottery.*
 fidēlis, -e, adj., [fidēs], *faithful. (Fidelity.) Cf. fidus.*
 fidēs, -eī, f., [fidō, trust], *trust, faith, honor.*
 fidō, -ere, fisus, semi-deponent, *trust, con-FIDE.*
 fidus, -a, -um, adj., [fidō], *faithful. Cf. fidēlis.*

figūra, -ae, f., *form, FIGURE. Cf. fōrma.*
 filia, -ae, (dat. and abl. plur., filiābus), f., *daughter.*
 filius, -ī, (voc. sing., filī), m., *son. (Filial.)*
 filum, -ī, n., *thread, string.*
 finiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [finis], *end, FINISH. (Finite.)*
 finis, -is, m., *end, boundary; plur., territory, country, land. (Final.)*
 finitimus, -a, -um, adj., [finis], *neighboring, near.*
 fiō, fierī, factus, (pass. of faciō), *be made, be done, become.*
 firmus, -a, -um, adj., *strong, stout, FIRM.*
 flāmen, -inis, n., *priest, FLAMEN.*
 flamma, -ae, f., *FLAME. Cf. ignis.*
 flammeum, -ī, n., *bridal veil.*
 flammi-fer, -fera, -ferum, [flamma + ferō], *FLAME-bearing, fire-breathing.*
 Flōra, -ae, f., [flōs], *FLORA.*
 Flōrus, -ī, m., [flōs], *FLORUS.*
 flōs, -ōris, m., *flower. (Floral.)*
 flūmen, -inis, n., [fluō], *stream, river. Cf. amnis, fluvius.*
 fluō, -ere, flūxi, fluxus, *flow. (Fluent.)*
 fluvius, -ī, m., [fluō], *river. Cf. amnis, flūmen.*
 focus, -ī, m., *fireplace, hearth.*
 foedus, -eris, n., *treaty, agreement; ex foedere, according to agreement.*
 fōns, fontis, m., *spring, FOUNTAIN, source.*
 fore, for futūrus esse.
 fōrma, -ae, f., *FORM, figure. Cf. figūra.*
 fōr-sit-an, adv., [fōrs sit an, it may be that], *perhaps. Cf. fōrte.*
 fōrte, adv., [abl. of fōrs, chance], *by chance.*
 fortis, -e, adj., *brave, strong. Cf. validus.*

fōrtūna, -ae, f., [fōrs, chance], FORTUNE, good or bad FORTUNE.

forum, -ī, n., market-place; Forum (Rōmānum), the FORUM (in Rome).

fossa, -ae, f., [fodiō, dig], ditch, trench. (*Fosse.*)

fragor, -ōris, m., crash, noise, din. Cf. sonus.

frāter, -tris, m., BROTHER. (*Fraternal.*)

fraus, fraudis, f., deceit, FRAUD, cheat, trickery. (*f. dolus.*)

fremitus, -ūs, m., [fremō, roar], roaring, shouting.

fretum, -ī, n., strait, sound, channel.

frūgēs, see frūx.

frūmentum, -ī, n., [fruor], corn, grain.

fruor, -ī, frūctus, enjoy.

frūstrā, adv., in vain.

(frūx), frūgis, f., fruit; plur., fruits, produce.

fuga, -ae, f., [fugiō], flight.

fugat, (he) puts to flight.

fugiō, -ere, fūgi, —, flee, fly. (*Fugitive.*)

fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [fuga], put to flight.

fulgēns, -entis, adj., [fulgeō], gleaming. (*Re-fulant.*)

fulgeō, -ēre, fulsī, —, gleam, shine.

fulgor, -ōris, m., [fulgeō], gleam, flash.

fundus, -ī, m., farm.

fungor, -ī, fūnctus, (busy one's self), perform, exhibit, celebrate.

fūnus, -eris, n., FUNERAL rites, burial, FUNERAL.

Furius, -ī, m., see Camillus.

furō, -ere, —, —, rage, rave. (*Fury.*)

furor, -ōris, m., [furō], madness, frenzy.

fūrtim, adv., [fūr, thief], stealthily. (*Furtively.*)

fuscina, -ae, f., three-pronged spear, trident.

futūrus, -a, -um, fut. part. of sum.

G

Gabiī, -ōrum, plur. m., city of Latium.

Gabinus, -a, -um, adj., [Gabiī], citizen of GABI.

Gāius, -ī, m., GAIUS or CAIUS, a Roman name.

galea, -ae, f., helmet.

Gallicus, -a, -um, adj., [Gallia, GAUL], GALLIC.

gaudeō, -ēre, gāvisus, rejoice.

gaudium, -ī, n., [gaudeō], joy. Cf. laetitia.

geminus, -a, -um, adj., twin-born, twin-.

gener, -erī, m., son-in-law.

genius, -ī, m., GENIUS (of a place).

gēns, gentis, f., race, nation. (*Gentry.*)

genū, -ūs, n., knee.

genus, -eris, n., race, family, kind. (Gender.)

Germānus, -ī, m., GERMAN.

gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus, wear; manage, carry on, wage; do.

gladiātor, -ōris, m., [gladius], (swordsmen), GLADIATOR.

gladiātōrius, -a, -um, adj., [gladiātor], of GLADIATORS, GLADIATORIAL.

gladius, -ī, m., sword.

glōria, -ae, f., GLORY, fame, renown.

Gērgō, -onis, f., GORGON, one of three frightful sisters having snakes instead of hair; see Medūsa.

gracilis, -e, adj., slender, graceful.

Graeae, -ārum, plur. f., three horrible old women who had but one eye and one tooth among them.

Graecia, -ae, f., GREECE.

grandō, -inis, f., hail.

grātia, -ae, f., *favor, GRACE*; grātiās agō, *give thanks; grātiām referō, return thanks.*
 grātūitus, -a, -um, adj., [grātia], (without pay), *free, GRATUITOUS.*
 grātus, -a, -um, adj., *acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, GRATEful.*
 gravis, -e, adj., *heavy, GRAVE, serious, formidable.*
 graviter, adv., [gravis], *heavily, exceedingly.*
 grex, gregis, m., *flock. (Gregarious.)*
 gubernātor, -ōris, m., [gubernō, steer], *steersman. (Gubernatorial.)*
 gustō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *taste, enjoy.*
 guttur, -uris, n., *throat. (Guttural.)*

H

habēbat, (he) *had, owned, possessed.*
 habeō, -ēre, -ui, -itus, *HAVE, hold, pronounce, deliver. Cf. teneō.*
 habitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [habeō], *dwell, live, in-HABIT. Cf. incolō.*
 Haedui, -ōrum, plur. m., *a people of Gaul.*
 haereō, -ēre, haesi, haesūrus, (stick), *hesitate.*
 hāmus, -ī, m., *hook.*
 harēna, -ae, f., *sand. (Arena.)*
 Harpē, -ēs, (acc., Harpēn), sickle-shaped sword.
 Harpīa, -ae, f., *HARPY, half bird and half woman.*
 harū-spex, -icis, m., [harū, entrails, + -speciō, look], *soothsayer, (inspector of the entrails of victims).*
 hasta, -ae, f., *spear. Cf. tēlum.*
 haud, adv., *not, not at all. Cf. nōn.*
 Hecatē, -ēs, f., *goddess of enchantment.*
 Hellē, -ēs, (acc., Hellēn), f., *daughter of Athamās.*
 Hellēs-pontus, -ī, m., (sea of Hellē), *HELLESPONT.*

herba, -ae, f., *grass, plant, HERB.*
 Herculēs, -is, m., *a hero of great strength, one of the Argonauts.*
 herī, adv., *yesterday.*
 Herminius, -ī, m., Titus Herminius, who helped Horātius Coclēs defend the bridge.
 Hesperides, -um, plur. f., *guardians of the garden with golden apples.*
 hic, adv., *here, on this side.*
 hic, haec, hōc, dem. pron., *this; pers. pron., he, she, it; ille . . .*
 hic, *the former . . . the latter.*
 hiemō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus, [hiems, winter], *winter.*
 hinc, adv., [hic], *from this place, hence, on this side.*
 Hippomenēs, -ae, m., *successful suitor of Atalanta.*
 Hister, -tri, m., *the river Danube.*
 ho-diē, adv., [hōc + diē], *to-day.*
 homō, -inis, m. and f., *human being, man. Cf. vir.*
 honor or honōs, -ōris, m., *HONOR, office.*
 honōrat, (he) *HONORS, respects.*
 hōra, -ae, f., *hour.*
 Horātius, -ī, m., see Coclēs.
 horrendus, -a, -um, adj., [horreō], *dreadful. Cf. horribilis.*
 horreō, -ēre, -ui, —, *bristle; shudder.*
 horreum, -ī, n., *barn.*
 horribilis, -e, adj., [horreō], *fearful, HORRIBLE. Cf. horrendus.*
 hortor, -āri, -ātus, *cheer, ex-HORT.*
 hortus, -ī, m., *garden. (Horti-culture.)*
 hospes, -itis, m. and f., *HOST, guest.*
 hospitium, -ī, n., [hospes], *HOSPITALITY.*
 hostia, -ae, f., *victim, sacrifice.*
 hostilis, -e, adj., [hostis], *HOSTILE.*
 Hostilius, -a, -um, adj., *of an HOSTILIUS; Cūria Hostilia, senate-house built by Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.*

hostis, -is, m. and f., *enemy*.
 hūc, adv. [for old form hōc], *hither, to this side*.
 hūmānus, -a, -um, adj., [homō], *HUMAN*.
 humiliſ, -e, adj., [humus], *low, lowly, HUMBLE*.
 humus, -ī, f., *ground*; humī, loc., *on the ground*.
 Hylās, -ae, m., one of the Argonauts, companion of Herculēs.

I

iaceō, -ēre, -cūi, —, *lie*.
 iaciō, -ere, iēcī, *iactus, throw, cast*.
 iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [iaciō], *throw, cast, hurl*.
 iaculum, -ī, n., [iaciō], *dart, javelin*. Cf. hasta, tēlūm.
 iam, adv., *already, now; nōn iam, no longer*. Cf. nunc.
 Iāniculum, -ī, n., [Iānus], one of the hills of Rome sacred to Janus.
 iānua, -ae, f., *door*. Cf. ōstium.
 Iāsōn, -onis, m., JASON, leader of the Argonauts.
 ibant, (they) used to go.
 ibi, adv., [is], *there, in that place*.
 Icarus, -ī, m., son of Daedalus.
 idem, eadem, idem, pron., [is + dem], *the same, also, likewise. (Identity.)*
 idōneus, -a, -um, adj., *fit, suitable*.
 igitur, conj. and adv., *therefore*. Cf. itaque.
 īgnāvus, -a, -um, adj., [in + (g)nāvus, busy], *idle, spiritless, cowardly*.
 īgnis, -is, m., *fire. (Ignite.)* Cf. flamma.
 īgnōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + gnārus, knowing], *not know, be IGNORANT of*. Cf. nēsciō.
 īgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus, [in + (g)nōscō, know], *pardon*.

īgnōtus, -a, -um, adj., [in + (g)nōtus], *unknown, untried, unfamiliar*.
 ille, illa, illud, dem. pron., *that; pers. pron., he, she, it; ille . . . hic, the former . . . the latter*.
 illūc, adv., [ille], *thither, there*.
 im-, see in-.
 imber, -bris, m., *rain, rain-storm, heavy rain*. Cf. pluvia.
 im-memor, -oris, adj., [memor, mindful], *unmindful, forgetful. (Inmemorial.)*
 im-mēnsus, -a, -um, adj., [metior, measure], *vast, IMMENSE*.
 im-molō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [mola, sacrificial meal], *sacrifice, offer. (Immolate.)*
 im-mortālis, -e, adj., *IMMORTAL*.
 im-patiēns, -entis, adj., [patior], *IMPATIENT*.
 im-perātor, -ōris, m., [imperō], *commander, general. (Emperor.)* Cf. dux.
 im-perium, -ī, n., [imperō], *command, power, authority, rule, EMPIRE*.
 im-perō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [parō], *command, order, order to provide. (Imperative.)* Cf. iubeō.
 im-petrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [patrō, effect], *obtain one's request, gain one's end*.
 im-petus, -ūs, m., [petō], *attack, rush. (Impetuous.)*
 im-pietās, -ātis, f., *IMPIETY*.
 im-piger, -gra, -grum, adj., *active*.
 im-pleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus, *fill up*. Cf. complēō, expleō.
 im-plōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [plōrō, wail], *beseach, beg, IMPLORE*.
 im-pluviūm, -ī, n., [pluvia], *pool in the atrium, into which the rain fell through the opening in the roof*.
 im-pōnō, -ere, -posūi, -positus, *place upon, put into, IMPOSE*.

im-portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bring in, IMPORT.

im-pudentia, -ae, f., [pudēns, modest], shamelessness, IMPUDENCE.

īmus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of īferus], lowest, bottom of.

in, prep., (1) with acc., into, to, against; (2) with abl., IN, on, upon, among.

in-, prefix, (changing to im- before b, m, and p), (1) with verbs, in, into, on, against; (2) with adjectives, not, un-, IN-.

inānis, -e, adj., empty. (*Inane.*)

in-cautus, -a, -um, adj., [caveō], INCAUTIOUS, unvary.

in-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, march, advance, walk. Cf. prōgredior.

in-cendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēnsum, [-cendō, kindle], set on fire, rouse, excite, INCENSE. Cf. accendō.

in-certus, -a, -um, adj., UNCERTAIN.

in-cidō, -ere, -cidi, —, [cadō], fall in or into, fall upon, happen upon. (*Incident.*)

in-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [capiō], (take in hand), begin. (*Inception.*) Cf. coepī.

in-citō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cieō, arouse], urge on, spur on, INCITE.

in-clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, cry out. in-clūdō, -ere, -sī, -sus, [claudō, shut], shut up, INCLOSE.

in-cola, -ae, m. and f., [colō], inhabitant, inmate.

in-colō, -ere, -luī, —, dwell in, inhabit. Cf. habitō.

in-columis, -e, adj., safe. Cf. intāctus, tūtus.

in-crēdibilis, -e, adj., [crēdō], wonderful, INCREDIBLE.

in-crepō, -āre, -uī, -itus, [crepō, rattle], upbraid, chide, rebuke.

in-cumbō, -ere, -cubuī, -cubitus, [-cumbō, lie], lay one's self to, bend to. (*Incumbent.*)

inde, adv., [is], thence, then, thereupon.

in-dignitās, -ātis, f., [dignus, worthy], insult, INDIGNITY.

indulgeō, -ēre, -ulsī, -ultus, INDULGE.

in-duō, -ere, -ui, -ūtus, [in(d) + -uō, put], put on, dress one's self in; pass., dress.

in-fāns, -fantis, m. and f., [fārī, speak], (not speaking), child, infant, babe.

in-fectus, -a, -um, adj., [faciō], not done, unaccomplished; rē infectā, without success.

in-fēlix, -īcis, adj., unfortunate, unhappy. (*Infelicity.*)

in-ferus, -a, -um, adj., lower.

in-festus, -a, -um, adj., [-fendō], made unsafe, INFESTED.

in-fluō, -ere, -flūxī, -fluxus, flow in. (*Influx.*)

infrā, prep. with acc., below.

in-genium, -ī, n., character, ability, talents, GENIUS.

in-gēns, -gentis, adj., vast, huge. Cf. māgnus, vāstus.

in-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus, [ia-ciō], put in or on, throw in, inspire, infuse, INJECT.

in-iūstē, adv., [iūs], UNJUSTLY.

in-iūstus, -a, -um, adj., [iūs], UNJUST.

in-numerābilis, -e, adj., [numerus], countless, INNUMERABLE.

in-opia, -ae, f., [ops], want, scarcity.

inquam, def. verb, say: inquit, says he or said he.

in-rideō, -ēre, -risī, -risus, laugh at, RIDI-cule.

in-sciēns, -entis, adj., [sciō], not knowing, unaware.

in-scius, -a, -um, adj., [sciō], not knowing, ignorant of.

in-scribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptus, write upon, INSCRIBE.

in-sectum, -ī, n., [secō, cut], INSECT.

in-sequor, -ī, -secūtus, pursue, press upon. Cf. instō.

in-signis, -e, adj., [signum], distinguished, remarkable, striking. Cf. clārus, ēgregius.

in-solitus, -a, -um, adj., [sōleō], unaccustomed, unused.

in-somnis, -e, adj., [somnus], sleepless. (*Insomnia*.)

in-spiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectus, [-speciō, look], look into, INSPECT.

in-stō, -āre, -stītī, -statūrūs, press upon, pursue. Cf. insequor.

insula, -ae, f., island. (*Insular*.)

in-tāctus, -a, -um, adj., [tangō], untouched, uninjured, INTACT. Cf. incolumis, tūtus.

intel-legō, -ere, -lēxi, -lēctus, [inter], perceive, understand, comprehend. (*Intelligent*.)

inter, prep. with acc., between, among; inter sē, with each other.

inter-dum, adv., sometimes.

inter-eā, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime.

inter-ficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectus, [faciō], (put out of the way), kill. Cf. caedō, necō.

inter-im, adv., [is], meanwhile, in the meantime.

inter-imō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēmptus, [emō], (take away from among), kill. Cf. interficiō.

interior, -ius, adj., [comp. of inter], INTERIOR of.

inter-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, leave off, INTERMIT, interrupt.

in-territus, -a, -um, adj., [ter-reō], undaunted, UNTERRIFIED.

inter-scindō, -ere, -scidī, -scissus, [scindō, cut], cut down. (*Scissors*.)

inter-vallum, -ī, n., space between, distance apart, INTERVAL.

in-tolerandus, -a, -um, adj., [tolerō], INTOLERABLE, unendurable.

intrā, prep. with acc., within, inside. Cf. extrā.

intrat, (he) ENTERS.

in-trepidus, -a, -um, adj., [trepidus, alarmed], undaunted, INTREPID.

intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, ENTER.

intro-itus, -ūs, m., [intrō, with in + eō], ENTRANCE.

in-undō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [unda], overflow, INUNDATE.

in-ūtilis, -e, adj., useless.

in-vādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus, advance upon, rush upon, attack. Cf. aggredior.

in-vehō, -ere, -vēxi, -vēctus, carry in; pass., sail in.

in-veniō, -ire, -vēni, -ventus, come upon, find, INVENT.

in-videō, -ēre, -vidī, -visus, (look askance at), ENVY.

in-visus, -a, -um, adj., [invideō], hated, hateful.

in-vitat, (he) INVITES.

in-vitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, INVITE.

Iōlcus, -ī, m., town and harbor of Thessaly, whence the Argonauts sailed.

Iovis, see Iuppiter.

ipse, -a, -um, intens. pron., self; very.

ira, -ae, f., anger, wrath, rage. (*Ire*.)

irācundus, -a, -um, adj., [ira], passionate.

irātus, -a, -um, adj., [ira], angered, enraged.

ire, see eō.

is, ea, id, dem. pron., this, that; pers. pron., he, she, it.

iste, -a, -ud, dem. pron., that (of yours), that (near you).

Isthmus, -ī, m., the ISTHMUS of Corinth.

ita, adv., so, thus. Cf. sīc.

Ītalia, -ae, f., ITALY.

ita-que, conj., and so, therefore. Cf. igitur.

iter, itineris, n., [eō], journey, road, march. (*Itinerant.*)

iterum, adv., again, a second time. (*Iterative.*)

itineris, see iter.

iubeō, -ēre, iussi, iūssus, order, bid, command. Cf. imperō.

iūdex, -icis, m. and f., [iūs + dicō], JUDGE.

Iūlia, -ae, f., JULIA.

Iūlius, -ī, m., JULIUS.

iuncus, -ī, m., rush.

iungō, -ere, iūnxi, iūnctus, JOIN, yoke, span.

Iūnius, -ī, m., JUNIUS, see Brūtus.

Iūnō, -ōnis, f., JUNO, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Jupiter.

Iuppiter, Iovis, m., JUPITER or JOVE, chief god among the Romans.

iūs, iūris, n., right, law, JUSTICE. Cf. lēx.

iussi, see iubeō.

iūssum, -ī, n., [iubeō], command.

iūstus, -a, -um, adj., [iūs], JUST.

iuvenis, -is, m. and f., youth, young man or woman. (*Juvenile.*) Cf. adulēscēns.

iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtus, help, assist. (*Ad-jutant.*)

iūxtā, adv., and prep. with acc., near to, close to.

īvī, see eō.

L

L., abbreviation for Lūcius.

labor, -ōris, m., LABOR, toil. Cf. opus.

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [labor], LABOR, be in trouble, be in difficulty.

labyrinthus, -ī, m., LABYRINTH.

lāc, lactis, n., milk. (*Lacteal.*)

lacrima, -ae, f., tear. (*Lachrymose.*) lacus, -ūs, m., LAKE, pond. Cf. stāgnūm.

laedō, -ere, laesī, laesus, hurt, offend.

laetitia, -ae, f., [laetus], joy, gladness. Cf. gaudium.

laetus, -a, -um, adj., joyful, glad.

laevus, -a, -um, adj., left. Cf. sinister.

lanista, -ae, m., trainer (of gladiators).

lapis, -idis, m., stone. (*Lapidary.*) Cf. saxum.

laqueāria, -ium, plur. n., panelled ceiling, fretted roof.

Larēs, -um, plur. m., deified spirits of ancestors protecting the home, household gods.

Lars, Lartis, m., see Porsena.

Lartius, -ī, m., Spurius Lartius, one of the companions of Horātius Cocēs.

lātē, adv., [lātus], widely.

lateō, -ēre, -uī, —, lurk, lie concealed. (*Latent.*)

Latinē, adv., [Latinus], in LATIN.

Latinus, -a, -um, adj., [Latium], of Latium, LATIN.

Latium, -ī, n., country of Italy between the Tiber and Campania.

latrō, -ōnis, m., robber.

lātus, -a, -um, adj., broad, wide. (*Latitude.*)

latus, -eris, n., side. (*Lateral.*)

laudat, (he) praises.

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [laus], praise, LAUD.

laus, laudis, f., praise, glory.

lavō, -āre, lāvī, lautus or lōtus, wash, bathē, LAVE. Cf. ēluō.

lectus, -ī, m., couch, bed.

lēgātus, -ī, m., [lēgō, appoint], ambassador, legate, messenger.

legiō, -ōnis, f., [legō], (a gathering), LEGION, containing about 5,000 soldiers.

legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus, gather, col-LECT, se-LECT; read.

Lēmnos, -ī, f., island in the Aegean Sea.

leō, -ōnis, m., LION.

Lesbius, -a, -um, adj., of LESBOS, an island in the Aegean Sea, LESBIAN.

levis, -e, adj., light, slight. (Levity.) lēx, lēgis, f., law. (Legal.) Cf. iūs.

libenter, adv., willingly.

liber, -bri, m., book.

liber, -era, -erum, adj., free. (Liberal.)

Liber, -erī, m., Italian god of planting, identified with Bacchus.

liberat, (he) frees, releases.

liberī, -ōrum, plur. m., [liber], children.

liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [liber], free, release, LIBERATE.

libērtus, -ī, m., freedman. (Liberty.)

Libya, -ae, f., North Africa west of Egypt.

Libycus, -a, -um, adj., of LIBYA, LIBYAN.

ligneus, -a, -um, adj., [lignum], of wood, wooden.

lignum, -ī, n., stick of wood, firewood, wood.

limen, -inis, n., threshold.

linea, -ae, f., [linum], string, LINE; alba linea, white line (drawn across the arena, marking the end of the race course).

linum, -ī, n., (flax), thread, LINE.

litus, -oris, n., shore. Cf. ūra.

locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [locus], place. (Locate.)

locus, -ī, m., (plur., locī, single places; loca, places connected, a region), place, position, situation. (Local.)

longē, adv., [longus], afar, far off.

longitūdō, -inis, f., [longus], length. (Longitude.)

longus, -a, -um, adj., LONG.

lucerna, -ae, f., [lūceō, shine], lamp.

Lūcius, see L. Iūnius Brūtus.

lūctāmen, -inis, n., [lūctor, wrestle], wrestling match.

lūctātiō, -ōnis, f., [lūctor, wrestle], wrestling.

lūctus, -ūs, m., grief, mourning.

lūcus, -ī, m., sacred grove.

lūdicer, -cra, -crum, adj., [lūdus], sportive.

lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus, play. (Pre-lude.)

lūdus, -ī, m., [lūdō], play, game; school.

lūmen, -inis, n., [lūceō, shine], light, source of light. Cf. lūx. (Luminous.)

lūna, -ae, f., [lūceō, shine], moon. (Lunar.)

lūstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [lūceō, shine], (light up), survey, traverse. (Il-lustrate.)

lūteus, -a, -um, adj., orange-colored, yellow.

lūx, lūcis, f., [lūceō, shine], light, brightness; primā lūce, at day-break.

lyra, -ae, f., LYRE.

M

M., abbreviation for Mārcus.

maestus, -a, -um, adj., sad, sorrowful.

magis, adv., [comp. of multō], more, rather.

magister, -tri, m., [māgnus], MASTER, teacher.

magistrātus, -ūs, m., [magister], MAGISTRATE.

māgn-animus, -a, -um, adj., [māgnus], great-souled, MAGNANIMOUS.

māgni-ficē, adv., [māgnificus], MAGNIFICENTLY.

māgni-ficus, -a, -um, adj., [māgnus + faciō], MAGNIFICENT.

māgnitūdō, -inis, f., [māgnus], *greatness, size, MAGNITUDE.*
 māgn-operē, adv., [māgnus + opus], *greatly.*
 māgnus, -a, -um, adj., *great, large.* Cf. ingēns, vāstus.
 māior, -ius, adj., [comp. of māgnus], *greater, older, elder. (Major.)*
 male, adv., [malus], *badly, ill.*
 male-dicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictus, *speak ill of, slander.*
 mālō, mālle, māluī, [magis + volō], *(choose rather), prefer.*
 mālum, -i, n., *apple.* Cf. pōnum.
 malus, -a, -um, adj., *bad, wicked.*
 Mamilius, ī-, m., Octāvius Mamilius, son-in-law of Tarquinius Superbus.
 māne, adv., *early in the morning.*
 maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus, *stay, re-MAIN.*
 manus, -ūs, f., *hand, band of men; manū, artificially.*
 mappa, -ae, f., *napkin.*
 Mārcus, -ī, m., MARCUS.
 mare, -is, n., *sea.*
 maritus, -ī, m., *married man; novus maritus, bridegroom; novī marītī, bridal couple.*
 marmor, -oris, n., MARBLE.
 marmoreus, -a, -um, adj., *made of MARBLE, MARBLE.*
 Mārs, Mārtis, m., god of war.
 Mārtius, -a, -um, adj., [Mārs], *of MARS; see campus.*
 māter, -tris, f., MOTHER. (*Maternal.*)
 mātrimōnium, -ī, n., [māter], *marriage, MATRIMONY.*
 mātūrus, -a, -um, adj., *ripe, MATURE.*
 māximē, adv., [māximus], *very greatly, especially, most.*
 māximus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of māgnus], *greatest, very great, largest.*

Mēdēa, -ae, f., daughter of Aeēta, king of Colchis, and wife of Jason.
 medicāmēntum, -ī, n., [medicō], *drug, MEDICINE.*
 medicātus, -a, -um, adj., [medicō], *magic.*
 medicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [medicus], *drug.*
 medicus, -ī, m., [medeōr, heal], *doctor, physician.*
 medius, -a, -um, adj., *middle of. (Medium.)*
 Medūsa, -ae, f., chief of the Gorgons, whose look turned objects into stone.
 Megara, -ae, f., a town in Megaris, a country of Greece.
 mel, mellis, n., *honey. (Mellifluous.)*
 Meleager, -grī, m., a Calydonian hero, one of the Argonauts.
 melius, comp. of bene.
 membrum, -ī, n., *limb, MEMBER.*
 memoria, -ae, f., [memor, mindful], *MEMORY, remembrance.*
 mendācium, -ī, n., *falsehood, lie. (Mendacious.)*
 mēns, mentis, f., *mind. (Mental.)* Cf. animus.
 mēnsa, -ae, f., *table.*
 mēnsis, -is, m., *month.*
 Mercurius, -ī, m., MERCURY, messenger of the gods.
 mereor, -ērī, -itus, *deserve, MERIT.*
 mergō, -ere, mersī, mersus, *dip, sink, im-MERSE.*
 meritō, adv., *deservedly, justly.*
 messis, -is, f., [metō], *harvest.*
 mēta, -ae, f., *goal.*
 metō, -ere, messuī, messus, *reap.*
 Mettius, -ī, m., see Curtius.
 metus, -ūs, m., *fear, dread, anxiety.* Cf. timor.
 meus, -a, -um, adj., *my, mine.*
 mī, voc. m., of meus.
 Midās, -ae, m., king of Phrygia.
 miles, -itis, m., [mille], *soldier.*

militia, -ae, f., [miles], MILITARY service, warfare.

mille, indecl. num. adj., thousand; plur. milia, -ium, n., thousands.

mina, -ārum, plur. f., threats.

Minerva, -ae, f., goddess of wisdom.

minimē, adv., [minimus], by no means, not at all, no, no indeed.

minimus, -a, -um, [sup. of parvus], very little, smallest.

minister, -tri, m., attendant. (*Minister.*)

minor, -āri, -ātus, [mina], threaten, MENACE.

minor, -us, adj., [comp. of parvus], smaller, less.

Minōs, -ōis, m., king of Crete.

Minō-taurus, -i, m., MINOTAUR, a monster with a bull's head on a man's body.

minus, see parum.

mirabilis, -e, adj., [mīror], wonderful, ad-MIRABLE.

miraculum, -i, n., [mīror], wonder, MIRACLE.

miror, -āri, -ātus, wonder at, ad-MIRE.

mirus, -a, -um, adj., wonderful, strange.

misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mixtus, MIX, mingle.

miser, -era, -erum, adj., wretched, MISERABLE. Cf. pauper.

miseri-cordia, -ae, f., [cor, heart], pity, compassion, mercy.

mittō, -ere, misi, missus, send, throw. (*Missile.*)

mōbilis, -e, adj., [moveō], changeable. (*Mobile.*)

modo, adv., [modus], only, just.

modus, -i, m., manner, MODE, way.

moenia, -ium, plur. n., [mūniō], walls, ramparts, fortifications.

mōlior, -īri, -ītus, (exert one's self), contrive.

molliō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, [mollis, soft], soften. (*Molli-fy.*)

moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, advise, warn, ad-MONISH.

mōns, montis, m., MOUNTAIN, hill. Cf. collis.

mōnstrat, (he) shows, points out.

mōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [moneō], show, point out. (*De-monstrate.*)

mōnstrum, -i, n., [moneō], MONSTER.

monumentum, -i, n., remembrance, relic, memorial. (*Monument.*)

mora, -ae, f., delay.

mōrior, -i, mortuus, die. Cf. expīrō.

moror, -āri, -ātus, [mora], delay.

mors, mortis, f., death.

mōrtalis, -is, m. and f., [mors], MORTAL, human being.

moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus, MOVE.

mox, adv., soon, presently.

Mūcius, -i, m., see Scaevola.

mūgitus, -ūs, m., [mūgiō, bellow], bellowing.

mulceō, -ēre, -ī, -sus, soothe. (E-mulsion.)

mulier, -eris, f., woman.

multitūdō, -inis, f., [multus], MULTITUDE.

multō, adv., [multus], (by) much.

multum, adv., [multus], much.

multus, -a, -um, adj., much; plur., many. (*Multi-ply.*)

mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [moenia], fortify.

mūnitiō, -ōnis, f., [mūniō], fortification. (*Munition.*)

mūnus, -eris, n., gift, office; spectacle, exhibition. (*Re-munerate.*) Cf. dōnum.

mūrus, -i, m., wall. (*Mural.*) Cf. pariēs.

mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, change, exchange. (*Mutual.*)

Myrmillō, -ōnis, m., gladiator with Gallic arms.

Mysia, -ae, f., district of Asia Minor on the Hellespont.

N

nactus, see nanciscor.

nam, conj., for. Cf. enim.

nanciscor, -ī, nactus or nanctus,
obtain.

nāris, -is, f., nostril.

nārrat, (he) tells, NARRATES.

nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, tell, NAR-
RATE.

natābant, (they) used to swim.

natant, (they) swim.

natō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nō], swim,
float. (*Natatorium*)

nātūra, -ae, f., [nāscor, be born],
NATURE.

nātūralis, -e, adj., [nātūra], NAT-
URAL.

nātus, -ūs, m., [nāscor, be born],
birth. (*Natal*)

nauta, -ae, m., [for nāvita, from
nāvis], sailor.

nauticus, -a, -um, adj., [nauta],
of ships, naval, NAUTICAL.

nāvigābant, (they) used to sail.

nāvigat, (he) sails.

nāvigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nāvis
+ agō], sail, NAVIGATE.

nāvis, -is, f., [nō], ship; nāvis
longa, ship of war, galley.
(*Naval*.)

Naxos, -ī, f., island in the Aegean
Sea.

nē, conj., that . . . not, lest, not; as
adv., nē . . . quidem, not even.

-ne, inter. enclitic particle, used in
asking questions simply for in-
formation. Cf. nōnne, num.

nec, see neque.

necat, (he) slays.

necessārius, -a, -um, adj., [ne-
cessē], unavoidable, NECESSARY.

necesse, neuter indecl. adj., NECES-
SARY.

necessitās, -ātis, f., [necesse],
NECESSITY.

necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, kill (usually
without a weapon), slay. Cf.
caedō, interficiō.

nectar, -aris, n., NECTAR, drink of
the gods.

nectō, -ere, nexūi, nexus, tie,
bind. (Con-nect.)

negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nē + aiō,
say], say no, deny, refuse. (Neg-
ative.)

neg-ōtium, -ī, n., [nec + ōtium,
ease], business, matter, task. (Ne-
gotiate.)

nē-mō, -inis, m. and f., [homō],
no one, nobody. Cf. nūllus.

Neptūnus, -ī, m., NEPTUNE, god
of the sea, brother of Jupiter.

neque or nec, conj. and adv., and
not, not; neque . . . neque,
neither . . . nor.

nē-quīquam, adv., in vain, to no
purpose. Cf. frūstrā.

nē-sciō, -ire, -īvī, —, not know,
be ignorant; nēsciō quis, some-
body, some. Cf. ignōrō.

neuter, -tra, -trum, (gen., neu-
trius, dat., neutrī), adj., neither.
(Neuter.)

nīdus, -ī, m., NEST.

nihil, n., indecl., nothing. (Nihilist.)

nihilō-minus, adv., none the less,
nevertheless, notwithstanding.

nimbus, -ī, m., (black) rain-cloud.
Cf. imber, nūbēs.

ni-si, conj., [nē + sī], if not, unless,
except.

nitidus, -a, -um, adj., [niteō,
shine], shining.

nitor, -ī, nīxus and nīsus, strive,
struggle.

nīx, nīvis, f., snow.

nō, nāre, nāvī, —, swim, float.

nōbilis, -e, adj., [nōscō, know],
well-born, of high birth, NOBLE.

noceō, -ēre, -cūi, -citūrus, do
harm to, harm, hurt. (Innocent.)

noctū, adv., [nox], by night.

nocturnus, -a, -um, adj., [nox], of
or for the night, NOCTURNAL.

nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi, —, [nē +
volō], be unwilling, not wish.

nōmen, -inis, n., [nōscō, *know*], (means of knowing), NAME. (Nominate.)

nōn, adv., [nē + ūnum], *not*. Cf. haud.

nōn-dum, adv., *not yet*.

nōn-ne, inter. adv., (expects the answer Yes), *not?* Cf. -ne, num. noster, -tra, -trum, pronom. adj., [nōs], *our, ours*.

Notus, -i, m., the south wind.

novem, indecl. num. adj., *nine*.

noverca, -ae, f., *step-mother*.

novus, -a, -um, adj., *new, strange*. (Novel.)

nox, noctis, f., *night*.

nūbēns, -entis, f., [nūbō], *bride*.

nūbēs, -is, f., *cloud*. Cf. nimbus.

nūbō, -ere, nūpsi, nūptus, (veil one's self), *marry*. Cf. dūcō.

♥ n-ūllus, -a, -um, (gen., nūllius, dat., nūlli), adj., [nē + ūllus], *not any, none, no*. (Null.) (f. nēmō.

num, inter. adv., (expects the answer No); in indirect question, *whether*. Cf. -ne, nōnne.

numerus, -i, m., NUMBER.

n-umquam, adv., [nē], *never*.

nunc, adv., *now, at present*. (f. iam.

nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nūn-tiō], *an-nOUNCE, report*.

nūntius, -i, m., *messenger*. (E-nun-ciate.)

nūper, adv., [novus + -per], *recently, lately*.

nūpta, -ae, f., [nūbō], *bride*.

nūptiae, -ārum, plur. f., [nūbō], *wedding, NUPTIALS*.

n-usquam, adv., [nē], *nowhere, in no place*.

nux, nucis, f., *nut*.

nympha, -ae, f., NYMPH.

O

ō, interj., *O! oh!*

ob, prep. with acc., *on account of, for; in composition, (1) towards; (2) down*.

ob-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus, [ia-ciō], *throw before, throw to, offer*. (Object.)

ob-ruō, -ere, -ruī, -rutus, *overwhelm*.

ob-ses, -sidis, m. and f., [sedeō], *hostage*.

ob-sideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus, [sedeō], (sit down before), *besiege*. Cf. oppīgnō.

ob-sidiō, -ōnis, f., [sedeō], *siege*.

ob-stō, -āre, -stīti, —, *be in the way, hinder*.

ob-stupēscō, -ere, -stupui, —, [stupēō], *be STUPE-fied*.

ob-tineō, -ēre, -tinū, -tentus, [teneō], *hold, possess, gain, OB-TAIN*.

ob-truncō, -āre, —, -ātus, [truncō, *maim*], *kill, slay, slaughter*.

ob-viam, adv., *in the way (to), towards, to meet*; obviam veniō, *meet*.

oc-cāsiō, -ōnis, f., [ob + cadō], *opportunity, OCCASION*.

oc-cāsus, -ūs, m., [ob + cadō], *going down, setting, sunset*.

oc-cidō, -ere, -cidi, -cāsus, [ob + cadō], *fall down, perish; go down, set*.

oc-cidō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus, [ob + caedō], *cut down, kill, slay*. Cf. necō.

oc-cultus, -a, -um, adj., [occulō, conceal], *concealed, hidden, secret*. (Occult.)

oc-cupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob + capiō], *take possession of, seize, hold, OCCUPY*. Cf. potior.

oc-currō, -ere, -curī, -cursus, [ob + currō], *run towards, meet, OCCUR*.

Octāvius, -i, m., see Mamilius.

oculus, -i, m., *eye, sight*. (Oculist.)

odium, -i, n., [ōdī, hate], *hatred*. (Odious.)

offa, -ae, f., (little ball of flour), *cake*.

oleum, -ī, n., oil. (*Oleaginous.*)
 ūlim, adv., once, once upon a time, formerly. Cf. aliquandō, quoniam.
Olympus, -ī, m., high mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, the seat of the gods.
ōmen, ūminis, n., sign, OMEN.
omnīnō, adv., [omnis], altogether, wholly, completely.
omnis, -e, adj., every, all, the whole. (*Omni-potent.*) Cf. cūcetus, tōtus.
onerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [onus], load, burden.
onus, oneris, n., load, burden. (*Onerous.*)
onustus, -a, -um, adj., [onus], laden.
oppidānus, -ī, m., [oppidum], townsman.
oppidum, -ī, n., town, city. Cf. urbs.
op-primō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus, [ob + premō], OPPRESS, crush.
op-pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob], attack, storm. Cf. expūgnō, ob-sideō.
(ops), opis, f., means, wealth, riches.
optātus, -a, -um, adj., [optō], wish for, wished for, longed for. (*Optative.*)
optimē, see bene.
opus, operis, n., work, labor, building, fortification. Cf. labor.
ōra, -ae, f., shore, coast. Cf. litus.
ōrāculum, -ī, n., [ōrō], ORACLE.
ōratiō, -ōnis, f., [ōrō], ORATION.
ōrātor, -ōris, m., [ōrō], ORATOR.
Orbilius, -ī, m., teacher of the poet Horace.
orbis, -is, m., ring, fold, coil; orbis mēnsa, round table.
ōrdō, -inis, m., row, ORDER, rank.
oriēns, -entis, m., [orior], rising, east. (*Orient.*)
orior, -īrī, ortus, rise.

ōrnāmentum, -ī, n., [ōrnō], ad-ORNMENT, ORNAMENT.
ōrnātus, -a, -um, adj., [ōrnō], fitted out, equipped, accoutred, ad-ORNED.
ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fit out, ad-ORN. Cf. decorō.
ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ōs], pray, beg, beseech, ask. Cf. quaerō, rogō.
Orpheus, -eī, m., a Thracian bard.
ōs, ūris, n., mouth, feature, face. (*Oral.*)
os, ossis, n., bone. (*Ossi-fy.*)
ōs-culum, -ī, n., [ōs], (little mouth), kiss.
Ossa, -ae, f., mountain of Thessaly.
os-tendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentus, [ob], (stretch before), show. (*Ostensible.*) Cf. dēmōnstrō.
ōs-tium, -ī, n., door, door-way, mouth, entrance. Cf. iānua.
ovis, -is, f., sheep.

P

pābulum, ī, n., [pāscō, feed], fodder.
Pactōlus, -ī, m., river of Lydia with golden sands.
paene, adv., nearly, almost.
palam, adv., openly; prep. with abl., before.
Palātiūm, -ī, n., the PALATINE hill.
Pallās, -antis, m., brother of Aegeus.
pandō, -ere, pandī, passus, spread out, open, ex-PAND.
papāver, -eris, n., poppy.
parābant, (they) used to PARE.
Parca, -ae, f., goddess of Fate; plur., the (three) Fates.
parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsus, use sparingly, spare. (*Parsimony.*)
parcus, -a, -um, adj., [parcō], thrifty, frugal.

parēns, -entis, m. and f., [pariō, bring forth], PARENT.

pārēō, -ēre, -ui, —, obey.

pariēs, -etis, m., wall (in a house).

Cf. mūrus.

pariter, adv., [pār, equal], equally, side by side. (*Parity.*)

Parnāsus, -ī, m., mountain of Greece sacred to Apollō and the Muses.

parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, make ready, pre-PARE.

pars, partis, f., PART, share, direction, side, end, place.

parum, adv., too little, not enough.

parum-per, adv., for a short time, for a moment.

parvolus, -a, -um, adj., [parvus], very small, little, or young.

parvus, -a, -um, adj., small, little. *Cf.* exiguus.

passim, adv., [pandō], (outspread), everywhere.

passus, -ūs, m., [pateō, extend], step, pace; mille passuum, a MILE.

pāstor, -ōris, m., [pāscō, feed], shepherd. (*Pastor.*)

pater, -tris, m., FATHER.

patior, -ī, passus, suffer, allow. (*Patient.*) *Cf.* tolerō.

patria, -ae, f., [pater], FATHER-land, country. (*Patriot.*)

paucī, -ae, -a, adj., few. (*Paucity.*)

paulō, adv., [paulus, little], a little.

pauper, -eris, adj., POOR. (*Pauper.*)

Cf. miser.

pavimēnt, -ī, n., PAVEMENT.

pāx, pācis, f., PEACE. (*Paci-fy.*)

peccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, make a mistake, commit a fault, sin.

pecūnia, -ae, f., [pecus, cattle], (wealth in cattle), money. (*Pecuniary.*)

pedester, -tris, -tre, adj., [pēs], PEDESTRIAN.

pēius, see male.

Peliās, -ae, m., king of Thessaly.

Pēlion, -ī, n., mountain of Thessaly.

pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus, drive, banish, ex-PEL.

Penātēs, -ium, m., guardian gods of the family, household gods.

pendēns, -entis, adj., [pendeō, hang], hanging, PENDENT.

pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsus, weigh, weigh out, pay.

penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, enter, PENETRATE.

penna, -ae, f., feather. (*Pen.*) *Cf.* āla.

pennātus, -a, -um, adj., [penna], winged.

per, prep. with acc., through, over, by means of.

per-agō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus, carry through, go through with, finish.

per-agrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ager], roam through.

per-currō, -ere, -eucurri or -curri, -cursus, run through, pass through.

per-ditus, -a, -um, adj., [dō], lost, desperate.

Perdix, -īcis, m., nephew of Daedalus.

per-domō, -āre, -ui, -itus, [domō, TAME], thoroughly subdue.

per-eō, -ire, -ii, -itūrus, PERISH.

per-errant, (they) wander through.

per-errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, wander through.

per-facilis, -e, adj., very easy.

per-fectus, -a, -um, adj., [faciō], finished, wrought. (*Perfect.*)

per-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, (bear to the end), endure.

per-fidus, -a, -um, adj., [fidēs], faithless, treacherous, PERFIDIOUS.

per-gō, -ere, perrēxi, perrēctus, [regō], go on, proceed.

Periander, -dri, m., tyrant of Corinth.

periculōsus, -a, -um, adj., [peri-culum], *dangerous.*

periculum, -ī, n., [-perior, *try*], *trial, risk, danger.*

Periphētēs, -ae, m., robber who lurked near Epidaurus in Argolis.

peristylum, -ī, n., PERISTYLE, open court surrounded by a colonnade.

Persēs, -ae, m., brother of Aeēta.

Perseus, -eī, (acc., Persea), m., slayer of Medūsa and deliverer of Andromeda.

per-suādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus, PERSUADE.

per-terreō, -ēre, —, -itus, *frighten thoroughly.*

per-turbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [turba], *confuse, dis-TURB.*

per-veniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, (come through), *reach, arrive.*

pēs, pedis, m., *foot, leg* (of a table, chair, etc.); cursus *pedum, foot-race.*

pessimē, see male.

petō, -ere, -ivī and iī, -itus, seek, look for, make for, aim at, attack. (*Petition.*)

Phāsis, -idos, (acc., Phāsim), river of Colchis.

Phineus, -eī, (acc. Phīnea), m., king of Salmydessus in Thrace.

Phrixus, -ī, m., son of Athamās and brother of Hellē.

Phrygia, -ae, f., country in Asia Minor.

pīctūra, -ae, [pingō], f., painting, PICTURE.

pīctus, -a, -um, adj., [pingō], decorated, embroidered. (De-pict.)

piger, -gra, -grum, adj., slow, lazy.

pingō, -ere, pinxī, pīctus, PAINT, de-PICT.

pīnus, -ūs, f., PINE-tree, PINE.

pirum, -ī, n., PEAR.

piscis, -is, m., fish. (Piscatorial.)

pius, -a, -um, adj., dutiful, PIOUS.

placeō, -ēre, -cūi, -citus, PLEASE.

plānitiēs, -ēī, f., PLAIN.

plausus, -ūs, m., ap-PLAUSE.

plēbs, plēbis, f., common people, populace. (*Plebeian.*)

plēnus, -a, -um, adj., [pleō, fill], filled, full. (Plenty.)

plērum-que, adv., for the most part, generally. Cf. saepe.

Plinius, -ī, m., Plinius māior, PLINY the elder, a Roman writer.

plūrimum, see multum.

plūrimus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of multus], most.

plūs, plūris, adj., [comp. of multus], more. (Plural.)

plūs, adv., [plūs, adj.], more.

Plūtōn, -ōnis, m., PLUTO, brother of Jupiter and king of the Lower World.

pluvia, -ae, f., rain, shower. Cf. imber.

pōculum, -ī, n., drinking vessel, cup.

poena, -ae, f., [pūniō], PENALTY, punishment.

pollex, -icis, m., thumb.

pol-liceor, -ērī, -itus, [prō + li-ceor, bid], (hold forth), promise. Cf. prōmittō.

Pollūx, -ūcis, m., twin-brother of Castor.

Polydectēs, -ae, m., king of Seriphis.

pōm-ārium, -ī, n., [pōmum], fruit-garden, orchard.

pompa, -ae, f., procession, parade. (Pomp.)

Pompēius, -ī, m., POMPEY, the great Roman general.

pōmum, -ī, n., fruit; apple. Cf. mālum.

pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus, place. (Position.) Cf. conlocō.

pōns, pontis, m., bridge.

pontus, -ī, m., sea; Pontus Euxīnus, the Black Sea.

populus, -ī, m., PEOPLE.

por-rigō, -ere, -rēxī, rēctus, [prō + regō], stretch forth, extend.

Porsena, -ae, m., Lars Porsena, king of Etruria.

porta, -ae, f., gate, entrance, door. (*Portal.*) Cf. iānua, ōstium.

portat, (he) carries.

portentum, -ī, n., [prō + tendō], omen, PORTENT.

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bear, carry. (*Porter.*) Cf. ferō, vehō.

portus, -ūs, m., harbor, PORT.

poscō, -ere, poposcī, —, ask, beg for, demand. Cf. postulō.

pos-sum, posse, potuī, —, [pos-tis, able + sum], be able, can. (*Possible.*)

post, adv., after, behind, afterwards; prep. with acc., after.

post-eā, adv., afterwards.

posterus, -a, -um, adj., [post], next, following. (*Posternity.*)

postis, -is, m., door-POST.

post-quam, conj., after.

postrēmus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of posterus], last.

postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [poscō], ask, demand, claim. (*Postulate.*)

Postumius, -ī, m., Aulus Postumius, dictator who commanded the Roman forces at the battle of Lake Rēgillus.

potēns, -entis, adj., [possum], mighty, powerful, POTENT.

potestōs, -ātis, f., [potis, able], power, ability, opportunity.

potior, -īrī, -ītus, [potis, able], get possession of, obtain. Cf. occupō.

prae, prep. with abl., before; on account of.

prae-beō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, [habeō], hold forth, give, furnish; show.

prae-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, PRECEDE, excel.

prae-ceps, -cipitis, adj., [caput], headlong; PRECIPITOUS.

prae-ceptōr, -ōris, m., [capiō], teacher, instructor, PRECEPTOR.

prae-cidō, -ere, -cidī, -cīsus, [caedō], (cut off in front), cut off.

prae-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [capiō], (take in advance), warn, direct. (*Precept.*)

prae-cipuus, -a, -um, adj., [ca-piō], particular, special.

prae-clārus, -a, -um, adj., magnificent, splendid, glorious.

praeda, -ae, f., booty, plunder.

prae-dicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictus, foretell, PREDICT.

prae-fectus, -ī, m., [faciō], commander, governor. (*Prefect.*)

prae-miuṁ, -ī, n., [emō], reward, prize. (*Premium.*)

prae-moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, forewarn. (*Premonition.*)

prae-sēns, -entis, adj., [sum], PRESENT; immediate.

prae-sidiūm, -ī, n., [sedeō], guard, garrison, watch.

praeter, prep. with acc., beyond, besides, except.

praeter-eā, adv., (beyond this), further, besides.

praeter-vehor, -ī, -vēctus, (borne past), sail by.

praetor, -ōris, m., (a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice), judge.

prae-validus, -a, -um, adj., very strong.

prandium, -ī, n., luncheon, midday meal.

prātum, -ī, n., meadow.

precēs, see prex.

premō, -ere, pressī, pressus, PRESS down, turn down.

pretiōsūs, -a, -um, adj., [pre-tium], costly, valuable, PRECIOUS.

pretiūm, -ī, n., PRICE, value.

prex, precis, f., prayer, entreaty.

prīmō, adv., [prīmus], *at first*. Cf. primum.

primum, adv., [prīmus], *at first*, *first*; usually beginning an enumeration, as, *primum . . . deinde*. Cf. prīmō.

prīmus, -a, -um, adj., [prae, prō], *first*. (*Prime*.)

prin-ceps, -ipis, adj., [prīmus + capiō], *first*, *foremost*; noun, PRINCE, chief.

prior, prius, adj., [comp. from prae, prō], *former*, *first*, PRIOR.

prius-quam, conj., *before*; sometimes separated by words, thus: prius . . . quam.

privō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, de-PRIVE, rob.

prō, prep. with abl., *for*, *on behalf of*, *in return for*, *instead of*; *before*, *in front of*.

probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [probus, honest], ap-PROVE, PROVE, test.

prō-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, *advance*, PROCEED. Cf. incēdō.

prō-cērus, -a, -um, adj., *high*, *tall*. Cf. altus, celsus.

Procrūstēs, -ae, (acc. -ēn), m., robber in Attica.

pro-cul, adv., *afar*, *far off*.

prō-cumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitūs, [-cumbō, lie], *lean forward*, *bend to*.

procus, -ī, m., [prex], suitor.

prōd-igium, -ī, n., [prō + agō], *miracle*, PRODIGY.

prō-dō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, (give forth), *betray*.

proelium, -ī, n., battle. Cf. dīmicatiō, pūgna.

pro-fectō, adv., [factum], *really*, *assuredly*, *certainly*.

prō-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, [faciō], (make progress), *accomplish*.

pro-ficiſcor, -ī, -fectus, [prōficiō], *set out*, *start*, *go*, *depart*.

pro-fundus, -a, -um, adj., *deep*, PROFOUND, *fathomless*.

prō-gredior, -i, -gressus, [-gradior, step], *advance*, *proceed*. (*Progress*.) Cf. incēdō.

pro-hibeō, -ēre, -ui, -itus, [hibeō], *keep from*, *forbid*, PROHIBIT.

prō-missum, -ī, n., [prōmittō], PROMISE.

prō-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, PROMISE. Cf. pollicor.

prō-nuba, -ae, f., [nūbō], *brides-maid*.

prō-nus, -a, -um, adj., *bending* or *leaning forward*. (*Prone*.)

prope, adv., and prep. with acc., *near*, *nigh*. Cf. iūxtā.

properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, hasten. Cf. festinō.

Pro-pontis, -idis, (acc., Propon-tida), f., the PROPONTIS or Sea of Marmora.

propter, prep. with acc., *near*; *on account of*.

Prōserpina, -ae, f., daughter of Cerēs and wife of Plūtō.

prō-siliō, -ire, -ui, —, [saliō], *leap*, *leap forward*.

prō-sper, -era, -erum, adj., [spēs], PROSPEROUS.

prō-sperē, adv., [prōsper], PROSPEROUSLY.

prō-sum, prōd-esse, prō-fui, be useful to, benefit, profit.

prō-tinus, adv., [tenus], forthwith, immediately. Cf. statim.

prō-vehō, -ere, -vēxi, -vēctus, carry forward; pass., sail on.

proximus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of prope], nearest, next, last. (*Proximity*.)

prūdēns, -entis, adj., [prō + vi-dēns], PRUDENT.

prūdenter, adv., [prūdēns], PRUDENTLY.

prūdentia, -ae, f., [prūdēns], PRU-DENCE.

pùblicus, -a, -um, adj., [populus],
PUBLIC.

puella, -ae, f., [dim. of puer], girl.
Cf. virgō.

puer, -ī, m., child, boy.

pugillātiō, -ōnis, f., boxing (with
the cestus).

pūgna, -ae, f., fight, battle. (*Pugna-*
cious.) *Cf.* dīnicātiō, proelium.

pūgnat, (he) fights.

pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [pūgna],
fight. *Cf.* dīmicō.

pulcher, -chra, -chrūm, adj., beau-
tiful, fair, noble, glorious.

pulcherrimus, -a, -um, adj., [sup.
of pulcher], very beautiful, fairest.

pulchrē, adv., [pulcher], beauti-
fully.

pulsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [pellō],
beat, paw. (*Pulse.*)

Pūniceus, -a, -um, adj., PUNIC,
reddish; pōmum Pūniceum,
pomegranate.

pūniō, -ire, -ivī, -itūs, [poena],
PUNISH.

puppis, -is, f., (hinder part of a
ship), stern.

putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, think. *Cf.*
arbitror, sentiō.

Pyrrha, -ae, f., wife of Deucalion.

Pýthia, -ae, f., the priestess who
uttered the responses of the Del-
phic Apollō.

Q

quā, (1) abl. fem. of quī, by which;
(2) abl. fem. of quis, by which or
what?

quadra, -ae, f., [quattuor], square
table.

quadrigae, -ārum, f., [quattuor +
iugum, team], four-horse chariot.

quae, (1) nom. fem. sing. and neut.
plur. of quī, which; (2) fem. of
quis, who? which? what?

quaerō, -ere, -sivī, -sītus, seek,
ask, in-QUIRE. (*Question.*)

quālis, -e, adj., [qui], of what sort.
(*Quality.*)

quam, adv. and conj., [qui], how,
as; with comp., than; with sup.,
as possible; quam diū, as long
as.

quam ob rem, (1) inter., on what ac-
count? why? (2) rel., on account
of which, why.

quandō, (1) inter. adv., at what time?
when? (2) indef. adv., at any time,
ever.

quantus, -a, -um, adj., [quam],
how great, as. (*Quantity.*)

quattuor, indecl. num. adj., four.

-que, enclitic conj., and (joins two
words into one conception). *Cf.*
atque, et.

quem, acc. masc. of quis, whom?
what?

queror, -ī, questus, complain.
(*Querulous.*)

qui, inter. pron., who? see quis.

qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who,
which, what, that.

quia, conj., because. *Cf.* quod.

quibus, abl. pl. of quis, from
whom?

qui-cumque, quae-cumque,
quod-cumque, indef. rel. pron.,
whoever, whatever.

quid, inter. pron., what? see
quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam and
quiddam, indef. pron., certain,
certain one.

quidem, adv., indeed; nē . . . qui-
dem, not even.

quiēscō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētus, [quiēs],
QUIET], rest, repose, be QUIET.

quīn, conj., [qui + nē], but, indeed,
nay, in fact; but that, that.

quīnque, indecl. num. adj., five.

quis (qui), quae, quid (quod),
(1) inter. pron., who? which?
what? (2) indef. pron., some;
following sī, nisi, nē, or num,
any, as sī quid, if anything.

quis-quam, —, quic-quam, (no fem. or plur.), indef. pron., *any one, any thing.*
 quis-que, quae-que, quid-que and quod-que, indef. pron., *each, every.*
 quis-quis, —, quic-quid, indef. pron., *whoever, whatever.*
 quō, inter. adv., *whither? where?*
 quō, abl. masc. of quis, ā quō, *by whom?*
 quo-ad, adv., *as long as, while; until.*
 quod, nom. and acc. neut. of qui, *which.*
 quod, inter. pronom. adj., *what?*
 quod, conj., [qui], *because.* Cf. quia.
 quō modo, inter. adv., *in what manner? in what way? how?*
 quondam, adv., *once upon a time, once, formerly.* Cf. aliquandō, oīlium.
 quoque, conj., *also, too.* Cf. etiam.
 quōrum, gen. masc. plur. of quis, *of whom? whose?*
 quot, indecl. adj., (1) inter., *how many?* (2) rel., *as many as, as.*
 quot-annīs, adv., *every year, annually.*
 quot-iēs, adv., *how often? how many times?*

R

rāmus, -ī, m., *branch.* (*Rami-fy.*)
 rāna, -ae, f., *frog.*
 rapidus, -a, -um, adj., [rapiō], *swift, RAPID.* Cf. celer.
 rapiō, -ere, -ui, -tus, *seize, snatch, carry off.* (*Rapine.*) Cf. capiō.
 ratis, -is, f., *raft, vessel, boat.*
 re-, inseparable particle meaning *again, back.*
 re-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, *go back, REcede.*
 re-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [capiō], *recover, RECEIVE; sē recipiō, withdraw, retreat.*

rēctiō, -ōnis, f., [regō], *guiding, di-RECTION, government.*
 rēctor, -ōris, m., [regō], *guide, ruler.* (*Rector.*)
 rēctus, -a, -um, adj., [regō], *di-RECT, straight.*
 re-cūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [causa], *object, decline, refuse.*
 red-dō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, [re-], *give back, restore, return, RENDER, give, administer.* Cf. restituō.
 red-eō, -ire, -ii, -itus, [re-], *go back, return.* Cf. revertor.
 red-igō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus, [re- + agō], *reduce.*
 red-itus, -ūs, m., [redeō], *return.*
 re-dūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus, *draw back, lead back; REDUCE.* Cf. redigō.
 re-ferō, -ferre, rettuli, -lātus, *bring back; RELATE; REFER; grātiā referō, return thanks.*
 re-fugiō, -ere, -fūgī, —, *shrink from, shun.* (*Refugee.*)
 refulgeō, -ēre, -fulsī, —, *flash back, reflect light, glitter, gleam.* (*Refulgent.*)
 rēgia, -ae, f., [rēgius], *royal palace, castle.*
 Rēgillus, -ī, m., small lake in Latium.
 rēgina, -ae, f., [rēx], *queen.*
 regiō, -ōnis, f., *direction, REGION, district.*
 rēgius, -a, -um, adj., [rēx], *of a king, royal, REGAL.*
 rēgnātor, -ōris, m., [rēgnō], *ruler.*
 rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [rēgnum], *REIGN.* Cf. regō.
 rēgnum, -ī, n., [rēx], *kingdom, throne.*
 regō, -ere, rēxi, rēctus, *di-RECT, rule.* Cf. rēgnō.
 rē-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus, [iaciō], *throw back, drive back, REJECT.*

re-linquo, -ere, -līqui, -lictus, [linquo, leave], leave behind, abandon, RELINQUISH. Cf. dēserō.

re-liquus, -a, -um, adj., [relinquō], remaining, the rest of. Cf. cēterus.

rēmus, -ī, m., oar.

re-novō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [novus], renew. (Renovate.)

re-nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, report, an-NOUNCE. (Renounce.)

re-periō, -ire, repperī, repertus, [pariō, bring forth], find out, find, discover. Cf. inveniō.

re-petō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus, seek again, return to, revisit, retrace. (Repetition.)

re-pōtia, -ōrum, plur. n., [pōtō, drink], return banquet, (feast on the day after a wedding).

rēs, reī, f., thing, affair, circumstance, business, campaign.

re-sistō, -ere, -stītī, —, RESIST.

re-spiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectus, [-speciō, look], look back. (Respect.)

re-spondeō, -ēre, -dī, -spōnsus, answer, RESPOND.

re-spōnsum, -ī, n., [respondeō], answer, RESPONSE.

rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, f., state, commonwealth, REPUBLIC.

re-stinguō, -ere, -nxī, -nctus, [stinguō, put out], put out, EXTINGUISH.

re-stituō, -ere, -ui, -ūtus, [statiū], put back, restore. (Restitution.) Cf. reddō.

rēte, -is, n., net.

rētiārius, -ī, m., [rēte], gladiator who carried a net to entangle his adversary.

re-trahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus, draw back, drag back. (Retract.)

re-vertō, -ere, -tī, —, (used only in perf. stem, see revertor), return.

re-vertor, -ī, -versus, (used instead of revertō in pres., imp., and fut.), return. (Revert.) Cf. redeō.

re-vinciō, -īre, -vinxi, -vinc̄tus, bind back, tie behind, bind.

re-vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call back, RECALL.

rēx, rēgis, m., [regō], king. (Regal.)

Rhēnus, -ī, m., river RHINE.

rīdeō, -ēre, rīsī, rīsus, laugh, laugh at, RIDICULE.

rīma, -ae, f., crack, fissure, opening.

rīpa, -ae, f., bank (of a river). Cf. lītus.

rītus, -ūs, m., religious observance, ceremony, RITE.

rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, ask. Cf. ḍrō, quaerō.

rogus, -ī, m., funeral pile, pyre.

Rōma, -ae, f., ROME.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj., [Rōma], ROMAN.

Rōmulus, -ī, m., first king of Rome.

rosa, -ae, f., ROSE.

rōstrum, -ī, n., beak, ship's beak; plur., the ROSTRA, a platform for speakers in the Forum, adorned with beaks of captured ships.

rota, -ae, f., wheel. (Rotate.)

ruber, -bra, -brum, adj., red.

rubor, -ōris, m., [ruber], redness.

ruina, -ae, f., [ruō], RUIN.

rūmor, -ōris, m., report, RUMOR.

ruō, -ere, rui, rūtus, rush. (Ruin.)

rūpēs, -is, f., rock, cliff. Cf. saxum.

rūs, rūris, n., the country, lands, fields. (Rural.)

rūsticus, -ī, m., [rūs], countryman.

S

Sabinus, -a, -um, adj., SABINE.

sacer, -cra, -crum, adj., SACRED;

Via Sacra, street in the Forum.

sacri-ficō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sacrū + faciō], SACRIFICE.

saepe, adv., often, frequently. Cf. plērumque.

saepe numerō, again and again, repeatedly.

saeviō, -ire, -iī, -ītus, [saevus], be furious, rage.

saevitia, -ae, f., [saevus], fury, fierceness, harshness, severity.

saevus, -a, -um, adj., fierce, cruel, savage. Cf. ferōx, ferus.

sagitta, -ae, f., arrow.

saltem, adv., at least, at any rate.

saltus, -ūs, m., woodland, glade, wood. Cf. silva.

salūs, -ūtis, f., health, safety. (Salutary.)

“Salvē,” [imperative of salveō, be well], “Welcome.”

sanguineus, -a, -um, adj., [sanguis], bloody. (Sanguinary.)

sanguis, -inis, m., blood. (Guinea.)

sapiēns, -entis, adj., [sapiō, be wise], wise.

sapienter, adv., [sapiēns], wisely.

satelles, -itis, m. and f., attendant, courtier. (Satellite.)

satis, adv. and indecl. adj., enough, sufficiently.

saxeus, -a, -um, adj., [saxum], of rock, of stone.

saxum, -ī, n., rock, stone. Cf. lapis, rūpēs.

Scaevola, -ae, m., [scaevas, left], C. Mūcius Scaevola, who showed Porsena the invincible spirit of the Romans by holding his right hand in the fire.

scamnum, -ī, n., stool, step.

scelus, -eris, n., crime, wickedness. Cf. crimen.

scēptrum, -ī, n., SCEPTRE.

Schoeneus, -ei, m., father of Atalanta.

scientia, -ae, f., [sciō], knowledge, SCIENCE, skill.

sciō, -ire, -iī, -ītus, know. Cf. cōgnōscō.

Scirōn, -ōnis, m., robber, who lived near Megara.

scopulus, -ī, m., rock, crag. Cf. rūpēs, saxum.

scriba, -ae, m., clerk, official SCRIBE, secretary.

scribō, -ere, -psi, -ptus, write. (Scribble.)

scriptor, -ōris, m., [scribō], writer, author. (Script.)

scūtum, -ī, n., (long wooden) shield. Cf. clipeus.

sē, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

sē-, inseparable particle meaning apart.

sē-clūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus, [claudō], shut apart, SECLUDE.

secundus, -a, -um, adj., [sequor], (following), SECOND, favorable, favoring.

secūris, -is, f., [secō, cut], axe.

secūtus, see sequor.

sed, conj., but. Cf. at, autem.

sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessus, sit. (Session.)

sēdēs, -is, f., [sedeō], seat, abode.

sedile, -is, n., [sedeō], chair, seat.

seges, -etis, f., corn-field, crop.

sella, -ae, f., [sedeō], seat, chair.

sēmita, -ae, f., narrow way, foot-path.

semper, adv., ever, always.

senātor, -ōris, m., [senex, old man], SENATOR.

sentiō, -ire, sēnsī, sēnsus, feel, perceive. (Sensation.)

sepeliō, -ire, -iī, -pultus, bury. (Sepulchre.)

septem, indecl. num. adj., seven.

septiēs, num. adv., seven times.

sequor, -i, secūtus, follow, pursue. (Sequence.)

Seriphos, -ī, (acc., Seriphon), f., SERIPHUS, a small island in the Aegean Sea.

sermō, -ōnis, m., conversation.

serō, -ere, sēvī, satus, sow, plant.

serpēns, -entis, m. or f., [serpō, *crawl*], SERPENT, snake. Cf. anguis.

serviō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, [servus], SERVE.

servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *sare, keep, pre-SERVE*, guard.

servus, -ī, m., slave, SERVANT.

sēstertius, -ī, m., (gen. plur., sēs-tertiūm), SESTERCE, a small silver coin, worth about four cents.

sevērus, -a, -um, adj., stern, SEVERE.

sex, indecl. num. adj., SIX.

Sextus, -ī, m., son of Tarquinius Superbus.

sī, conj., if.

sībila, -ōrum, plur. n., hissing. (*Sibilant.*)

sic, adv., so, thus. Cf. ita.

sica, -ae, f., (curved) dagger.

Sicilia, -ae, f., SICILY.

Siciliēnsis, -e, adj., [Sicilia], SI- CILIAN.

signi-ficō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sig- num + faciō], SIGNIFY.

signum, -ī, n., SIGNAL, SIGN, token.

silva, -ae, f., wood, forest. (*Silvan.*) Cf. sultus.

similis, -e, adj., like, resembling, SIMILAR.

simul, adv., [similis], at the same time; simul āc or atque, as soon as.

simulācrum, -ī, n., [simulō, imi- tate], likeness, image, statue. Cf. statua.

sīn, conj., [sī + nē], but if.

si-ne, prep. with abl., without.

singuli, -ae, -a, num. adj., one to each, one by one. (*Singular.*)

Sinis, -is, m., robber living near the Isthmus of Corinth, who was slain by Thēseus.

sinister, -tra, -trum, adj., left, on the left hand. (*Sinister.*) Cf. laevus.

sistō, -ere, stitī, status, [stō], stop.

sitis, -is, f., no plur., thirst.

socer, -erī, m., father-in-law.

socius, -ī, m., companion, as-SOCI- ATE. (Cf. comes.)

sōl, sōlis, (no gen. plur.), m., sun. (*Solar.*)

solea, -ac, f., sandal. (*Solea.*) Cf. calceus.

sōleō, -ēre, -itus, semi-deponent, be accustomed.

soll-emnis, -e, adj., [sollus, whole, + annus], appointed; SOLEMN.

solli-citus, -a, -um, adj., [sollus, whole, + cieō, rouse], anxious, troubled, SOLICITOUS.

sōlus, -a, -um, (gen., sōlius, dat., sōli), adj., alone, only, SOLE.

solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus, loose, loosen: nāvem solvō, set sail; pay. (*Solve.*)

somnium, -ī, n., [somnus], dream.

somnus, -ī, m., sleep. (*Somn-ambu- lism.*)

sonitus, -ūs, m., [sonō], SOUND.

sonō, -āre, -ui, -itus, [sonus], SOUND, re-SOUND.

sonus, -ī, m., SOUND, noise. Cf. fragor.

sopōrātus, -a, -um, adj., [sopor, slumber], buried in sleep. (*Sopo- rific.*)

soror, -ōris, f., sister.

sors, sortis, f., lot. (*Sort.*)

Sp., abbreviation for Spurius.

spargō, -ere, sparsī, sparsus, scat- ter, sprinkle. (*Sparse.*)

spatiū, -ī, n., SPACE, distance, interval.

speciēs, (-ēī), f., appearance, show. (*Species.*)

spectāculum, -ī, n., [spectō], show, SPECTACLE, exhibition, amuse- ment, entertainment.

spectant, (they) look at, gaze at.

spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [-speciō, look], look at, gaze at.

specus, -ūs, m., *cave, cavern.*
 spēs, -eī, f., *hope.*
 spina, -ae, f., low wall in the middle of the Circus, around which the races were run.
 splendidus, -a, -um, adj., [splendeō, *shine*], *SPLENDID, magnificent, glittering.*
 spoliō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *rob, plunder, de-SPOIL.*
 sponda, -ae, f., *bed or couch frame.*
 spondeō, -ēre, *spopondi, spōnsus, promise sacredly.* (*Sponsor.*)
 stabulum, -i, n., [stō], *stall, STABLE.*
 stadium, -i, n., *STADE, a distance of 625 Roman feet, or 606½ English feet.*
 stāgnum, -i, n., [stō], (standing water), *pond, lake.* (*Stagnant.*)
Cf. lacus.
 statim, adv., [stō], *immediately, at once.* (*Cf. prōtinus.*)
 statua, -ae, f., [stō], *STATUE (mostly of men).* (*Cf. simulacrūm.*)
 statuō, -ere, -ui, -ūtus, [stō], *fix, decide, determine.* (*Statute.*)
 statūra, -ae, f., [stō], *height, size, STATURE.*
 status, -ūs, m., [stō], *standing, condition, STATE.*
 stella, -ae, f., *star.* (*Stellar.*)
 stipendium, -i, n., [stips, gift, + pendō], *pay, STIPEND.*
 stō, stāre, steti, *status, STAND.*
 strāgulus, -a, -um, adj., *for covering; strāgula vestis, covering, spread, blanket.*
 stridulus, -a, -um, adj., *shrill.*
 stringō, -ere, strinxī, *strictus, (draw tight), touch lightly, graze.* (*Stringent.*)
 struō, -ere, strūxī, strūctus, *build, con-STRUCT; devise, contrive, plot.*
 stultus, -a, -um, adj., *foolish.* (*Stulti-fy.*)

stupeō, -ēre, -ui, —, *be amazed, be STUPE-fied, be terror-stricken.*
 sub, prep. with acc. (to denote motion toward), and abl. (to denote place where), *under, below, at the foot of;* in composition, (1) *under, beneath;* (2) *from beneath, up;* (3) *secretly;* (4) *slightly.*
 sub-dō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, *put under, plunge into.*
 sub-eō, -ire, -iī, -itus, *go under, enter; undergo.*
 sub-eundus, gerundive of subeō.
 subitō, adv., [subitus], *suddenly.*
 sub-itus, -a, -um, adj., [subeō], *sudden.*
 sub-levō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [levō, lift], *raise up.*
 sublicius, -a, -um, adj., [sublica, pile], *resting upon piles;* Pōns Sublicius, the pile-bridge across the Tiber.
 sub-mergō, -ere, -mersī, -mersus, *dip under, SUBMERGE.*
 sub-rideō, -ēre, -rīsī, —, (laugh slightly), *smile.*
 sub-ripiō, -ere, -ui, -reptus, [ripiō], *snatch away, filch, steal.* (*Surreptitious.*)
 sub-sequor, -i, -secūtus, *follow closely.*
 sub-sistō, -ere, -stitī, —, *stop for a moment, pause, halt.*
 subter, prep. with acc. (to denote motion toward), or abl. (to denote place where), *underneath.*
 suc-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, [sub], *come up, draw near, approach.* (*Succeed.*)
 Suessiōnēs, -um, plur. m., *a people of Gaul.*
 sūi, *of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
 sulcus, -i, m., *furrow.*
 sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, *be.*
 summus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of superus], *highest, top of.* (*Summit.*)

sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus,
take, take up, as-SUME. Cf.
capiō.

sunt, (they) are.

supellex, -lectilis, f., furniture.

super, prep. with acc. (to denote motion toward), and abl. (to denote place where), over, above, upon.

superbia, -ae, f., [superbus], pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

superbus, -a, -um, adj., [super], proud, haughty, arrogant. (Superbus.)

Superbus, see Tarquinius.

super-ēmineō, -ēre, —, —, over-top, tower above. (Eminent.)

superior, -ius, adj., [comp. of superus], higher, upper part of. (Superior.)

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [super], overcome, conquer. Cf. vincō.

super-sum, -esse, -fūi, —, be over, remain.

superus, -a, -um, adj., [super], upper.

sup-plex, -icis, adj., [sub + plicō, bend], SUPPLIANT.

sup-plicium, -i, n., [supplex], punishment, torture.

sup-pōnō, -ere, -posui, -positus, [sub], place under or beneath. (Suppose.)

suprā, adv., and prep. with acc., above.

surgō, -ere, surrēxi, —, [sub + regō], rise. (Surge.)

sūs, suis, m. and f., swine, pig, sow.

sus-cipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus, [sub + capiō], undertake, take up. (Susceptible.)

sus-pendō, -ere, -dī, -pēnsus, [sub], hang up, SUSPEND.

su-spīcor, -ārī, -ātus, [sub + -speciō, look], mistrust, SUSPECT.

sus-tineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus, [sub + teneō], SUSTAIN, hold up, keep back, check.

sus-tulī, see tollō.

suus, -a, -um, adj., [sui], (his own), his, her, its, their.

Symplēgades, -um, (acc., -gadas), f., the SYMPLÉGADES, two small rocky islands in the Black Sea, which closed upon ships and crushed them.

T

T., abbreviation for Titus.

taberna, -ae, f., shop.

tablinum, -i, n., [tabula], room between the atrium and peristyle, where the tabulae or family records were kept.

tabula, -ae, f., TABLET, record; plur., papers, documents, archives.

tacitus, -a, -um, adj., [taceō, be silent], silent. (Tacit.)

Taenarus, -i, m., the southernmost promontory of Greece.

tālāria, -ium, plur. n., winged sandals.

Talassīō! wedding salutation, perhaps the name of a god of marriage.

tālis, -e, adj., such.

tam, adv., so. Cf. ita, sic.

tamen, conj. and adv., nevertheless, however, yet, but.

tandem, adv., [tam], at length, at last. Cf. dēnique.

tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus, touch, (Tangible.)

tantum modo, adv., only, merely.

tantus, -a, -um, adj., so great.

tarditās, -ātis, f., [tardus], slowness, TARDINESS.

tardus, -a, -um, adj., slow, TARDY.

Tarpēia, -ae, f., damsel who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines.

Tarquinius, -i, m., Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome.

Tartara, -ōrum, plur. n., TAR-TARUS, the infernal regions.
 taurus, -ī, m., *bull*.
 tē, acc. of tū, *you*.
 tēctum, -ī, n., [tegō], *roof; building*.
 tegō, -ere, tēxi, tēctus, *cover, protect*.
 tēlum, -ī, n., *weapon*. Cf. hasta, iaculum.
 temerē, adv., *rashly*.
 tempestās, -ātis, f., [tempus], *weather; storm, TEMPEST*.
 templum, -ī, n., *TEMPLE*.
 temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [tendō], *try, TEMPT, bribe*. Cf. cōnor, experior.
 tempus, -oris, n., *time, season, weather*. (*Temporal.*)
 tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentus, *(stretch), hold one's course, TEND.*
 tenebrae, -ārum, plur. f., *shadows, shades, darkness*.
 teneō, -ēre, -uī, —, *hold, keep, reach, gain*. (*Tenant.*) Cf. habeō.
 tener, -era, -erum, adj., *TENDER*.
 tenuis, -e, adj., *thin, meagre*. (*Attenuated*)
 tenus, prep. with abl., *as far as*.
 tergum, -ī, n., *back, skin, hide*.
 terra, -ae, f., *earth, land*. (*Terrace*)
 terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *frighten, alarm, TERRI-fy*.
 terribilis, -e, adj., [terreō], *dreadful, fearful, TERRIBLE*. Cf. dirus.
 territus, -a, -um, adj., [terreō], *TERRI-fied*.
 terror, -ōris, m., [terreō], *dread, alarm, TERROR*.
 tertius, -a, -um, adj., [ter, thrice], *third*.
 tessellātus, -a, -um, adj., [tes-sella, *small cube*], *(made of small cubes), mosaic*.
 testis, -is, m. and f., *witness*. (*Testi-fy*)
 testūdō, -inis, f., *tortoise*.

Themis, -idis, f., *goddess of justice and of prophecy*.
 Thēseus, -ei, (dat., Thēsei, acc., Thēsea), *most famous hero of Athens*.
 Thessalia, -ae, f., *THESSALY, a country in the north of Greece*.
 Thracia, -ae, f., *THRACE, a country north-east of Greece*.
 Thrācius, -a, -um, adj., [Thracia], *of THRACE, THRAZIAN*.
 Thrāx, -ācis, m., *gladiator in THRAZIAN armor*.
 Tiberis, -is, m., *the river TIBER*.
 tibi-cen, -inis, m., [tībia, *flute + canō*], *flute-player*.
 timeō, -ēre, -uī, —, *fear*. (*Timid.*) Cf. vereor.
 timor, -ōris, m., [timeō], *fear*. (*Timorous.*) Cf. metus.
 Tiphs, -yos, m., *pilot of the Argo*.
 Titus, -ī, m., *a Roman name*.
 togātus, -a, -um, adj., [toga], *wearing the TOGA, (a gown or robe worn only by Roman citizens)*.
 tolerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bear, endure, sustain, TOLERATE*. Cf. patior.
 tollō, -ere, sus-tulī, sub-lātus, *lift, raise, pick up*. (*Ex-tol.*)
 torus, -ī, m., *mattress*.
 tot, indecl. adj., *so many*.
 tot-i-dem, indecl. num. adj., [tot + -dem], *the same number of*.
 tōtus, -a, -um, (gen., tōtius, dat., tōtī), adj., *the whole, entire, all*. Cf. cūnctus, omnis.
 trā-dō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, [trāns], *give over, hand over, deliver*. (*Tradition*)
 trā-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, [trāns], *lead across*.
 trahō, -ere, trāxi, tractus, *draw, drag*. (*At-tract*)
 trā-nō, -āre, -āvī, —, [trāns], *swim across*.
 trāns, prep. with acc., *across, over, beyond*.

trāns-eō, -īre, -īī, -itus, *go across, cross over, cross.* (*Transition.*) Cf. trānsmittō.

trāns-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, *bear across, TRANSFER.* Cf. trānsportō.

trān-siliō, -ire, -ui, —, [trāns + saliō, *leap*], *leap across or over.*

trāns-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, *send across; go across, cross.* (*Transmit.*) Cf. trānseō.

trāns-portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *carry across, TRANSPORT.* Cf. trānsferō.

tre-centī, -ac, -a, num. adj., [trēs + centum], *three hundred.*

tremō, -ere, -ui, —, *shake, quiver, TREMBLE.*

trēs, tria, num. adj., THREE.

tribūnal, -ālis, n., *judgment-seat, TRIBUNAL.*

tribūtum, -ī, n., TRIBUTE.

tricliniāris, -e, adj., [triclinium], *of a dining-room.*

triclinium, -ī, n., *dining-room.*

triumphus, -ī, m., TRIUMPHAL procession, TRIUMPH.

Troezēn, -ēnis, f., TROEZENE, an ancient city of Argolis.

tū, pers. pron., you.

tuba, -ae, f., trumpet.

tum, adv., then, at that time.

tumidus, -a, -um, adj., [tumeō, swell], *swollen, swelling.* (*Tumid.*)

tumultus, -ūs, m., [tumeō, swell], *uproar, noise, bustle, disorder, TUMULT.*

tunica, -ae, f., under-garment, TUNIC.

turba, -ae, f., crowd. (*Dis-turb.*) Cf. caterva.

turpis, -e, adj., *base, disgraceful, ugly.*

turris, -is, f., TOWER; rēgia turris, *castle.*

tussis, -is, f., cough.

tūtus, -a, -um, adj., [tueor, protect], *safe.* Cf. incolumis, intactus.

tuus, -a, -um, adj., [tū], *your.*

tyrannus, -i, m., monarch, king; despot, TYRANT.

U

ubi, adv., (1) rel., where, when; (2) inter., where?

ubi-que, adv., everywhere. (*Ubiquitous.*)

ūllus, -a, -um, (gen., ūllius, dat., ūlli), adj., [for ūnulus, dim. of ūnus], (with a negation expressed or implied), any. Cf. quis.

ūlterior, -ius, adj., [comp. of ūl-trā], further. (*Ulterior.*)

ūltimus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of ūl-trā], farthest, last. (*Ultimate.*)

ūltrā, adv., and prep. with acc., beyond, further.

ūltrō, adv., of one's own accord, voluntarily.

umerus, -ī, n., shoulder.

ūnā, adv., [ūnus], (in one with), together with.

unda, -ae, f., wave.

unde, adv., (1) rel., whence; (2) inter., whence?

undi-que, adv., [unde], from all sides, on all sides.

unguentum, -ī, n., [unguō], ointment, UNGUENT.

unguō, -ere, unxī, ūncetus, smear, an-oint. (*Unction.*)

unguis, -is, m., nail, claw, talon.

ūnus, -a, -um, (gen., ūnius, dat., ūni), num. adj., one, alone; ad ūnum, to a man.

urbānus, -a, -um, adj., [urbs], of or belonging to the city, city. (*Urbane.*)

urbs, urbis, f., city. (*Sub-urb.*) Cf. oppidum.

usque, adv., up to, until, even.

ūsus, -ūs, m., [ūtor], *use, need; experience.*
 ut or utī, conj., (1) with indic., *as, when;* (2) with subj., *that, in order that.*
 ut-cumque, adv., *whenever.*
 uter, utra, utrum, (gen., utrius, dat., utrī), inter. pron., *which (of two)? which?*
 uter-que, utra-que, utrum-que, indef. pron., *each (of two).*
 ūtīlis, -e, adj., [ūtor], *use-ful.*
 uti-nam, adv., *would that! O that!*
 ūtor, -ī, ūsus, *use.*
 utrim-que, adv., [uterque], *on both sides, on both ends.*
 uxor, -ōris, f., *wife.*

V

vacca, -ae, f., *cow.* (*Vaccinate.*)
 vacuus, -a, -um, adj., [vacō], *be empty], empty, VACANT.*
 vādō, -ere, —, —, *go, walk, proceed.*
 vagor, -ārī, -ātus, *wander, rove.* (*Vagrant.*)
 valdē, adv., [validus], *(strongly), exceedingly, very.*
 valē, [imperative of valeō, *be well*], *farewell, good-by.*
 validus, -a, -um, adj., [valeō, *be well*], *strong, stout, powerful.* Cf. fortis.
 varius, -a, -um, adj., *VARIOUS.*
 vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [vāstus], *ravage, de-VASTATE.*
 vāstus, -a, -um, adj., *immense, VAST.* Cf. ingēns, māgnus.
 vātēs, -is, m. and f., *soothsayer, prophet; bard, singer, poet.*
 vēctīgal, -ālis, n., *tax.*
 vehementer, adv., *violently, VEHEMENTLY.*
 vēhō, -ere, vēxī, vēctus, *carry; pass., sail or ride.* Cf. ferō, portō.

vēiēns, -entis, adj., [Vēii], *of VĒII, VEIENTIAN.*
 Vēientānus, -a, -um, adj., [Vēii], *of VĒII, VEIENTIAN.*
 Vēii, -ōrum, plur. m., *city of Etruria.*
 vellus, -eris, n., *fleece.*
 vēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [vēlum], *VEIL.*
 vēlum, -ī, n., *sail; curtain; VEIL.*
 vēnātiō, -ōnis, f., [vēnor], *hunting.*
 venē-fica, -ae, f., [venēnum + faciō], *poisoner, sorceress.*
 venēnum, -ī, n., *poison, VENOM.*
 venia, -ae, f., *indulgence, favor, pardon.* (*Venial.*)
 veniō, -ire, vēni, *ventus, come.*
 vēnor, -ārī, -ātus, *hunt.*
 ventus, -ī, m., *wind.* Cf. aura.
 Venus, -eris, f., *goddess of love.*
 vēr, vēris, n., *spring.* (*Vernal.*)
 verber, -eris, n., *lash, whip.*
 verberābat, (he) *used to whip, beat.*
 verberat, (he) *whips, beats.*
 verberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [verber], *whip, beat.* (Re-verberate.) Cf. feriō.
 verbum, -ī, n., *word.* (*Verbal.*)
 vereor, -ērī, -itus, re-VERE; *fear.* Cf. timeō.
 Vergilius, -ī, m., VERGIL, a Roman poet.
 vērō, adv. and conj., [vērus], *indeed, but, however.*
 vertō, -ere, vertī, *versus, turn, change.* (Re-verse.)
 vērus, -a, -um, adj., *true, real; rē vērā, in truth, in fact, really.* (*Verity.*)
 vescor, -ī, —, *feed upon, live on, eat.*
 vesper, -erī and -eris, m., *evening.*
 vesperi, adv., [vesper], *in the evening.*
 Vesta, -ae, f., *goddess of the hearth.*
 vestibulum, -ī, m., *entrance court, VESTIBULE.*

vestigium, -i, n., footprint, step, trace, remnant, VESTIGE.

vestis, -is, f., garment, clothing, VESTURE.

vetus, -eris, adj., ancient. (Veteran.)

via, -ae, f., WAY, road, street.

viator, -oris, m., [via], wayfarer, traveller.

vibrō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, VIBRATE; glitter, gleam.

vicinus, -i, m., [vicus], neighbor. (Vicinity.)

vici, see vincō.

victor, -oris, adj., [vincō], conquering, VICTORIOUS.

victor, -oris, m., [vincō], conqueror, VICTOR.

victōria, -ae, f., [victor], VICTORY.

vicus, -i, m., street, village.

vidē-licet, adv., [vidēre licet, it is allowed to see], (one may see), clearly, evidently.

videō, -ere, vidī, visus, see; pass., seem, appear. (Vision.)

videt, (he) sees.

vigilia, -ae, f., [vigil, watchful], watch, guard, sentinels.

viginti, indecl. num. adj., twenty.

villa, -ae, f., farmhouse, country-house, VILLA.

vinciō, -ire, vinxī, vinctus, bind.

vincō, -ere, vici, victus, conquer. Cf. superō.

vinculum, -i, n., [vinciō], bond, fetter; plur., prison.

vinum, -i, n., WINE.

vir, viri, m., man, husband, man (of principle), hero. Cf. homō.

virēs, see vis.

virga, -ae, f., rod.

virgō, -inis, f., maiden, VIRGIN.

Cf. puella.

virilis, -e, adj., [vir], manly. (Virile.)

virtūs, -ūtis, f., [vir], courage, bravery, valor; VIRTUE.

vis, (vis), acc. vim, abl. vi, f., force, violence; plur., virēs, virium, strength.

vita, -ae, f., [vivō], life. (Vital.)

vitat, (he) avoids.

vitō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, avoid, shun, escape. Cf. effugio.

vitta, -ae, f., head-band, fillet (worn by victims led to sacrifice).

vivō, -ere, vixī, victūrus, live. (Victuals.)

vix, adv., hardly, scarcely.

vocō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, call, name, summon, invite. (Vocal.) Cf. appellō.

volgō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, [volgus, people], publish, spread abroad, circulate, report. (Vulgar.)

volnerō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, [volnus], wound. (Vulnerable.)

volnus, -eris, n., wound.

volō, -are, -āvī, -ātūrus, fly.

volō, velle, volui, —, wish, will. (Volition.)

volpēs, -is, f., fox.

volucr, -cris, -cre, adj., [volō], winged, fleet, swift.

volvō, -ere, volvi, volūtus, roll, re-VOLVE, ponder.

voveō, -ere, vōvī, vōtus, vow.

vōx, vōcis, f., [vocō], VOICE.

Z

Zēnō, -ōnis, m., a philosopher.

Zētēs, -ae, m., one of the Argonauts.



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